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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
M. W. GRAND LODGE
OF
ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,

AT ITS

³³
Thirty-second Grand Annual Communication

HELD AT

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 1, 2 AND 3, A. L. 5872.

JAMES A. HAWLEY, M. W. GRAND MASTER.
ORLIN H. MINER, R. W. GRAND SECRETARY.

QUINCY:

HERALD PRINTING COMPANY, PRINTERS, BINDERS, AND STATIONERS,

1872.

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ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS.

THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, met in Annual Grand Communication, pursuant to the provisions of the By-Laws, at McVicker's Theatre, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, the first day of October, A. D. 1872, A. L. 5872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PRESENT:

GRAND OFFICERS:

M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
M. W. HARRISON DILLS.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. ORLIN H. MINER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. and REV. JOHN W. AGARD.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
W. JOHN F. BURRILL.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN, as.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. WILLIAM H. EASTMAN.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. HENRY W. DYER.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. ISAAC E. HARDY.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. W. J. A. DELANCEY.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. WILLIAM H. LONG.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. WILLIAM E. GINTHER.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. JOHN O'NEIL.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. JOHN McLAREN.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. JOHN P. FERNS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. E. POWELL.....	<i>First District.</i>
R. W. E. COOK.....	<i>Second District.</i>
R. W. D. A. CASHMAN.....	<i>Third District.</i>
R. W. J. B. BABCOCK.....	<i>Fourth District.</i>
R. W. L. L. MUNN.....	<i>Fifth District.</i>
R. W. J. C. SMITH.....	<i>Sixth District.</i>
R. W. J. D. CRABTREE.....	<i>Seventh District.</i>
R. W. S. C. STEARNS.....	<i>Eighth District.</i>
R. W. W. S. EASTON....	<i>Ninth District.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH HOLLAND.....	<i>Tenth District.</i>
R. W. V. M. BLANDING.....	<i>Eleventh District.</i>
R. W. JOHN C. BAGBY.....	<i>Twelfth District.</i>
R. W. SYLVESTER STEVENS.....	<i>Thirteenth District.</i>
R. W. WILSON HOAG.....	<i>Fifteenth District.</i>
R. W. A. T. DARRAH.....	<i>Seventeenth District.</i>
R. W. A. A. GLENN.....	<i>Twentieth District.</i>
R. W. B. F. NEWLAN.....	<i>Twenty-first District.</i>
R. W. GEORGE W. DAVIS.....	<i>Twenty-second District.</i>
R. W. H. W. HUBBARD.....	<i>Twenty-fifth District.</i>
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON.....	<i>Twenty-sixth District.</i>
R. W. B. J. VAN COURT.....	<i>Twenty-seventh District.</i>
R. W. C. H. PATTON.....	<i>Twenty-eighth District.</i>
R. W. L. D. BENNETT.....	<i>Twenty-ninth District.</i>
R. W. THOMAS MOORE.....	<i>Thirtieth District.</i>

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND
LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

R. W. BRO. ORLIN H. MINER.....	<i>Ohio, Oregon, Florida and Royal York, Berlin, Prussia.</i>
M. W. D. C. CREGIER.....	<i>Indiana, Mississippi, Connecticut, Michigan, District of Columbia, and Quebec.</i>
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Ireland.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Iowa.</i>
R. W. W. J. A. DELANCEY.....	<i>Georgia.</i>
R. W. D. A. CASHMAN.....	<i>Maryland.</i>

A constitutional number of Lodges being represented, and the Grand Officers having answered to their names as called, and assumed their several stations and places, the Grand Lodge was opened on the Third Degree in Masonry in AMPLE FORM.

Prayer by the Rev. and R. W. Grand Chaplain.

READING OF MINUTES DISPENSED WITH.

Upon motion of W. Bro. BURRILL, D. G. S., the reading of the minutes of the last Regular Communication was dispensed with, printed copies being in the hands of the members.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the following

COMMITTEES:

ON CREDENTIALS.

G. W. DAVIS, (50) W. E. GINTHER, (35) G. M. EVATT, (659.)

ON FINANCE.

EDWARD COOK, (271) REUBEN ADAMS, (189) DANIEL DUSTIN, (134.)

TO EXAMINE VISITING BRETHREN.

M. D. CHAMBERLIN, (97) T. J. PRICKETT, (241) G. W. BARNARD, (141) T. J. WADE, (40) G. W. MOULTON, (1.)

ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

S. W. WADDEL, (512) S. C. STEARNS, (175) T. F. GREEN, (112.)

ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

A. A. GLENN, (44) H. W. HUBBARD, (201) WILSON HOAG, (416) J. C. MCMURTRY, (26) J. E. CHURCH, (160.)

ON PETITIONS.

J. C. SMITH, (273) A. B. DAVIDSON, (482) W. H. BROWN, (280) M. S. BOWMAN, (612.)

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

L. L. MUNN, (381) A. T. DARRAH, (391.)

ON OBITUARIES.

J. C. BAGBY, (9) D. A. CASHMAN, (409) THOMAS MOORE, (91.)

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

EDWARD COOK, (271) REUBEN ADAMS, (189) DANIEL DUSTIN, (134.)

TO RESTORE LOST RECORDS.

A. W. BLAKESLEY, (1) JOHN D. HAMILTON, (20) R. B. FOSTER, (587.)

ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

R. D. HAMMOND, (553) JOHN L. McCULLOUGH, (140) H. G. CALHOUN, (113)
J. H. DIXON, (639) C. J. FRANKS, (410.)

ON LIBRARY.

Grand Secretary, (333) D. L. ZABRISKIE, (48) JOHN PATRICK, (151.)

ON CHARTERED LODGES.

L. H. BRADLEY, (500) GEORGE R. MCCLELLAN, (141) J. H. BARTON, (241) D.
LAMB, (332) C. WILSON, (290) R. L. MCKINLAY, (77) B. F. NEWLAN, (235) G.
P. RANDALL, (610.)

ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

JOSEPH ROBBINS, (296) T. T. GURNEY, (211) A. H. WOOSTER, (178.)

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

ASA W. BLAKESLEY, (1) JOHN M. PEARSON, (27) WILEY M. EGAN, (211) GEO.
O. IDE, (524) JOHN W. CLYDE, (33) W. S. EASTON, (40.)

GRAND ORATOR.

The M. W. Grand Master announced that he had received information from M. W. Bro. GORIN of his inability to attend this Grand Communication; and that he had appointed R. W. Bro. T. T. GURNEY to fill the vacancy, but owing to the short time given him, Bro. GURNEY has been unable to prepare an Oration.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered the following

ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS:

Again it is my privilege to welcome you to this Annual Assembly, and to tender you, individually and collectively, a fraternal greeting. Since we last convened together, many great changes have been wrought among nations and communities; happiness and misery; joy and sorrow, have stalked abroad, casting their lights and shadows upon the high and low, the rich and the poor. One year ago we convened in this city, to exchange greetings and review the labors of the past; amid harmony and Brotherly Love we completed our pleasant task, and with the warm grasp of friendship, sealed with a fraternal "God bless you," we bid adieu to each other and journeyed homeward; leaving behind the metropolis of our State, whose stately and imposing edifices had afforded ample and luxurious hospitality to all, and whose wonderful progress and prosperity was everywhere a theme of astonishment and admiration.

But alas, my brethren, how sudden and how terrible the change. Ere many of you had reached your homes, Chicago was overtaken by one of the most appalling calamities in the history of mankind; and even now, upon your annual return, you may find abundant evidence of the awful disaster, in the many black and unhealed scars of the relentless flames which have deprived you, in common with others, of much of the convenience and comfort enjoyed on occasions similar to the present.

By the unparalleled conflagration which destroyed the fairest portion of this city, more than two thousand acres were burned over, consuming over twenty thousand buildings, and leaving houseless nearly one hundred thousand people, among whom were many hundreds of your brethren.

The Masonic fraternity of this and other States having borne a conspicuous part in the history of this extraordinary event, and as my official connection therewith has been of an important and delicate character, I deem it pertinent to the occasion to recount, as briefly as possible, some of the more important particulars in which you are interested, and especially pertaining to the disposition of the

RELIEF FUND.

The turmoil and confusion which ensued immediately subsequent to the fire, can be better imagined than described.

Nearly all our brethren were more or less in distress, their families scattered, and their domestic and Masonic homes gone, nevertheless, within a few hours the brethren were engaged in the high and holy cause of charity. A few of them had something left, which they promptly shared with those less fortunate, and those Lodges that escaped the ravages of the fire, held meetings and appointed committees

to relieve the distressed in their immediate neighborhoods. Thus passed the 9th, 10th and 11th of October. Through the aid of that mighty messenger which a FRANKLIN snatched from the clouds, and a MORSE had made subservient to the wants of man, tidings of the great calamity were flashed throughout the land, and the mighty current—without the aid of which, what untold suffering would have been the lot of our people—unlocked the hearts of true humanity and returned to us laden with the glad tidings of the unbounded charity and sympathy of a generous world.

Our beloved brethren throughout the land were acting in common with their fellow-citizens in hurrying forward relief, but not weary in thus well-doing, the Craft everywhere met in extraordinary session and adopted measures for the relief of their suffering brethren of Chicago.

Proclamations, breathing words of eloquence and sympathy, were sent forth from the Grand East of our sister jurisdictions, and soon every Masonic altar in the land was aglow with that brightest and greatest of virtues, *Charity*.

As Lodges they responded with a lavish hand and priceless words of encouragement and sympathy, that suffused with grateful tears the eyes of many a stalwart Craftsman.

Soon a little band of faithful Masons formed themselves into a Relief Committee, and secured a room in the "West Masonic Temple." They applied to and received supplies from the Louisville (Ky.) Relief Committee, and also from the General Relief and Aid Society. However, aid from these sources was needed but a short time, as the fraternity of our own State and elsewhere, sent an abundance of supplies and money to meet the demand.

The suffering on the part of the whole community owing to the well-nigh total destruction of the Water Works, was little less than that occasioned by the fire; the duties of my professional position for several days and nights, were, therefore, of the most urgent and important character. Nevertheless, I was daily receiving from all quarters, large contributions of money and supplies which were immediately placed in the hands of the Committee for relief of the needy. As soon as possible I met with the Brethren and organized a

BOARD OF RELIEF

By appointing the following Officers and Members :

OFFICERS.

R. W. H. F. HOLCOMB, 141, Vice President.

R. W. W. M. EGAN, 211, Treasurer.

HARRY DUVALL, 271, Recording Secretary.

ED. J. HILL, 211, Corresponding Secretary.

JAMES MORISON, Superintendent.

MEMBERS.

W. T. T. GURNEY, 211.	W. GEO. R. MCCLELLEN, 141.
W. D. J. AVERY, 411.	W. C. J. FRANKS, 410.
W. JOHN FELDKAMP, 557.	W. J. H. MILES, 211.
W. E. POWELL, M. D., 33.	W. JOHN SUTTON, 310.
W. D. H. KILMORE, 209.	W. J. E. CHURCH, 160.
W. A. M. THOMSON, 311.	I. W. CONGDON, 526.
E. RONAYNE, 639.	

Of this body I assumed the Presidency, and during eight months I was in daily attendance at the Relief rooms, with some of the above named brethren.

I do not deem it necessary at this time to refer to the workings of this Board, as all the proceedings in connection with it are detailed in printed report of relief matters, which is now in press. However it is due to this Grand Lodge that I should give an outline of some of the most important transactions.

The amount of money received for relief up to the 1st of February last was deemed sufficient to meet all demands of a legitimate character that would be made upon it; consequently a special report communicating this fact and other information, was issued and sent to every contributing Lodge in this and other States, and was also published in several Masonic journals. Notwithstanding this a number of contributions were subsequently received, principally from Lodges in our own State, amounting to several hundred dollars.

The total amount received in cash was.....	\$83,089.06
The value of goods donated was.....	7,545.44

Making a grand total of cash and supplies received from all sources, for relief, of ninety thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents, including the premium on contributions made in gold, and interests on deposits, amounting to \$844.14, which, through the efforts of Bro. Egan, our Treasurer, was allowed by the bank in New York.

This munificent sum was contributed by the following Masonic and other bodies, viz.:

From eight Grand Lodges	\$16,385.25
“ Six hundred and ninety-six Lodges.....	58,772.74
“ 1 Grand Council R. & S. M.....	200.00
“ 2 Councils, do.....	118.75
“ Thirty-six Chapters R. A. M.....	1,086.00
“ The Craft of twenty-eight cities.....	9,436.68
“ Two Eastern Star Chapters.....	289.60
“ One Masonic Quartette Club.....	25.00
“ Thirty-three individuals.....	1,778.30
“ Ten parties unknown	422.58
“ R. R. Companies in transportation.....	2,035.85
Total	\$90,634.50

This imperishable record of Masonic charity forms an additional monument to the greatness and goodness of our institution, and will go far to render stronger and more enduring the bond of fraternity already broad and deep.

To record here the names and numbers of the particular bodies to which we are indebted for the amount referred to is impracticable; this has been done in the report of the Board. However, in a subsequent page we shall give the names of the different jurisdictions and the amount *in cash* received from each.

As already stated the cash and supplies received together amount to \$90,634.50.

THE DISBURSEMENTS

From this fund are as follows:

For relief of brethren and their families, including expenses due to disbursements	\$35,502.04
Divided among city Lodges.....	25,412.00
For establishment of a permanent Masonic Board of Relief.....	6,500.00
Returned to Lodges which sent more than one donation.....	2,205.89
Returned to Grand Charity Fund of those jurisdictions which sent \$400 and upwards	18,109.64
Returned to particular Lodges which donated \$400 and upwards.....	1,510.36
Reserved for printing report and expense incident to mailing and auditing commission	1,394.57
	<u>\$90,634.50</u>

Full explanation in regard to these disbursements is given in the general report, but in order that a portion of this information may be more widely diffused, I will touch upon it here as briefly as possible, taking up the several items in the order which they occur above. First:—During the early days of the relief organization we did not forget that a hard winter was at hand, nor did we know the extent of want that might exist, or the means that would be available for relieving it; hence the members of the Board deemed it prudent to husband the fund then in hand and carefully apply it in accordance with the instructions of the donors, viz.: to those who were sufferers by the fire, and in actual need.

Many applications were made by brethren, and their relatives, to be set up in business. The aggregate amount sought for this purpose, would alone reach three times the whole amount received. These applications were of necessity declined. Much of interest might be recorded in regard to some of the applications, but we must depend upon the general relief report for such record, and pass on to item second:—

DIVIDEND TO CITY LODGES.

As the season advanced the applicants for relief gradually decreased. In view of this fact it was deemed best, in order to save expense, to close the labors of the Board and transfer the care of the needy to the several Lodges.

Our Lodges, at the time, were in no condition to assume this responsibility. Eighteen of them had lost their halls, paraphernalia, etc., and in several cases their funds, with little or no insurance, and that little extremely uncertain; while most of the members were embarrassed in like manner. The question of what was right

and proper in the premises involved considerable thought. However, it was finally resolved to allot each "Burned out Lodge" from six to twelve dollars per capita, according to their respective resident membership at the time of the fire, as determined by the Grand Lodge records.

Those Lodges which were not burned out had members who were sufferers by the fire—the Lodge, as such, having lost nothing—warranted a distinction; and it was determined to allow about one half per capita upon same basis of calculation. All the Lodges were required, as a condition to receiving the amount allotted to them, to amend their By-Laws establishing a *Charity Fund*, to the credit of which the money should be placed; and I am happy to say that the Lodges promptly acquiesced in this commendable course, and it can now be said—thanks to the generous donors—that every Lodge in Chicago has a fund held in trust for that for which it was intended, viz.: *charity*.

It is proper to say that Lodges U. D. were not included in the foregoing, since their membership was held to have been considered in other Lodges.

The following tabular statement will show in detail the disbursements to Lodges:

BURNED OUT LODGES.

GRADUATION.	NAME OF LODGE.	No.	No. of Mem.	Am't. per Member.	Total.
Lodges from 250 to 300 members	Oriental	33	293	@ \$ 6.00	\$1,758.00
" " 200 to 250 "	Kilwinning	311	220	" 7.00	1,540.00
	Wm. B. Warren	209	176	" 8.00	1,408.00
	Garden City	141	171	" 8.00	1,368.00
	Germania	182	165	" 8.00	1,320.00
" " 125 to 200 "	Dearborn	310	161	" 8.00	1,288.00
	Waubansia	160	160	" 8.00	1,280.00
	Blair	393	160	" 8.00	1,280.00
	Blaney	271	152	" 8.00	1,216.00
	Covenant	526	146	" 8.00	1,168.00
" " 100 to 125 "	Chicago	437	124	" 9.00	1,116.00
	Ashlar	308	108	" 9.00	972.00
	H. W. Bigelow	438	108	" 9.00	972.00
" " 75 to 100 "	Thos. J. Turner	409	88	" 10.00	880.00
	Mithra	410	78	" 10.00	780.00
" " 50 to 75 "	Accordia	277	76	" 10.00	760.00
" " 25 to 50 "	Lincoln Park	611	63	" 11.00	693.00
	Keystone	639	39	" 12.00	468.00
Average per Lodge, ...\$1,125.94.					\$20,267.00

LODGES NOT BURNED OUT.

GRADUATION.	NAME OF LODGE.	No.	No. of Mem.	Am't. per Member.	Total.
Lodges from 250 to 300 members	Cleveland	211	318	@ \$ 3.00	\$954.00
" " 125 to 200 "	Home	508	156	" 4.00	624.00
	Hesperia	411	134	" 4.00	536.00
" " 100 to 125 "	Pleiades	478	134	" 4.00	536.00
" " 75 to 100 "	Union Park	610	100	" 4.50	450.00
	National	596	83	" 5.00	415.00
" " 50 to 75 "	Apollo	642	76	" 5.00	380.00
	D. C. Cregier	643	69	" 5.50	379.50
" " 25 to 50 "	Lessing	557	61	" 5.50	335.50
	Landmark	422	46	" 6.00	276.00
	South Park	662	26	" 6.00	156.00
Less than 25 "	Herder	669	19	" 7.00	133.00
	Waldeck	674	18	" 7.00	126.00
Average per Lodge, ...\$407.77.					\$5,301.00

Third.—The establishment of a

PERMANENT BOARD OF MASONIC RELIEF,

Was a matter which the brethren engaged in this work deemed highly proper and necessary, in order that brethren from abroad, in need, might find that assistance which our Lodges at present are unable to render; hence the amount above noted was set apart for the purpose, none of which is to be devoted to the assistance of resident brethren.

This Board of Relief is now fully organized, with officers and members whose hearts are in the good work. Most of the Lodges in the city are represented, and have signified their willingness to contribute towards sustaining the organization to the extent of their ability; so that when our worthy brethren from abroad come to Chicago, should they be in need they will find willing hearts and ready hands to do unto them as others have done unto us.

The fourth, fifth and sixth items noted, refer to the

RETURN OF THE SURPLUS.

Fourth.—There were a number of Lodges which sent two, three and four donations; some of them in our own State, I know, had larger hearts and deeper sympathy for their fellow Craftsmen than the condition of their treasuries justified. Of course this does not apply to all Lodges, as in many cases their generous gifts were simply commensurate with their ability, and their ideas of brotherly love, still we could not discriminate, but resolved to do what was deemed to be a duty to all, and therefore we returned to each one half of the amount sent.

In addition to this, the Board as agents or servants of the donors having accomplished the work of feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, caring for the sick, helping the weary wanderer on his way, assisting the Lodges and providing for the sojourner, believed it included all that was intended to be done. But notwithstanding this, there was a surplus, which, unless it was allowed to flow beyond what was deemed its legitimate channels, naturally belongs to those who intrusted it to our hands to be "disbursed as we might deem best." The question as to the proper disposition of this surplus was freely discussed. It was urged that the money having been sent here, should be retained for some purpose. It was suggested that it be devoted to the founding of a Masonic Asylum, or be invested in real estate as a site for a "Masonic Temple"—both worthy objects—but these and other similar propositions, met with but little favor from those in charge of the fund; for surely the Masons of Illinois will never consent to lay the foundations of their Asylums and Temples, with the superabundant gifts of a beloved brotherhood, whose only aim was to lighten the burdens created by an awful calamity. It was therefore determined to return the surplus from whence it came. To return this to the several Lodges would be quite impracticable; besides the sums would be too insignificant to warrant the labor and expense.

Fifth.—Hence the proportion due the several Lodges in the various jurisdictions was aggregated, making in some cases a handsome amount, which was returned to the respective Grand Lodges for the benefit of their Charity Funds. The amount

due New York was sent for the benefit of their "Hall and Asylum," one of the grandest Masonic enterprises ever projected by the Craft.

The proportions returned to each Grand Jurisdiction is that which the total amount sent by them respectively bears to the total surplus, minus that returned (see sixth item) upon the same basis, to particular Lodges which sent four hundred dollars and upwards. In order to show more clearly the matter in regard to the return of this money, I append a tabular statement of the surplus returned.

JURISDICTIONS.	Total amount Received.	Am't Returned to Lodges that sent more than one donation.	Balance after deducting the amount return- ed to Lodges that sent more than one donation.	Per cent. of Surplus.	Proportion to be Returned to each Jurisdiction.	Amount Re- turned to Lodges that sent over \$400.	Amount Re- turned to the Grand Lodge of each Jurisdic- tion sending \$400 and over.	Total amount Returned each Jurisdiction.
Maine.....	\$ 450 00	\$.....	\$ 450 00	0-56	\$ 112 00	\$.....	\$ 112 00	\$ 112 00
New Hampshire.....	300 00	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	7,402 71	166 64	7,236 07	9-04	1,808 03	124 03	1,683 07	1,974 64
Rhode Island.....	100 00	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	1,872 18	543 60	1,329 18	1-66	332 10	.....	332 10	875 00
New York.....	18,388 85	349 50	18,039 35	22-55	4,510 00	1,105 83	3,404 17	4,850 50
New Jersey.....	4,441 20	118 00	4,323 20	5-40	1,080 00	.....	1,080 00	1,198 00
Pennsylvania.....	9,607 15	.....	9,607 15	12-0	2,400 00	249 60	2,150 40	2,400 00
Maryland.....	30 50	.....	30 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	117 0	.....	117 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	3,022 30	.....	3,32 30	3-78	756 00	.....	756 00	756 00
South Carolina.....	25 00	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	400 00	.....	400 00	0-50	100 00	.....	100 00	100 00
Ohio.....	699 00	.....	699 00	0-87	174 00	.....	174 00	174 00
Indiana.....	1,069 00	.....	1,069 00	1-33	266 00	.....	266 00	266 00
Illinois.....	12,917 75	801 25	12,116 50	15-14	3,028 00	.....	3,028 00	3,829 25
Kentucky.....	1,988 75	.....	1,988 75	2-48	496 00	.....	496 00	496 00
Minnesota.....	75 00	.....	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa, (Lodges),.....	818 25	.....	818 25	1-02	204 00	.....	204 00	204 00
Iowa, (Chapters),.....	881 25	.....	881 25	1-10	220 00	.....	220 00	220 00
Missouri.....	1,450 00	.....	1,450 00	1-81	362 00	.....	362 00	362 00
Kansas.....	759 50	.....	759 50	0-95	190 00	.....	190 00	190 00
Nebraska.....	650 90	227 30	423 60	0-57	114 00	.....	114 00	341 50
Nevada.....	355 00	.....	355 00	0-69	138 00	.....	138 00	138 00
California.....	7,501 78	.....	7,501 78	9-37	1,874 00	.....	1,874 00	1,874 00
Oregon.....	100 00	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	111 00	.....	111 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	42 00	.....	42 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	60 50	.....	60 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	293 00	.....	293 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada.....	3,978 47	.....	3,978 47	4-97	994 00	.....	994 00	994 00
Quebec.....	644 00	.....	644 00	0-85	170 00	.....	170 00	170 00
Newfoundland.....	461 00	.....	461 00	0-58	116 00	.....	116 00	116 00
Panama.....	554 85	.....	554 85	0-73	146 00	.....	146 00	146 00
New Mexico.....	100 00	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British India.....	26 65	.....	26 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
England.....	394 65	.....	394 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$82,906 17	\$2,205 89	\$80,000 28	97-05	\$19,580 00	\$1,480 36	\$18,109 64	\$21,795 89

NOTE.—Interest on deposits, \$844 14, and premium on gold drafts, \$38 75, amounting to \$882 89, have been received since the foregoing table was made, and therefore, is not included.

Each Grand Lodge will be furnished with the amount and a list of the names of the contributing Lodges and individuals under their jurisdiction, to whom they are indebted for the amount returned.

It will be noticed that three thousand and twenty-eight dollars have been returned to the Grand Lodge of Illinois; it is proper, therefore, that the names of the contributing Lodges, Individuals, and others should be recorded in this report.

Of Lodges	there are.....	222
“ Craft of various cities	“ “	17
“ Individuals	“ “	4
“ “ unknown	“ “	2
“ R. A. Chapters	“ “	3

The detailed list will be found in appendix A to this report.

Seventh.—A portion of the amount is due for expense attending preparation, printing and mailing report, also expense of Committee of Grand Masters from abroad, to examine the accounts and proceedings of the Board. The balance, after paying these expenses, is to be paid to the Permanent Board of Relief.

In order that all the acts and proceedings connected with relief matters might be investigated and reported upon by gentlemen from abroad, entirely free from partiality, I, with the concurrence of my associates, invited M. W. SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, M. W. CHAS. F. STANSBURY, Grand Master of the District of Columbia, and M. W. OZIAS P. WATERS, Grand Master of Iowa, to visit Chicago, and act as a commission for that purpose; and after a thorough and critical investigation of the whole matter to give to the world their opinion of the justice and correctness of the important and delicate work.

These distinguished men and masons accompanied by W. Bro. CHAS. H. KINGSTON, Private Secretary to Grand Master PERKINS, did us the honor to comply. Upon their arrival I convened an Occasional Grand Lodge, and in your name and in behalf of your brethren of this city, I welcomed them with appropriate honors, and extended to them such poor hospitality as the time and the occasion afforded.

The M. W. Brethren immediately entered upon the work in hand, and were rendered every facility and assistance in our power to insure a full and complete inquiry.

As these gentlemen were for the time being the nominal representatives of all the donors, they were justly sensible of their responsibility as well as the importance and delicacy of their mission.

Upon the completion of their labors, the commission presented the following

REPORT:

To the Contributors of the Masonic Relief Fund for the Sufferers by the Chicago Fire:

CHICAGO, September, 5872.

The undersigned, having been honored by the Grand Master of Masons of Illinois, with a request to act as a commission, to examine and report upon the accounts and proceedings of the Masonic Board of Relief, charged with administering

the funds contributed by the Masonic Fraternity of this and other countries for the benefit of the sufferers by the great Chicago Fire of 1871, have performed the duty assigned them; and it should be fully understood, at the outset, that this duty has been requested of the undersigned, through the voluntary act of the Board of Relief, prompted by a high sense of delicacy and honor, and not from any feeling or intimation, on the part of the donors that any investigation was required.

The undersigned met at the Masonic Temple, in Chicago, September 18th and 19th, 1872. Grand Master SAMUEL C. PERKINS, of Pennsylvania, acting as President of the Commission, and Worshipful Brother CHARLES H. KINGSTON, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary.

They proceeded to make a careful examination of all the books, papers and vouchers of the Board of Relief, and of the system adopted by them for the custody and administration of the fund, and for the preservation of a record of their proceedings under the important trust confided to them.

All the books, papers and vouchers of the Board, and of its officers and committees, were submitted to the undersigned, together with the final report of the management of the fund, which exhibit, in detail, all the statistics necessary to show the very thorough and exact manner in which this important trust has been administered.

Keeping in view the fact that this fund was contributed specifically for the relief of Master Masons and their families who were sufferers by the great fire, the Board of Relief, from the outset, adopted the principle of satisfying themselves, personally, that each applicant relieved came within the provisions of the trust; was worthy, and in actual need of the aid granted. So far as practicable the applicants were furnished with such articles of immediate necessity for their household and personal wants as their needs required, and the Board, by the liberality of the merchants with whom they dealt, and of the railroad companies over whose roads transportation of applicants relieved was needed, were enabled to obtain supplies and transportation at greatly reduced cost. Only a small amount was disbursed in direct appropriations of money. The Board did not regard the fund as intended to make good mere pecuniary losses by the fire, or in any sense an insurance fund; but as contributed for the temporary relief of the immediate and pressing necessities of direct sufferers by the fire.

Among the large number of applicants it was too much to expect that no case of attempted fraud and imposition would occur. But a careful personal examination of the records of the Board, and of their detailed action in individual cases, satisfied the undersigned that the greatest diligence had been exercised in their investigation; while at the same time no unnecessary formalities were permitted to exist to prevent relief being afforded promptly.

All money received for the fund was paid over to the Treasurer, and by him deposited to the credit of a separate account in bank, and paid out by checks upon orders drawn by the President and attested by the Secretary of the Board.

The immediate disbursements were made by the Secretary, under the supervision of the executive committee, and a full and detailed report was presented at each monthly meeting of the Board, examined and vouched for by a sub-committee, and approved by the Board. The books of the Secretary and Treasurer were examined and compared with the vouchers by the undersigned and found to be correct, in every particular, and kept with a degree of accuracy and fullness of detail which can not be too highly recommended.

It was the earnestly expressed wish of all the officers and members of the Board, with the majority of whom we had the pleasure of meeting, that the undersigned would make their investigation and review thorough and searching, to the last detail, and such has been our endeavor; and this report is the result of a full and minute personal examination, influenced solely by a desire to arrive at the truth, and to declare our conclusions, to the fraternity at large, as the convictions of our minds, under a due sense, as well of the obligations of the respective offices which it is our honor to hold in the craft as of the special trust devolved upon us in this particular regard.

The entire amount of cash donations received was.....	\$83,089 06
In addition to which supplies of goods were sent valued at...	7,545 44
Making a total of.....	\$90,634 50
Of this amount there has been disbursed, in the relief of applicants, allotments to Chicago Lodges, the expenses of the Board, and a donation to Chicago Masonic Board of Relief, as set forth, in detail, in the report which is to be printed, \$67,414 04	
There has been returned to the donors a surplus of.....	21,825 89
And there has been retained to meet the expenses of printing the report and this commission.....	1,394 57
	————— \$90,634 50

The orders drawn upon the Treasurer had not all been presented at the date of this report, nor had all the checks drawn by him been presented to the bank for payment; but the undersigned are satisfied that the moneys are on hand and in the bank, to the credit of his account, as Treasurer of the Board, to meet the outstanding orders and checks, on presentation.

The undersigned find that a careful, exact and clear record has been kept of every transaction, that the money received and disbursed is accurately accounted for, and that the disbursements are supported by vouchers, which present, in minutest detail, the exact history of every charity bestowed, and allow every transaction to be reviewed in all its attendant circumstances. Every precaution which prudence could suggest has been taken to secure the faithful application of the fund to the beneficiaries for whom it was designed by the donors.

The detailed report prepared for publication by the Board was submitted to and carefully examined and approved by the undersigned.

It would be impossible to speak too highly of the character of the record which

has been preserved of transactions so multifarious and minute, and the undersigned would do injustice to the impression made upon them by this examination, should they fail to express their unqualified approbation of the manner in which the Board have administered the trust confided to them by the Fraternity.

Respectfully and Fraternally submitted by

SAM'L. C. PERKINS,

Grand Master of Pennsylvania.

CHAS. F. STANSBURY,

Grand Master District of Columbia.

O. P. WATERS,

Grand Master of Masons in Iowa.

CHAS. H. KINGSTON,

Secretary.

I need hardly say that the report coming from these eminent brethren, whose high official positions in the Masonic fraternity is a sufficient guarantee of their unquestionable ability and integrity, is highly gratifying, presenting as it does facts which are not only alike honorable to the mind and moral sense, but they become an ample reward to those good brethren who in their self-sacrificing efforts in a noble work have been actuated by an unflinching rectitude of purpose to be just and honorable.

In their behalf, and in the name of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, I hereby acknowledge our obligations to M. W. Brethren PERKINS, STANSBURY and WATERS, as well as to W. Bro. KINGSTON, and thank them for their valuable labors which were so freely rendered at the sacrifice of time and money, and which we can but consider an additional contribution in the holy cause of charity.

During the trials and afflictions which the brethren of Chicago were destined to endure, owing to the great fire, I am happy to say that Masonry in our midst has not been permitted to languish; next to their families and homes, the welfare of their Lodges held the next place in the hearts of the brethren.

Many of the beautiful Halls being destroyed, it was a matter of great difficulty to secure accommodations. Halls that escaped the ravages of the fire were freely tendered to the homeless Lodges. Some found shelter in the "West Masonic Temple," in rooms temporarily fitted for the purpose. While the proportions and surroundings of these rooms lacked much of the comfort and convenience of those destroyed, nevertheless all continued to meet and work; and to-day the energy and perseverance of the fraternity in the work of restoration, is in a measure blended with that of the citizen.

The progress made during the past year in re-building Chicago, creates in the minds of those who are cognizant of its magnitude and character a wonder and admiration, equalled only by the extent of the shock and amazement produced by its destruction.

One year since you met in Metropolitan Hall, a few hours after adjournment so complete was its destruction that it was difficult to determine the spot whereon the

building had stood. To-day its place is occupied by one of the finest structures in the city.

Less than five months since a chaotic waste marked the area on which this magnificent building is erected, in which we are to-day permitted to assemble through the fraternal kindness of its energetic and persevering owner, Bro. J. H. McVICKER.

Brethren, much more of interest upon this subject might be recorded, but time and space demand that I should bring it to a close; and although the foregoing is a mere synopsis of the prominent part taken by the Masonic fraternity throughout the land in the most important event of the kind in history, still this brief and imperfect record is entitled to the first place in our annual report, because we believe this grand Masonic charity possesses an interest and importance reaching far beyond the occasion that called it forth.

It has shown how spontaneously does the true heart warm to what is most noble and disinterested in sentiment and action; it gives fresh evidence of that broad Christian spirit, lofty manhood, and brotherly love which pervades our household.

The good deeds and loving kindness of the illustrious brotherhood excite admiration and gratitude, and the memory of them is not only enshrined in our heart of hearts, but indelibly engraven upon the enduring tablets of Freemasonry; adding a new and lustrous page to the history of its glorious career; the influence of which can neither be transient nor confined to little space, but must live long and work beneficially far and wide; and although the principles underlying our institution may be less conspicuous to the world at large, they are none the less deserving the respect and homage of mankind.

Before leaving this subject permit me to add, that the labor incident to the matters referred to has involved much time and patience, nor has it been free from trials and perplexities; still, if the result shall merit approval or praise, let it be awarded to those who have earned it, among whom is the respected and worthy Treasurer, whose integrity and financial wisdom is a sure guarantee that the funds have been scrupulously guarded.

The energy and ability exhibited by the Recording Secretary, and the very thorough, yet simple and novel system established by him, have met with approval both at home and abroad. The other officers and members composing the late Board of Relief are justly entitled to unstinted praise for their zealous, faithful and unselfish efforts in the good work of charity.

My own share in this important work was of course due to my official position. Nothing but a firm determination to discharge every duty pertaining to my station faithfully and honorably, to the best of my ability, could have induced me to undertake so laborious and beyond all so delicate and responsible a trust, and while I sincerely regret the awful event which imposed upon me the task, yet I shall ever remember with pleasure the high privilege of being permitted to take an active part, as an agent for others, in relieving the wants of my brethren.

And now as I approach the record of what perhaps concerns you most, let me say that while we hail with satisfaction the return of our Annual Communication, let us not forget the pleasure and high privileges the occasion is calculated to insure.

Although in a portion of our jurisdiction the dark shadows of misfortune have marred the majestic beams of happiness and prosperity, nevertheless, as a Masonic commonwealth we have every reason to send upwards to the Throne of Grace our praises, bearing the profound thanks and homage of our hearts, for the blessings of peace, harmony and brotherly love which reign throughout our borders, and that our future is bright and promising with no lowering clouds to excite alarm.

DISTRICTS AND DEPUTIES.

Pursuant to the requirements of Article XIV of the Constitution, I divided the State into Thirty Districts.

As they are to remain as now fixed until the year 1880, I endeavored to arrange them with due regard to population, number of Lodges, and general convenience. In determining these questions, I am indebted to M. W. H. G. REYNOLDS for valuable suggestions. The territory comprising the new districts is recorded on another page; the names of the Deputies may be found on pages 167 to 170 proceedings 1871.

No reports have been received from the Deputies of the 1st, 3d, 8th, 11th, 16th, 19th, 24th, 26th and 27th Districts. Those received show Masonry in our jurisdiction to be in a united, harmonious, and prosperous condition.

It will be seen there have been but comparatively few cases requiring the exercise of official authority on the part of those officers. The few that have required attention have been promptly met, and, it is believed, satisfactorily settled.

Some statistics growing out of the re-districting of the State, possessing Masonic interest, will be found in the appendix (B) to this report.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

At the last Grand Communication charters were granted to the following Lodges :

(No returns having been received from a number of these Lodges, I am unable to record the time, or by whom they were constituted.)

NAME OF LODGE.	NO.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	DATE.	CONSTITUTED BY WHOM.
Phoenix.....	663	Kingston Mines.....	Peoria.....	Oct. 17..	Bro. Sylvester Stevens
Mayo.....	664	Tailhold.....	Efingham.....		" Frank Savage.
Greenland.....	665	Greenland.....	LaFayette.....		" No return.
Crawford.....	666	Annapolis.....	Crawford.....	Oct. 14..	" A. P. Davis.
Erie.....	667	Erie.....	Whiteside.....	Oct. 28..	" Thos. Bollen.
Burnt Prairie.....	668	Burnt Prairie.....	White.....		" No return.
Herder.....	669	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Nov. 6..	" Jno. Feldkamp.
Fillmore.....	670	Fillmore.....	Montgomery.....		" No return.
Farina.....	671	Farina.....	Marion.....	Nov. 9..	" H. W. Hubbard.
Eddyville.....	672	Eddyville.....	Pope.....	Oct. 27..	" J. E. Y. Hanna.
Normal.....	673	Normal.....	McLean.....	Nov. 27..	" Lee Smith.
Waldeck.....	674	Chicago.....	Cook.....		" Wm. Floto.
Pawnee.....	675	Pawnee.....	Sangamon.....		" No return.
A. O. Fay.....	676	Highland Park.....	Lake.....	Oct. 31..	" Geo. O. Ide.
Enfield.....	677	Enfield.....	White.....		" No return.
Sheffield.....	678	Sheffield.....	Green.....	Nov. 3..	" E. Woolley.
Illinois City.....	679	Illinois City.....	Rock Island.....	Nov. 11.	" V. M. Blanding.
Clement.....	680	Green River.....	Henry.....		" No return.
Morrisonville.....	681	Morrisonville.....	Christian.....		"
Blue Mound.....	682	Blue Mound.....	Macon.....		"

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Upon recommendation of the Grand Lodge at its last session, the following Lodges were continued under dispensation, viz.:

Cashman Lodge, Chicago, Cook Co.
 Burnside " Burnside, Hancock Co.
 Rio " Rio, Knox Co.
 Wayne " Johnsonville, Wayne Co.
 Galatia " Galatia, Saline Co.
 Libanus " Rosemond, Christian Co.

In addition to these, dispensations have been granted during the past year for the formation of sixteen new Lodges, as follows:

DATE OF DISPEN- SATION.	NAME OF LODGE.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	AM'T REC'D.
1871.					
Dec. 11.	Clifton*.....	Clifton.....	Iroquois.....	T. Barham.....W. M. M. B. Parmenter.....S. W.	\$ 59 00
				W. W. Taft.....J. W.	
Dec. 11.	Advance*.....	Gardner.....	Henry.....	A. H. Veeder.....W. M. O. D. Bassett.....S. W.	52 00
				H. A. Dean.....J. W.	
1872.					
Jan. 28.	Englewood.....	Englewood.....	Cook.....	G. W. Carson.....W. M. J. Barton.....S. W.	100 00
				G. Muirhead.....J. W.	
Mar. 18.	Iola.....	Iola.....	Clay.....	H. S. Watson.....W. M. J. C. Craig.....S. W.	100 00
				J. D. Patton.....J. W.	
Mar. 18.	Raymond.....	Raymond.....	Montg'm'ry	G. A. Vannevar.....W. M. R. M. VanDoren.....S. W.	100 00
				J. R. M. Wilder.....J. W.	
Mar. 18.	Herrin's Prairie	Herrin's Prairie	Williamson.	J. H. Bundy.....W. M. D. R. Harrison.....S. W.	100 00
				P. Williams.....J. W.	
Mar. 18.	Centre.....	Pana.....	Christian.....	S. W. Bird.....W. M. S. Dickey.....S. W.	100 00
				W. S. Buell.....J. W.	
Mar. 18.	Hutton.....	Salisbury.....	Coles.....	G. Bidell.....W. M. O. E. Rosecrans.....S. W.	100 00
				J. A. Steele.....J. W.	
Mar. 18.	Shiloh Hill.....	Shiloh Hill.....	Randolph	J. B. Canaday.....W. M. I. Barrow.....S. W.	100 00
				J. A. Rogers.....J. W.	
Apr. 12.	Belle Rive.....	Belle Rive.....	Jefferson.....	C. S. Todd.....W. M. B. F. McClune.....S. W.	100 00
				J. G. Peace.....J. W.	
Apr. 26.	Orangeville.....	Orangeville.....	Stephenson.	B. H. Bradshaw.....W. M. D. Jones.....S. W.	100 00
				J. Musser.....J. W.	
May 31.	Richard Cole.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	C. F. Babcock.....W. M. W. L. Grant.....S. W.	100 00
				D. Johnson.....J. W.	
Aug. —.	Prince Edwin.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	D. C. Cregier.....W. M. V. L. Hurlbut.....S. W.	100 00
				G. R. Smith.....J. W.	
Sep. 12.	Collinsville.....	Collinsville.....	Madison.....	J. L. Chapman.....W. M. W. H. Courtney.....S. W.	100 00
				W. Penney.....J. W.	
Sep. 13.	Alexandria.....	Alexandria.....	Warren.....	J. E. Alexander.....W. M. J. H. Wright.....S. W.	100 00
				J. R. Scott.....J. W.	
Aug. 2.	Temple Hill.....	Temple Hill.....	Pope.....	J. H. Benham.....W. M. J. Brown.....S. W.	100 00
				H. Wamhoener.....J. W.	
					\$1511 00

Issued by the Grand Master under the new Constitution.

*Ordered by Grand Lodge under old Constitution.

Some delay has occurred in connection with the issuance of these dispensations, owing to a non-compliance on the part of the petitioners with the requirements of the new Constitution, and the regulations established at the last session governing the formation of new Lodges.

In order that the brethren might be fully advised of the law upon the subject, I instructed the Grand Secretary to issue a circular embodying the information, and send the same to each Lodge, which was done. I am persuaded that the conditions now imposed are beneficial, and should not be relaxed; but, if possible, further effort should be made to discourage the formation of more Lodges: for, we repeat, there is danger in a too rapid increase of them in our jurisdiction. It is a subject upon which many brethren are expressing their fears and anxieties, and not without cause. The law should be so framed as to justify the proper authority in a refusal to grant dispensations; as it is, certain conditions are provided; if the brethren fully comply with them and the Grand Master deny the prayer of the petitioners, he would be subject to the charge of being arbitrary and partial. I think a careful inquiry into this matter will clearly demonstrate that having a larger number of Lodges than any jurisdiction on this continent is a distinction possessing but little merit or advantage.

You will be asked to grant charters to most of the Lodges which have been working under dispensation. For guidance in this matter you must depend upon the Committee who are charged with the duty of investigating the past record and inspecting the work of these brethren. It is hoped the Committee will critically examine the returns and report to you what they deem best for the interest of Masonry in Illinois.

The dispensation ordered by the Grand Lodge for a new Lodge at Morris, Grundy County, has not been issued. The proposed Master, Bro. Edward Sanford, being Master of Cedar Lodge, No. 124, and most of the petitioners being members of the same Lodge, they were in hopes that the difficulties in said Lodge—which will be referred to hereafter—might be settled, and for that reason they have delayed up to this time to call for the dispensation.

There is a matter in connection with the formation of new Lodges to which I desire to call attention: It is the status of those who remain members of chartered Lodges while assisting in the formation of a new Lodge. It should be clearly understood that no brother is absolved from his allegiance to his Lodge, simply because he has signed a *petition for dispensation*; on the contrary, he remains in full membership. Furthermore, such an one must continue to pay dues to the old Lodge until his membership therein is lawfully terminated. This can be effected in two ways only; either by receiving a dimit by vote of his Lodge, or by becoming a *petitioner for a charter* for the new Lodge, which upon issuance constitutes *charter membership* and in effect is a lawful dimit requiring no action on the part of the old Lodge. In proceedings of this kind it is proper that the old Lodge should have notice of the intention of a member, so as to avoid trouble upon the question of dues. I think some regulation should be framed, to cover this question and be incorporated in the body of the printed dispensations.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.

I am happy to report that during the year but few applications have been made for authority to *initiate candidates* in less than the lawful time, and I am equally pleased to say that no man in our jurisdiction has been able to purchase admittance to Masonry without fully conforming to the wise and just laws of our society, as not a single dispensation for this purpose has been issued during the year. I have, however, issued dispensations to the following Lodges in behalf of *Brethren* who for good reasons sought advancement in less than the time prescribed by the By-Laws:—

NUMBER OF LODGE.	NAMES.	AMOUNT	NUMBER OF LODGE.	NAMES.	AMOUNT
456	Nokomis.....	5 00		Am't bro't forward...	\$120 00
292	Chenoo.....	5 00	278	Jo Daviess.....	5 00
275	Milton.....	5 00	"	".....	5 00
645	San Jose.....	5 00	431	Summit.....	5 00
58	Fraternal.....	5 00	"	".....	5 00
649	Hinsdale.....	5 00	657	La Fayette.....	5 00
274	Byron.....	5 00	486	Bowen.....	5 00
294	Pontiac.....	5 00	181	Moultrie.....	5 00
374	Shabbona.....	5 00	429	Chebanse.....	5 00
72	Chester.....	5 00	490	Shannon.....	5 00
105	Winchester.....	5 00	U. D.	Libanus.....	5 00
479	Wyoming.....	5 00	63	St. Marks.....	5 00
569	Time.....	5 00	75	Roscoe.....	5 00
74	Rockton.....	5 00	327	Industry.....	5 00
413	Forreston.....	5 00	"	".....	5 00
320	Malta.....	5 00	318	J. L. Anderson.....	5 00
629	Old Time.....	5 00	396	Muddy Point.....	5 00
351	Tarbolton.....	5 00	381	M. R. Thompson.....	5 00
543	Cordova.....	5 00	26	Hiram.....	5 00
425	Kaneville.....	5 00	170	Evergreen.....	5 00
279	Neoga.....	5 00	164	Edward Dobbins.....	5 00
37	Monmouth.....	5 00	522	Monitor.....	5 00
125	Greenup.....	5 00	239	Mt. Carmel.....	5 00
512	Wade-Barney.....	5 00	U. D.	Richard Cole.....	5 00
		\$120 00			\$235 00

I have also issued dispensations for various purposes, such as special elections, installations, etc., to—

NUMBER OF LODGE.	NAMES.	AMOUNT	NUMBER OF LODGE.	NAMES.	AMOUNT
				Am't bro't forward...	\$38 00
518	Abraham Lincoln.....	2 00	665	Greenland.....	2 00
664	Mayo.....	2 00	369	Newman.....	2 00
503	Odin.....	2 00	257	Warsaw.....	2 00
573	Gardner.....	2 00	616	Wadley.....	2 00
152	Fidelity.....	2 00	469	McLean.....	2 00
314	Palatine.....	2 00	209	Wm. B. Warren.....	2 00
681	Morrisonville.....	2 00	156	Delavan.....	2 00
371	Livingston.....	2 00	338	Grand Detour.....	2 00
523	Chatham.....	2 00	48	Unity.....	2 00
604	Hebron.....	2 00	"	".....	2 00
533	Freemantown.....	2 00	637	Burlington.....	2 00
540	Harlem.....	2 00	440	Camargo.....	2 00
564	Winslow (not paid).....	2 00	499	Mt. Zion.....	2 00
549	Newark.....	2 00	508	Home.....	2 00
117	Milan.....	2 00	311	Kilwinning.....	2 00
622	Mound.....	2 00	182	Germania.....	2 00
264	Franklin Grove.....	2 00	557	Lessing.....	2 00
610	Union Park.....	2 00	669	Herder.....	2 00
619	Berwick.....	2 00	7	Friendship.....	2 00
		\$38 00			\$76 00

The total amount of fees received for dispensations for new Lodges, is.....	\$1511 00
Total amount of fees received for dispensations to confer degrees, is.....	235 00
Total amount of fees received for dispensations for special purposes, is.....	76 00
Grand total is.....	\$1822 00
Less amount due from Winslow Lodge No. 564, not paid.....	2 00
	<u>\$1820 00</u>

DISCIPLINE.

I should be glad to withhold all mention of the shortcomings and errors of our brethren, and shall do so in all cases which appear not to require your attention.

Although the record upon this subject is comparatively brief, still there are cases where law and order have been ignored, or made to yield to the force of caprice and power; and as some of these cases may come before you on appeal, duty requires that I should report to the Grand Lodge my acts and decisions in the premises.

My experience justifies me in the opinion that a portion of our regulations governing Lodge trials are defective, and should be amended. It frequently happens that charges are preferred in a Lodge, which from their character should not be entertained; but the language of our law on this subject does not discriminate.

Section 62 provides that when charges are preferred the *Master must* appoint a time and place for trial.

If we are to put simply a literal construction upon the words the *Master must*, etc.,—which I do not think is intended—then the section appears both unjust and arbitrary, as it deprives the members of the right to determine by vote whether such charges are of a character to justify the Lodge in proceeding to trial. During the year charges were preferred—by a non-member—against a member of Oriental Lodge No. 33. The allegations referred to matters of business between the brethren, and of such character that the Lodge refused to entertain the charges. The matter being referred to me, I approved the action of the Lodge; as I do not understand that a Masonic Lodge is the proper place to enforce the payment of debts, whether incurred on account of a “corner in wheat” or on account of a failure in a newspaper enterprise, or because of any other purely business transaction. Such questions should go to the courts for adjudication; when they decide, it may then be proper for a Lodge to take notice of the matter. However, it is your province to decide the correctness of this view. The papers in the case are submitted. In June last I appointed Brethren R. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY, D. G. M., JOHN D. CRABTREE, D. D. G. M., and W. R. E. EVITTS, a commission to inquire into certain charges preferred by W. Bro. F. HUDSON, alleging irregularities on the part of the Master, in the government of Illinois Central Lodge No. 178.

Upon due investigation the Commissioners reported the charges unsustainable. The evidence submitted justified the finding and fully exonerates the accused.

In February last Bro. J. W. HEAKER, a non-affiliated Mason, complained to me that Oblong City Lodge No. 644, had published him in the county newspapers and in the “Masonic Trowel” as a Masonic imposter. The brother claimed to have

been a member of a Lodge in Louisville, Ky. I wrote to the Grand Secretary of that jurisdiction and received in reply an official document stating that Bro. HEAKER was a regular Mason, etc. I immediately wrote to Oblong City Lodge upon the subject, and received replies, from which there appeared no disposition to correct an error which had evidently occurred through unworthy motives; I therefore placed the matter in the hands of Special Deputy Bro. J. H. McCULLOUGH, who, on visiting Oblong City, found the brethren there unwilling to render him any facilities, and were disposed to treat his authority with contempt. However, our Deputy succeeded in ascertaining the facts in regard to the matter, and made an order that the Lodge should publish a retraction in the same journals in which the offensive articles had appeared. This had not been done up to the 31st of August, at which time the Deputy again visited the Lodge with instructions from me to endeavor to have the orders obeyed. Being unsuccessful, Bro. McCULLOUGH closed the Lodge until you should pass upon these acts of contumacy and insubordination.

Something over one year ago charges were preferred in Cedar Lodge, No. 124, against one of its members. The specifications set forth conduct on the part of the accused in the highest degree immoral. The trial was properly conducted, by brethren of high standing and ability. The evidence was conclusive as to guilt and the Lodge so declared by its lawful vote; yet upon the question of punishment for conduct which is not merely unmasonic but of a character punishable by the civil code, the Lodge refused to award a greater punishment than reprimand. The Master, Bro. EDWARD SANFORD, believing such proceedings utterly inconsistent with justice or propriety, refused to administer a mere reprimand, and upon advice of a majority of the members referred the matter to the Grand Master.

Although I approved the course of the Master, yet I felt unwilling by an official order, to coerce compliance with a plain duty. However, I suggested that the Lodge would do well to reconsider the question of punishment. This was done, and upon a new vote the accused was suspended.

I have referred to these proceedings in order that we may better understand a similar case in the same Lodge.

At the meeting at which final action was had in the case just mentioned, I was present, it being also the occasion of the trial of another member, charged with adultery. The proceedings were very brief, as the accused frankly acknowledged himself guilty of the charge.

The Master and the Grand Master endeavored to impress on those present the propriety of administering adequate punishment. A majority of the members were anxious to serve Masonry in this particular, but a sufficient number to defeat this object, allowed their friendship for the accused to outweigh their duty to their Lodge, and for want of a two-thirds vote, Cedar Lodge, No. 124, permitted the acknowledged crime of adultery to pass with simple reprimand.

In view of the offense the Master, as before, very properly regarded such punishment as merely nominal, and declined to act, referring the matter to the Grand Master, in whose presence these proceedings were had.

The papers in the case are herewith submitted. I think they will show a condition of affairs reflecting but little credit on the Lodge or the participants.

I am fully aware that the Master and a majority of the members had used their best endeavors to effect reform, but without success. I saw no course left me as an officer, but to use all my power to protect the name of Masonry; I therefore closed the Lodge, and ordered it to stand closed until the Grand Lodge should convene and in its wisdom determine: *First*, whether in this case the principles of Masonry have been maintained; *Second*, whether the plain duties of a warranted Lodge have been fulfilled, or whether its high powers and privileges have been abused; and, *Lastly*, whether the facts here recorded will justify a restoration of the Chartered rights of Cedar Lodge, No. 124.

During the year considerable trouble has existed in Wiley M. Egan Lodge, No. 593, owing to an unfraternal course on the part of some of its members.

I attended the Lodge on the occasion of a trial. The accused was acquitted of the charges, and from the disposition manifested by the members I was in hopes harmony would prevail. But recently another member was put upon trial, charged with having made the unmasonic threat that no further work on a certain degree should be done in the Lodge until his demands in certain matters should be complied with.

Upon the trial the District Deputy committed an error in computing the two-thirds vote, declaring the accused not guilty on a mere fraction of a vote. The error was afterwards discovered, and an appeal was made to the Deputy to correct the mistake. Upon reconsidering the proceedings, the accused was voted guilty; but the Lodge refused by the necessary two-thirds vote to award any punishment whatever. The impropriety of this course was fully explained, and abundant opportunity given to make the record consistent. A failure on the part of the members so to do induced the Deputy to suspend the labors of the Lodge until the meeting of the Grand Lodge. I have not felt disposed to disturb the action of the Deputy; which, I am informed, is concurred in by the Master, Wardens, and many of the members.

The papers in this case are submitted for your consideration.

There are several other cases which have come to my notice during the year, where brethren have become offended, and with extravagant ideas of their own importance have openly boasted that no more work should be done in the Lodge, for no better reason than that their particular friends had been neglected. Subsequent proceedings have shown that these threats were carried out.

I do not hesitate to pronounce such conduct not only a contemplated breach of moral and Masonic law; but it is an unmanly attempt to injure innocent persons, and cripple the labors of the Lodge; which, in my opinion, committed an error when it vested such an one with a power he so greatly abuses. I am glad to know there are those in authority who have the courage to do their duty, by taking steps to discipline those who violate the secrecy of the ballot.

Brethren, adverting to the two principal cases under the head of discipline, I am

forcibly reminded of the golden words spoken two years ago by my immediate predecessor. He says: "Masonry is no hiding place for criminals or shelter for crime * * *; nor have we any use for Lodges which harbor offenders against the peace and security of society. The idea that a Mason is to shield a brother *guilty* of crime, or screen him from just punishment * * * is in no case justified by "Masonic teachings or practice." To my mind it would be difficult to encompass in fewer words more sound logic, or a clearer enunciation of the moral principles of Masonry than are here set forth.

It is not too much to say that there are times in the history of every Lodge and in the career of every Mason when they will be called upon to defend and sustain Masonry at the sacrifice of friends, or even self. It is then that we should show by our acts what we teach and what we profess. It is then that we dignify, strengthen, and aid in perpetuating our institution.

The time to sustain Masonry is when its fundamental principles and teachings are sought to be trodden under foot by a Lodge, or by its individual members. Brethren should bear in mind that they can prevent or at least lessen infractions of moral and Masonic law by prompt and adequate punishment of the guilty; and while I would counsel that degree of forbearance and charity towards evil doers that should always characterize our brotherhood; yet these attributes do not mean a weak, vacillating course on the part of officers in authority, nor a lack of moral courage, coupled with false sympathy, on the part of members.

It may be asked, Why force men to conform to a standard which it is morally impracticable for them to reach? Why compel a Lodge against its will to punish crime? Why call upon its members to assume a virtue if they have it not? I can only answer that Masonry, nor those who are charged to execute her mandates, do not seek to impose or enforce characteristics which should be inherent in every Lodge. But the welfare of all concerned demands that if the tree does not bear legitimate fruit it should be pruned even unto obliteration, and another planted in its stead. To do less than this would be a desertion of the sturdy workmen who by their zeal and devotion to duty give moral symmetry to our symbolic edifice, and would be giving encouragement to those who by their neglect and carelessness obstruct the well intended efforts of others. The latter course must bring with it discord, confusion and discredit to the Craft, and we of the present generation will have the poor satisfaction of leaving to posterity ill-shapen and unsightly work, unworthy our time and opportunities.

During my official intercourse with the Craft of this State cases have come to my knowledge which demonstrate that our statute book contains a number of

DEFECTIVE LAWS.

Among them is section 23, which provides for the publication of the names of all suspended or expelled Masons and rejected candidates. The fault of this regulation is that no time is prescribed for making these matters public. It appears to me that the name of no man who has been either suspended or expelled from the fraternity should be published pending an appeal, nor until the time in which an appeal may

betaken has expired; because in the event of an appeal the Grand Lodge may find that injustice has been done the appellant, and order a new trial. In such case the appellant would be, for the time being, restored to all his rights, and upon rehearing of the case he might be acquitted; yet by the provisions of this law his name may have been published to the world at large as a Masonic transgressor. That this regulation is also objectionable when applied to rejected candidates, the following case will show.

In one of our Lodges a candidate was rejected. Notice was immediately sent to the Grand Secretary, who in obedience to the law published the name in the quarterly circular. Soon after a member found he had voted under a missapprehension, and asked leave to correct his vote, as provided by section 42. A new ballot was had, and the candidate elected, and in due time made a Mason. Not long after the young brother saw his name in print under the not very flattering caption of "Rejected."

It is not clear whether or no this law includes in its operation the names of non-affiliated brethren who seek membership. It is assumed that the object of these publications is to put the fraternity on their guard. If so the latter class should be exempt, for neither their Masonic rights or standing are in any manner affected by an unfavorable ballot.

Section 26 of our By-Laws forbids Lodges in this jurisdiction from "knowingly receiving any candidate in any of the Degrees of Masonry, who has been rejected by *any other* Lodge without unanimous consent of the rejecting Lodge." This section is liable to be misconstrued, and should be amended, *First*, No Lodge should *receive a petition*, &c.; *Second*, The words "any other Lodge" it is presumed are intended to be construed literally, still they are regarded by many brethren as referring to Lodges in Illinois alone.

This is an important regulation, and to my mind rises to the dignity of a Landmark. At any rate we should be glad to see some uniformity established between the States, which at present differ widely upon this subject.

This Grand Lodge imposes a residence of one year in the State upon all applicants before they can be initiated, and as already stated if any such have been rejected elsewhere, permission must be obtained before proceeding.

During the year a Lodge in Chicago rejected a candidate. He removed to a contiguous sister jurisdiction, where, as I learn through correspondence, that quite a different law obtains, as in six months the rejected candidate acquired Masonic citizenship, nor was the fact of his rejection in Illinois of any consequence, or even a matter of inquiry in the jurisdiction referred to: but the gentleman received the degrees, and returns to Illinois a living evidence of the skill and celerity of our neighbors.

However, we have no desire to interfere with, or complain of our neighbors, although we are happy to assure our brethren every where that no Lodge in Illinois can lawfully receive a rejected candidate without permission from the proper author-

ity, though such an one should reside in our midst for six *years*, or more. On a former occasion I called attention to the subject of

REJECTION AND OBJECTION.

It is a question that is entitled to the serious consideration of the Grand Lodge, in order that all may discriminate between what is mere shadow and what is real.

Rejection by ballot is an act of the Lodge. It can not be held as an individual act, without violating the secrecy of the ballot. I think it will be admitted that the use of the ballot is the most arbitrary and potent Masonic power we possess, and yet it appears by our law that its result is far less arbitrary or potent than the mere *verbal objection* which is simply an individual act.

If a Lodge reject a candidate by ballot, he may renew his application to the same Lodge in one year and be elected; but if before initiation he is *objected* to, our regulations provide that said candidate must be recorded as *rejected*. Such objection does not expire in one year, but stands during the pleasure of the objector. This presents the strange anomaly of the formal and well considered act of a Lodge being limited by time, while the act of the individual, whether it be the result of mere caprice or otherwise, stands as a perpetual bar to initiation. Apply this law to E. A. & F. C., and its injustice and inconsistency becomes more apparent, as rejection by ballot in many Lodges is limited to one week, while it is held by *some* that objection is unlimited.

I do not wish to be understood as underestimating or questioning the right or duty, of every member to raise well grounded objections, but I hold that E. A. & F. C. have some rights, and furthermore that unless an applicant is *rejected* by ballot—which is the only legitimate mode known to Masonry—he should not thus be falsely recorded or published.

My object in referring to this subject is to endeavor to have removed the mist which seems to envelop the law governing these questions and within which may be hidden the cardinal virtue, *Justice*.

DECISIONS.

I need hardly say that during the year I have given decisions upon several hundred questions of Masonic law and usage. Most of them could have been determined by referring to our printed code. A few not clearly defined therein I submit for your consideration.

First. The minimum fee provided by law for the Degrees in this jurisdiction is twenty-five dollars. To remit or promise to remit to the petitioner any portion of the fee as such prescribed by law, is a clear and inexcusable violation thereof; nor does it matter whether the applicant is a clergyman or a layman, for every man, be he high or low, who enters our portals, honors himself, not Freemasonry.

Second. Non-affiliated Masons, by their positions, surrender many rights and privileges, but there is no law forbidding Lodges or brethren to extend to such non-affiliates any courtesy or kindness they may desire, even to Masonic burial.

Third. A brother on trial objected to the admission in Lodge of a non-member, who was an important witness in the case. I held that under the circumstances the objections might be overruled, and the witness admitted.

Fourth. A member of a Lodge objected to the initiation of a candidate; said objections were sustained. The objecting brother subsequently dimitted from the Lodge, but he insisted that his objections remained of force. I decided that by the act of dimission he had forfeited all his rights in that particular Lodge; that his objections to the candidate ceased unless his reasons therefor were satisfactory to the Lodge or its Master.

Fifth. A brother made in a so-called Military Lodge, if working under authority of a recognized Grand Lodge, is a regular Mason. If such Lodge is extinct, a certificate of the Grand Secretary of the proper jurisdiction is an equivalent of a regular demit.

Sixth. A Master may be tried by his Lodge for misconduct upon the expiration of his official term; *provided* the charges shall contain nothing which can be justly construed as official acts.

Seventh. When a brother's petition to a Lodge for affiliation is rejected, and he renews his application to same Lodge at any subsequent meeting, the petition must take the same course as when first presented.

Eighth. E. A. or F. C. made in Lodges which have become extinct, may petition and be advanced in the nearest Lodge. Such Lodges acquire jurisdiction over the territory formerly occupied by the dormant Lodge.

Ninth. Unless Lodge By-Laws otherwise provide, E. A. & F. C. may be advanced at any time after election and suitable proficiency.

Tenth. When a member is suspended from a Lodge for non-payment of dues, the offender cannot be reinstated by merely paying his dues, but in addition thereto the Lodge must comply with sections 25 and 76, which require a two-thirds vote to reinstate a suspended Mason, whether such suspension is owing to non-payment of dues, or for any other offense, is by our law immaterial.

Eleventh. Heretofore there has been no general law regulating the granting of dimits. It has been the custom of many of our Lodges, to act in this matter, upon verbal application, at the meeting which it was made.

At the last session of the Grand Lodge it was decided that applications for dimits must be made in writing at a regular meeting of the Lodge and lie over until the next regular meeting. The object of this rule is two-fold: *First*—The application should be in writing, signed by the applicant, and filed as a voucher for the action of the Lodge. *Second*—Final action should be deferred until a subsequent meeting, for reasons too numerous to mention here.

Two cases of recent date will demonstrate the propriety of this rule. *Verbal* application was made to a Lodge for a demit in behalf of an absent member. It was immediately granted. On return of the said member he repudiated the whole pro-

ceeding and claimed membership, as he had not authorized the application for dimit. In another case, a member applied for and was granted a dimit at once. He immediately removed beyond the jurisdiction of the Lodge. Soon after it was found that the conduct of the brother had been such as to subject him to discipline, which would have been enforced in that Lodge had the application laid over a lawful time.

Such cases are of course rare exceptions, and are referred to here to show that dimit is an important matter and should be governed by prudence. Several other cases have come to my knowledge where Lodges have granted dimit without the formality referred to, but as such Lodges claim to have had no knowledge of the new regulations, the same not having up to the time been promulgated, and as said Lodges have acted in good faith and in accordance with prior practice, I regard the excuse as a valid one, and have not, therefore, felt justified in disturbing their proceedings.

GRAND LODGE SOVEREIGNTY.

There is perhaps no question in which every Masonic Grand body has a deeper interest, nor one upon which they are more thoroughly united in opinion and purpose than that of defending and maintaining their jurisdictional rights. The American Grand Lodges have on several occasions during the past few years, asserted this unity of purpose by rebuking and severing fraternal relations with those who, by invading the territory of a fully recognized Grand Lodge, have violated this principle of Masonic law.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois, jealous of her own territorial rights, has never hesitated to join her peers in an earnest endeavor to maintain the just and lawful rights of the one, nor to reprove the unjust and unfraternal acts of the other.

The present relations existing between the Grand Lodge of Canada and the Grand Lodge of Quebec is a subject which I approach with mingled feelings of regret and diffidence; regret because we had hoped the unfortunate controversy between these two Grand bodies might have been amicably settled without an appeal to others; diffidence because the high respect and fraternal affection entertained by us for our brethren of Canada, having been nurtured by a long and agreeable intercourse, and rendered still stronger by gratitude, due to their kindness in connection with recent local events, renders it no easy task to obey the stern mandates of duty, for while we frankly acknowledge our respect and gratitude to our brethren of Canada, we cannot forget that for like reasons the same feelings are due to the brethren of Quebec.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec was established about two years ago, claiming Masonic jurisdiction over the Province of that name. The recognition of its claims by the Grand Lodges already established was necessary to insure respect and permanency. This was sought for, and during the past two years the Grand Lodge of Quebec has been acknowledged as a regularly established independent Grand Lodge, and fraternal recognition and welcome extended to it by a majority of the Grand Lodges in the United States.

Among the earliest to carefully consider the origin and claims of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, was the Grand Lodge of Illinois. At the session of 1870, it was *Resolved* "that this Grand Lodge recognizes the Grand Lodge of Quebec as a regular Grand Lodge, and extends its Masonic welcome to said Grand Lodge as one proper to take its place among the regular Grand Lodges of the Masonic world." Notwithstanding the fact that by similar acts and resolutions, a majority of the Grand Lodges in the United States have recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec. It appears from a duly authenticated document herewith submitted—that the Grand Lodge of Canada not only refuses to recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec—the right of so doing we do not question—but has trampled upon the rights of a sister Grand Lodge by an illegal and unwarrantable invasion of its jurisdiction, and then established two Lodges in defiance of the well settled and universally recognized principle of law governing Grand Lodge Sovereignty, and under protest of the reigning Grand Lodge.

The difficulties existing between the two Grand Lodges referred to, are matters which at this time we cannot consider. They have long since been duly weighed and ably discussed by a number of Grand Lodges. It is sufficient for us to know that we have been appealed to by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, to assist her in maintaining that which we have declared her entitled to, and that which we claim for ourselves, viz: supreme Masonic authority over a lawfully defined territory. It appears to me therefore that it will be neither consistent nor prudent, in view of our oft repeated declarations upon the subject of Grand Lodge Sovereignty, to suffer the appeal of the Grand Lodge of Quebec to pass without some response. While we are not without hope that the Grand Lodge of Canada will heed the popular Masonic voice as manifested by the unmistakable admonitions of a number of her peers; yet this Grand Lodge would be derelict in its duty should it fail to lend its aid in the maintenance of law and order, by at least joining in these fraternal warnings. It is therefore with sincere regret that I feel called upon to recommend that in case the Grand Lodge of Canada refuses to recede from her present position towards the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the Grand Master be requested to revoke the commission of the Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Canada, and that he be authorized to proclaim that all Masonic intercourse and fellowship between the said Grand Lodges cease, and be discontinued until the Grand Lodge of Canada shall renounce all Masonic authority over the recognized territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. I would further recommend that no Masons who are members of Lodges in the province of Quebec, who are working under authority of the Grand Lodge of Canada, be recognized in this jurisdiction. In making these recommendations, I do so after mature deliberation, and a just realization of their importance; and with a full measure of sadness at the necessity of sundering the fraternal ties which have existed so long and have been so cordial.

Should this Grand Lodge concur in the foregoing recommendations, and the Grand Master should find it necessary to carry them into effect, I but reflect the sentiments of every Mason in this jurisdiction when I say that the Grand Lodge of Illinois will hail with gladness the time and opportunity to renew her fraternal rela-

tions with the Grand Lodge of Canada. Another case under this head appears from a circular letter issued by M. W. WM. E. PINE, Grand Master of New Jersey, stating that a body of men has been established as a Masonic Lodge within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, by authority of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, in Europe. The Grand Lodge of New Jersey "invites the co-operation of all the Grand Lodges in the United States in resisting this renewed disregard of well established Masonic law on the part of the body known as the Grand Lodge of Hamburg." I am not aware what if any relations exist between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, but whatever they may be, I trust this Grand Lodge will adopt vigorous measures to co-operate with our brethren of New Jersey, by a proper condemnation of the invaders. With the exception of the foregoing, I know of nothing calculated to disturb

OUR RELATIONS

With sister Grand Lodges, which I am happy to say continue to be of the most fraternal and agreeable character.

During the year the following exchange of courtesies have occurred: At request of M. W. WM. E. HILL, Grand Master, I appointed Bro. GEO. H. THURMMELE to represent this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

R. W. ROBERT MACOY having resigned his commission as our representative near the Grand Lodge of New York, I appointed M. W. JNO. H. ANTHON to fill the vacancy.

I also appointed M. W. JNO. H. LYNDE as our representative near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Grand Lodge of Michigan having recently adopted the representative system, I commissioned M. W. HENRY CHAMBERLIN to represent this Grand Lodge near that of Michigan.

I have received from the Grand Master of Michigan the honor of an appointment as a representative near this Grand Lodge.

THE GRAND LODGE OF UTAH.

I have received a circular letter from this recently organized Grand Lodge, asking for that "Masonic recognition which has been granted to all Masonic Grand Lodges over the globe formed in like manner." It appears that the three Lodges in the Territory of Utah which constituted the new Grand Lodge are duly chartered Lodges, working under authority of the Grand Lodges of Montana, Kansas and Colorado respectively. As this Grand Lodge is in fraternal correspondence with the three bodies named, I know of no good reason why we should not extend to the Grand Lodge of Utah the right hand of fellowship, and welcome her among her peers. The papers are submitted for your consideration.

CLANDESTINE ORGANIZATIONS.

I am informed by letter from M. W. Bro. HENRY CHAMBERLIN, Grand Master of Michigan, that there are three bodies of men recently established in the city of

Detroit, pretending to be Masons. From information in my possession there is a prospect of having similar bodies of unauthorized and dishonest persons in this city, who will engage in the silly roll of clandestine Masonry, and that too under the most barefaced false pretensions.

The nefarious mode of gaining a livelihood by stealing the name of Masonry, adopted by these unfortunate people, will meet with deserved contempt from every respectable community. It is a pity these long haired dreamers cannot have their minds cleansed by the moral influences of true Freemasonry, and thereby become comparatively wise.

It will be well for the brethren to be vigilant, as Masonic imposters are numerous. As a class they are generally extravagantly adorned with Masonic emblems, upon which the true fraternity should place no dependence, as they are no evidence that the wearers are of the craft. In view of the establishment of *Irregular* as well as *Clandestine* Lodges in several of our sister jurisdictions, I would urge upon all Lodges and brethren the propriety of requiring all strange visitors to affirm that the Lodge of which they are members is working under and by authority of the Grand Lodge of New York, Louisiana, New Jersey, Michigan, Quebec or the recognized Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction from which the visitor may hail. My experience during the past year leads me to say further, that it will be prudent at times to ask visitors how long a time has elapsed since they had communication with their respective Lodges. When a brother has not corresponded with his Lodge in from three to fifteen years, it will be advisable to ascertain whether the brother is in good standing before holding Masonic intercourse with him.

CORNER STONES, DEDICATIONS, INSTALLATIONS, VISITS, ETC.

On the 24th of June W. Bro. J. W. ARMSTRONG, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the Baptist Church building, at Edwardsville, Madison Co.; February 22d R. W. SYLVESTER STEVENS dedicated a new Masonic Hall, at Vermont, Fulton Co.; Nov. 3d, R. W. GEO. C. LANPHERE dedicated the new Hall at Galesburg, owned by Alpha Lodge, No. 155, Galesburg Lodge, No. 372, and Vesper Lodge, No. 584.

Dec. 27th, W. Bro. W. R. HUBBARD dedicated a new Hall for Kimmundy Lodge, No. 398.

Dec. 29th, R. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY, D. G. M., dedicated the new Hall of Centralia Lodge, No. 201.

Sept. 6th, I dedicated a new Hall for Dundee Lodge, No. 190. On this occasion I had the pleasure of meeting a Brother who was made a Mason in Mt. Moriah Lodge, Rhode Island, in the year 1811.

During the year I have made official visits to CASHMAN Lodge, U. D.; WILEY M. EGAN Lodge, No. 593; and have installed the officers of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, D. C. CREGIER Lodge, No. 643, THOS. J. TURNER Lodge, No. 409, Garden City Lodge, No. 141, Harlem Lodge, No. 540, and Apollo Lodge, No. 642.

DEATHS.

Upon this melancholy subject we are glad to have but little to report, although it were strange if the grim messenger has been idle in our household during the year.

With one exception, I will leave to the proper Committee the sad duty of reporting to you the names of those whose shining excellence, while laboring here below, rise into brighter lustre, now that they have passed away.

During the year M. W. ABNER B. THOMPSON, P. G. M. of Masons in the State of Maine, passed to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. The venerated deceased was born in 1797, and had long been a zealous and consistent Mason. At the time of his death he represented this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Maine. He died full of honors and full of years, beloved at home and respected abroad.

Thus, one by one, the tomb is garnering the venerable forms of those whose lives have been spent in disseminating the wholesome truths of our society, leaving the impress of a spotless character upon their own and coming time.

Illinois joins Maine in regret at the loss of so highly esteemed and useful co-worker.

Let this good man's name be inscribed upon a memorial page of our records.

MISCELLANEOUS—STANDARD WORK.

Upon this question there appears to be the utmost harmony. During the year a very lively interest has been manifested by a number of Lodges to acquire a thorough knowledge of this important branch of Masonic learning.

I commissioned a number of competent brethren to instruct the Lodges—designating them as Grand Lecturers and Assistant Grand Lecturers; of the former I appointed but four, from whom the latter received certificates of recommendation. The names may be found on last page of proceedings 1871.

REMOVAL.

The members of Sherman Lodge, No. 535, unanimously petitioned for authority to remove their Lodge from Lynn Centre, to the village of Orion, many good reasons were urged for the change, there being no objection, I authorized the removal.

RESPONSIBILITY OF ONE LODGE TO ANOTHER.

I have received a communication from the Grand Lodge of California, in regard to certain money expended in behalf of a member of Marengo Lodge of Illinois, while lying sick within the jurisdiction of Woodbridge Lodge, No. 131, of California.

It appears that the latter Lodge cared for the sick brother until he died, a period of two months; expending \$641 50. This matter was presented to this Grand Lodge at the session of 1870, but it does not appear that any action was taken to dispose of the question.

The Grand Lodge of California has again called attention to the matter. I think that Woodbridge Lodge did what she deemed a Masonic duty, in assisting a brother

in need, still I am strongly of the opinion that so large a sum should not have been expended, without authority from Marengo Lodge; especially as there was plenty of time to communicate with Marengo Lodge upon the subject. When Lodges perform these kindly services, they do it from a sense of duty; if they simply act with the expectation of being re-imbursed, I fail to discover wherein charity cuts much of a figure, still where a Lodge is able to pay, I think such services should be duly considered. I submit the papers and correspondence and leave the matter in your hands to be disposed of.

VALUABLE PAPERS.

In July last I received from our representative near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, M. W. Bro. CHARLES F. STANSBURY, a package of papers, being the records of "Justice Military Lodge," 66th Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Said Lodge worked under a dispensation from this jurisdiction issued by M. W. F. M. BLAIR, (now deceased.) These papers fell into the hands of Bro. STANSBURY by mere accident. He immediately forwarded them to me, and remarked in his letter, that the records may be of great value in determining the history of some of the brethren made therein. Bro. STANSBURY has our thanks for his considerate action.

INVITATION.

In April last, through the fraternal kindness of the Grand Master of Delaware, I received an invitation to attend the dedication of a new Grand Lodge Hall at Wilmington, but I was obliged to forego the pleasure.

GRAND ORATOR.

Owing to business engagements, M. W. Bro. J. R. GORIN, Grand Orator, notified me that he would be unable to prepare an address. I therefore appointed R. W. Bro. T. T. GURNEY, but at so late a day that I fear he will not be able to deliver an address during the session.

SEAL.

I would call attention to the fact that the new Constitution having changed the title of this Grand Lodge, the legend of the Seal should be made to conform thereto.

NEW CHARTERS.

The new form of Charters authorized by the Grand Lodge have been engraved and I would recommend the purchase of the stone, so that new Charters may be printed at pleasure.

Your instructions in regard to

PRINTING

Have been carried out; the Committee will report their doings in connection therewith.

THE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS

To be transacted at each session of the Grand Lodge is very large, and is increasing annually. The system of confiding the bulk of the work to Committees several days before the annual meeting, has heretofore worked well, but the time required to dispatch the business makes it burdensome and renders it difficult to secure the services of brethren for so long a time from their business. For instance, the Committee on Work of Chartered Lodges, are required to examine and compare the returns of over seven hundred and fifty Lodges for the two preceding years, embracing more than 75,000 names, and an equal number of other items. This is a tedious task, and cannot be properly done in the time allotted. To reduce the work of this Committee I would recommend that hereafter only such statistics be recorded at the meeting of the Grand Lodge as may be necessary to show the *amount* of work done for the preceding year, and that the examination and comparison of the "returns" be done during vacation under the supervision of the Grand Secretary, who shall notify Lodges of any errors that may occur, and call upon them to correct the same at least three months before the Annual Grand Communication, all such errors to be reported to the Grand Lodge at its next regular meeting. I suggest this plan for your consideration.

Bro. Grand Junior Warden has suggested some excellent ideas for the purpose of expediting the business of the Committees on Credentials and Mileage and Per Diem, which have been adopted at this session.

I have no doubt the work of several other Committees may be more or less curtailed. This should be done as far as practicable, in order to keep our work within due bounds. For it should be borne in mind that the expense attending our Annual Communications is now about eighteen thousand dollars, or from six thousand to seven thousand dollars per day. This absorbs very nearly the total annual income, leaving a surplus barely sufficient to dignify the office of Grand Treasurer. As our expenses must increase annually, without a corresponding increase in revenue, the question is forcibly presented to my mind, whether the character and result of our labors or the necessities or advantages of annual legislation justify so large an expenditure, or whether great pecuniary advantage would not accrue without much if any sacrifice, by holding biennial meetings. Even if the sessions were prolonged to four days, for at six thousand dollars per day, the total amount would be but twenty-four thousand dollars, while two annual meetings at three days each at the same rate, would reach the sum of thirty-six thousand dollars. This indicates a saving of about six thousand dollars per annum, which in a few years would enable this Grand Lodge to inaugurate and carry forward works of charity and benevolence commensurate with its dignity.

The Grand Officers might meet at stated times with prescribed powers to act upon pressing matters that might occur during vacation, such action to be subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge.

There may be numerous weighty objections urged that would demonstrate the impracticability of so radical a change. I have no disposition therefore to press this matter upon your immediate consideration, but refer to it simply to invite some thought for the future.

CONCLUSION.

Brethren during the two years that I have had the honor to serve you, my duties have been neither light nor free from care and anxiety.

During the past year I have been able to secure but little clerical assistance. This, together with the loss by fire of all books, papers and other documents, pertaining to my office, as well as the demands upon my time in relief matters, have involved close confinement, and rendered my labors both arduous and embarrassing. For these and other reasons not proper to mention here, I have been obliged to decline numerous kind and fraternal invitations from the Craft to participate with them, and have therefore been denied the enjoyment of the official pleasures incident to many agreeable occasions.

I am sorry this report has been so long and so tedious, but it is rendered so not only by the magnitude of our jurisdiction, but in consequence of the extraordinary event in which the Masonic fraternity have taken so prominent a part. In bringing it to a close, permit me to say that I have no disposition to regard the events of the past year with pleasurable recollections. I therefore bid it adieu with exceeding satisfaction; for in point of fatality to human life and destruction of property by extraordinary natural causes, it has no parallel in the history of the world, still we cannot forget that commingled with its history there are some bright spots, among the brightest, is the memory of the goodness of mankind, which has been so beautifully exemplified by the wonderful charity extended from every quarter of the globe; nor is this all, for although we look back with sadness, upon the past year with its memorable record, Masonic and otherwise, and the eventful changes it has wrought among the Craft of this city, yet we are none the less thankful to God for the blessings of unity and harmony which prevail throughout our jurisdiction, comprising six hundred and seventy-seven Lodges and nearly forty thousand members, among whom but little or no contention exists, as shown by the gratifying fact that in so large a Masonic community but nine cases have occurred during the year which require the attention of your Committee on Appeals and Grievances. This is practical evidence of "How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." It is evidence too of the moral worth and grandeur of our Institution, and of its wise and beneficent laws. Let us, then, endeavor to guard sacredly the landmarks and ordinances which are the foundation and support of our time honored society, and transmit safely to others what have come to us unimpaired.

FINALLY.

Permit me to say that I am profoundly sensible of the high honors conferred upon me by the Craft, and for the co-operation and courtesies of the Grand Officers, I desire to express my obligations and thanks.

If I have enjoyed your confidence and good will in the past, and my humble labors have been such as to merit even a slight degree of approval, I shall be abundantly satisfied, and will return to the ranks with an additional incentive to co-operate with you in the future to keep the course of Free Masonry onward and upward.

DEWITT C. CREGIER, *Grand Master.*

APPENDIX [A] TO GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED

FROM ILLINOIS.

PLACE.	LODGE.	NO.	AMOUNT.
Albany.....	Albany.....	566	\$ 25 00
Albion.....	Hermitage.....	356	25 00
Aledo.....	Aledo.....	252	25 00
Amboy.....	Illinois Central.....	178	90 00
Annawan.....	Annawan.....	433	25 00
Apple River.....	Apple River.....	548	25 00
Aroma.....	Aroma.....	378	10 00
Arlington.....	Levi Lusk.....	270	15 00
Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	163	25 00
Augusta.....	Craft at Augusta.....	254	25 00
Aurora.....	Jerusalem Temple.....	90	100 00
".....	Aurora.....	254	50 00
Avon.....	Avon Harmony.....	253	23 50
Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	24	100 00
".....	Archimedes.....	377	50 00
Bement.....	Bement.....	365	116 00
Bloomfield.....	Bloomfield.....	148	25 00
Bloomington.....	Mozart.....	656	50 00
Brighton.....	Hibbard.....	249	50 00
Buckley.....	Buckley.....	634	50 00
Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill.....	151	50 00
".....	".....	"	25 00
Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie.....	668	10 00
Bushnell.....	T. J. Pickett.....	307	77 15
Butler.....	Butler.....	459	33 00
Byron.....	Byron.....	274	34 50
Cairo.....	Cairo.....	237	25 00
Canton.....	Morning Star.....	30	100 00
Capron.....	Donors unknown, 1 box clothing, estimated value...		36 75
Carlinville.....	Mount Nebo.....	76	10 00

CONTRIBUTIONS—CONTINUED.

PLACE.	LODGE.	NO.	AMOUNT.
Carnago.....	Camargo.....	440	\$ 39 00
Carrollton.....	Carrollton.....	50	50 00
Catlin.....	Catlin.....	285	25 00
Centralia.....	Centralia.....	201	25 00
Chambersburg.....	Chambersburg.....	373	25 00
Champaign.....	Western Star.....	240	100 00
Charleston.....	Charleston.....	35	50 00
Chatsworth.....	Chatsworth.....	539	108 25
“.....	Members of Chatsworth.....	“	50 00
Chebanse.....	Chebanse.....	429	62 00
Chenoa.....	Chenoa.....	292	30 00
Chester.....	Chester.....	72	43 00
Chesterfield.....	Chesterfield.....	445	25 00
“.....	Members of Chesterfield.....	“	35 00
Chicago.....	Members of Oriental.....	33	20 00
“.....	Morris Weitzler of.....	“	11 00
“.....	John Miller, of Hesperia.....	411	10 00
“.....	We are indebted to the agents of the Singer and Wheeler & Wilson S. M. Co's for discounts on ma- chines purchased amounting to.....		149 50
“.....	To Rail Roads to the amount of.....		2035 85
Clay City.....	Clay City.....	488	32 00
Clinton.....	De Witt.....	84	100 00
Clifton.....	Craft of Clifton.....		55 00
Courtland.....	Courtland.....	301	16 00
Crawford.....	Crawford.....	666	10 00
Dallas City.....	Dallas City.....	235	25 00
“.....	“.....	“	25 00
“.....	“.....	“	25 00
“.....	“.....	“	25 00
Delavan.....	Delavan.....	156	20 00
Dixon.....	Friendship.....	7	100 00
“.....	“.....	“	28 00
Donnelson.....	Donnelson.....	255	50 00
Dudley.....	Grand View.....	98	50 00
Dwight.....	Livingston.....	371	35 50
East St. Louis.....	East St. Louis.....	504	200 00
Earlville.....	Meridian.....	183	50 00
Edwardsville.....	Edwardsville.....	99	100 00
Elizabeth.....	Kavanaugh.....	36	55 00
Elliottsville.....	Delia.....	525	18 00
Elmwood.....	Horeb.....	363	20 25
El Paso.....	El Paso.....	246	50 00
“.....	Woodford.....	654	25 00
Etna.....	Wabash.....	179	25 00
Farmington.....	Farmington.....	192	100 00
Fairview.....	Fairview.....	350	50 00
“.....	Craft at Fairview.....		3 00
Fairweather.....	Kingston.....	266	25 00
Forrest.....	Forrest.....	614	25 00
Forreston.....	Forreston.....	414	18 00
Fowler.....	Fowler.....	599	31 50
Frankfort.....	Frankfort.....	567	25 00
Franklin Grove.....	Franklin Grove.....	264	32 00
Fremanton.....	Freemanton.....	533	20 00
Freeport.....	Excelsior.....	97	118 25
“.....	M. R. Thompson.....	381	103 00
“.....	Evergreen.....	170	130 00
Fulton City.....	Fulton City.....	189	50 00
Gardner.....	Gardner.....	573	50 00
Golconda.....	Golconda.....	131	49 75
Grafton.....	Full Moon.....	341	20 00
Grayville.....	Sheba.....	200	25 00
Greenfield.....	Greenfield.....	129	10 00
Green River.....	Clement.....	680	50 00
Greenville.....	Greenville, 8 barrels of flour, valued at.....	245	52 00
Greenup.....	Greenup.....	125	30 00
Griggsville.....	Griggsville.....	45	30 00
Grove City.....	Fisher.....	585	100 00

CONTRIBUTIONS—CONTINUED.

PLACE.	LODGE.	NO.	AMOUNT.
Hanover.....	Hanover.....	300	25 00
Harlem.....	Harlem.....	540	7 00
Havana.....	Havana.....	88	100 00
".....	Old Time.....	629	25 00
".....	Members of Old Time.....	"	25 00
".....	Havana R. A. Chapter.....	86	75 00
Hennepin.....	Social.....	70	50 00
Henry.....	Henry.....	119	20 00
Heyworth.....	Heyworth.....	251	50 00
Hickory Ridge.....	Dills.....	295	20 00
Highland.....	Highland.....	583	25 00
Hillsboro.....	Mount Moriah.....	51	50 00
Hopedale.....	Hopedale.....	622	25 00
Huntley Grove.....	Grafton.....	328	10 00
Illioopolis.....	Illioopolis.....	521	25 00
Indianola.....	Vermillion.....	265	20 00
Industry.....	Industry.....	327	25 00
Iroquois.....	O. H. Miner.....	506	76 00
Irving.....	Irving.....	455	16 00
Jacksonville.....	Jacksonville.....	570	25 00
Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville.....	394	25 00
".....	".....	"	45 50
Kane.....	King Solomon's.....	197	16 50
Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	389	50 00
".....	Craft of Kankakee.....	"	108 50
Kinderhook.....	Kinderhook.....	353	10 00
Kingston Mines.....	Phenix.....	663	30 00
Kimmundy.....	Kimmundy.....	398	25 00
La Clede.....	La Clede.....	601	20 00
La Fayette.....	Stark.....	501	25 00
La Moille.....	La Moille.....	383	12 00
".....	Craft at La Moille.....	"	3 25
Lancaster.....	Lancaster.....	106	50 00
La Salle.....	Acacia.....	67	36 00
Lee Centre.....	Lee Centre.....	146	25 00
".....	Lot Chadwick, P. M. of.....	"	5 00
Lexington.....	Lexington.....	482	100 00
Liberty.....	Liberty.....	380	50 00
Libertyville.....	Libertyville.....	492	25 00
Lincoln.....	Lincoln.....	210	80 50
".....	Logan.....	480	80 50
Litchfield.....	Charter Oak.....	236	75 00
".....	Litchfield.....	517	50 00
Locust Grove.....	Andrew Jackson.....	487	50 00
Louisville.....	Louisville.....	196	40 00
".....	Craft at.....	"	37 75
Lovington.....	Craft at.....	"	35 75
Macomb.....	Craft at and vicinity.....	"	245 00
Mahomet.....	Mahomet.....	220	50 00
Makanda.....	Makanda.....	434	22 80
Malta.....	Malta.....	320	10 00
Malugin's Grove.....	Brooklyn.....	282	25 00
Manito.....	Maneto.....	476	30 00
Marengo.....	Marengo.....	138	25 00
Maroa.....	Maroa.....	454	50 00
Mattoon.....	Mattoon.....	260	95 50
Melrose.....	Melrose.....	625	16 25
Mendon.....	Mendon.....	449	88 00
Meredosia.....	Benevolent.....	52	25 00
Metamora.....	Metamora.....	82	26 00
Metropolis.....	Metropolis.....	91	100 00
Milburn.....	Antioch.....	127	10 00
Moline.....	Doric.....	319	100 00
".....	".....	"	79 00
Momence.....	Craft at.....	"	73 50
Monmouth.....	Trinity.....	561	39 00
Morrison.....	Cyrus.....	188	50 00
Mount Auburn.....	Kedron.....	340	25 00
".....	".....	"	25 00

CONTRIBUTIONS—CONTINUED.

PLACE.	LODGE.	NO.	AMOUNT.
Mount Pulaski.....	Mount Pulaski.....	87	\$ 50 00
" ".....	R. A. Chapter.....	121	50 00
Mount Sterling.....	Hardin.....	44	21 00
Moweaqua.....	Moweaqua.....	180	50 00
Neoga.....	Neoga.....	279	50 00
New Douglas.....	Madison.....	560	8 00
New Rutland.....	New Rutland.....	477	10 00
Noble.....	Noble.....	362	35 00
Nunda.....	Nunda.....	169	10 00
Oakalla.....	Abram Jonas.....	316	9 00
Oblong City.....	Oblong City.....	644	5 00
Odell.....	Odell.....	401	53 00
" ".....	" ".....	"	17 00
Odin.....	Odin.....	503	20 00
Olney.....	Olney.....	140	100 00
Onarga.....	Onarga.....	305	24 00
Oregon.....	Oregon.....	420	25 00
Oskaloosa.....	Oskaloosa.....	485	24 10
Ottawa.....	Occidental.....	40	50 00
" ".....	Humboldt.....	555	25 00
Otterville.....	Hamilton.....	563	5 00
Owaneco.....	Locust.....	623	16 00
Palatine.....	Palatine.....	314	50 00
Palmyra.....	Palmyra.....	463	35 00
Paris.....	Prairie.....	77	50 00
" ".....	Paris.....	268	50 00
" ".....	Edgar.....	32	50 00
Paxton.....	Craft at.....		120 00
Payson.....	Payson.....	379	17 00
Pecatonica.....	A. W. Rawson.....	145	100 00
Peoria.....	Temple.....	46	200 00
" ".....	Peoria.....	15	161 00
Peotone.....	Peotone.....	636	41 50
" ".....	J. B. Sollett.....		5 00
Peru.....	St. John's.....	13	50 00
Perry.....	Perry.....	95	50 00
" ".....	" ".....	"	20 00
Piper City.....	Piper.....	608	52 00
Plainview.....	Plainview.....	461	14 90
Pleasant Hill.....	S. R. Connor & Co., 12 barrels flour, value.....		78 00
Plymouth.....	Plymouth.....	286	10 00
Pocahontas.....	Gordon.....	473	25 00
Pontoonsne.....	Herrick.....	193	25 00
Potosi.....	Bethesda.....	661	19 00
Prairie City.....	Golden Gate.....	248	16 00
" ".....	" ".....	"	2 50
" ".....	4 boxes clothing, estimated value.....	"	200 00
Quincy.....	Craft of.....		1000 00
" ".....	Craft of.....		22 00
" ".....	Craft of.....		11 00
" ".....	Craft of.....		4 00
Rantoul.....	Rantoul.....	470	37 25
Rockford.....	Craft of.....		600 00
Rock Island.....	Craft of.....		50 75
" ".....	Trio.....	57	100 00
" ".....	" ".....	"	50 00
" ".....	" ".....	9	58 00
Rushville.....	Rushville.....	537	34 00
Sadorus.....	J. R. Gorin.....	283	100 00
Sandwich.....	Meteor.....	645	12 25
San Jose.....	San Jose.....	385	10 50
Savanna.....	Mississippi.....	14	25 00
Shawneetown.....	Warren.....	609	88 50
Sheldon.....	Sheldon.....	212	15 00
Shipman.....	Shipman.....	441	48 00
Sparland.....	Sparland.....	162	25 00
Sparta.....	Hope.....		100 00
Springfield.....	O. H. Miner, Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge.....		57 00
Sterling.....	Craft at.....		1 50
" ".....	Craft at.....		

CONTRIBUTIONS—CONTINUED.

PLACE.	LODGE.	NO.	AMOUNT.
Stone Fort.....	Stone Fort.....	495	\$ 6 00
Stone's Prairie.....	Adams.....	529	13 00
Summerfield.....	Summerfield.....	342	14 85
Sycamore.....	Sycamore.....	134	73 50
Tennessee.....	Tennessee.....	496	10 00
Time.....	Time.....	569	10 00
Tiskilwa.....	Sharon.....	550	25 00
Tolono.....	Tolono.....	391	40 00
".....	".....	"	15 50
Toulon.....	Toulon.....	93	10 00
".....	".....	"	20 00
Towanda.....	Towanda.....	542	25 00
Trenton.....	Trenton.....	109	79 50
Troy Grove.....	Shiloh.....	397	10 00
Tuscola.....	Center Star.....	651	20 00
Vandalia.....	Temperance.....	16	50 00
Venice.....	Venice.....	621	20 35
Vermilion.....	Stratton.....	408	25 00
".....	".....	"	25 00
Vienna.....	Vienna.....	150	25 00
Viola.....	Viola.....	577	21 00
Viriden.....	Viriden.....	161	100 00
".....	Craft of Viriden.....	"	20 00
Virginia.....	Virginia.....	544	50 25
Walnut Grove.....	Altona.....	330	22 00
Walshville.....	Walshville.....	475	43 50
Watseka.....	Watseka.....	446	165 00
Warren.....	Jo Daviess.....	278	50 00
Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	78	100 00
".....	One box, 4 barrels, 1 bag, containing clothing, provisions and vegetables, donor unknown, est'd val..		60 00
Waverly.....	Waverly.....	118	10 00
White Rock.....	Meridian Sun.....	505	50 00
Williamsburg.....	Cold Spring.....	513	10 00
Wilmington.....	Wilmington.....	208	70 50
Windsor.....	Windsor.....	322	50 00
Wyandot.....	Wyandot.....	231	50 00
Wyoming.....	Wyoming.....	479	20 00
".....	Wyoming Chapter, 1 box clothing, value.....	53	67 50
Youngstown.....	Youngstown.....	387	25 00
".....	Goods rec'd from unknown points and parties, value		300 50
Total amount received from Illinois.....			\$15,897 85

APPENDIX [B.] TO GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

COUNTIES.	Comprising Dis- tricts.....	Total Popula'n, (about).....	MASONS.	Proportion of Masons to pop- ulation.....	Lodges.....	Proportion of Lodges to pop- ulation.....	Approximate Av- erage Member- ship of Lodges.
Cook.....	{ 1 2 3 }	350,000	4,458	1 to 79	38	1 to 9210	118
Kane, McHenry and Lake.....	4	84,000	1,913	" 45	31	" 2709	62
Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson.....	5	73,000	1,276	" 57	16	" 4562	80
Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside.....	6	72,000	1,024	" 70	21	" 3430	49
Ogle, Lee and DeKalb.....	7	78,000	1,570	" 50	26	" 3000	61
Kendall, DuPage, Will and Grundy.....	8	87,000	1,141	" 76	19	" 4579	60
LaSalle and Livingston.....	9	92,000	1,330	" 70	24	" 3833	56
Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Stark.....	10	66,000	1,053	" 63	23	" 2870	46
Henry, Rock Island and Mercer.....	11	84,000	1,120	" 75	22	" 3800	51
McDonough, Fulton and Schuyler.....	12	82,000	1,244	" 66	21	" 3905	60
Knox, Warren and Henderson.....	13	75,000	1,331	" 56	22	" 3409	61
Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell.....	14	94,000	1,436	" 66	26	" 3615	56
McLean, Dewitt and Ford.....	15	78,000	1,054	" 74	21	" 3714	51
Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermillion.....	16	81,000	1,051	" 77	23	" 3522	46
Champaign, Douglas, Edgar and Coles.....	17	93,000	1,552	" 60	27	" 3444	58
Piatt, Moultrie, Macon and Logan.....	18	71,000	1,015	" 70	18	" 3944	57
Mason, Menard, Sangamon and Cass.....	19	84,000	1,270	" 66	24	" 3500	53
Brown, Morgan, Scott and Pike.....	20	82,000	1,440	" 57	27	" 3037	54
Adams and Hancock.....	21	92,000	1,648	" 56	31	" 2968	54
Calhoun, Green, Jersey and Macoupin.....	22	75,000	1,290	" 59	25	" 3000	52
Montgomery, Christian and Shelby.....	23	71,000	1,155	" 62	26	" 3731	45
Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Rich- land and Lawrence.....	24	81,000	1,085	" 75	26	" 3116	42
Clay, Edgingham, Fayette and Marion.....	25	72,000	933	" 78	22	" 3273	43
Bond, Clinton and Madison.....	26	74,000	749	" 99	14	" 5286	54
St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph.....	27	99,000	864	" 115	17	" 5823	51
Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jack- son and Williamson.....	28	99,000	1,018	" 98	21	" 4714	49
Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline and Gallatin.....	29	90,000	768	" 118	21	" 4286	37
Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulas- ki and Alexander.....	30	73,000	967	" 76	23	" 3174	42
Actual Total.....		2,552,000	36,755	1 to 70	655	1 to 3896	56

ADDRESS REFERRED.

On motion of R. W. Bro. HAWLEY, D. G. M., the address was referred to a committee of five for sub-division and reference.

CALLED OFF.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until half past two o'clock P. M.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK, P. M., }
Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1872. }

The Grand Lodge was called to labor.

PRESENT.

W. M. Bro. DEWITT C. CREGIER, Grand Master; officers, members and representatives as in the morning.

BY-LAWS AMENDED.

Pending amendment No. 4 to the By-Laws as follows:

Amend Section Eleven (11) by adding the following: "No proposition contemplating the appropriation or expenditure of money shall be put on its final passage until it shall have been referred to and reported upon by some Committee of the Grand Lodge. This provision shall not apply to propositions emanating from Committees."

Being called up was on motion of R. W. Bro. ROBBINS, J. G. W., adopted.

GRAND TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

M. W. Bro. DILLS, Grand Treasurer, submitted the following report:

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M., of the State of Illinois:

In account with HARRISON DILLS, Grand Treasurer.

Oct. 3, 1871.

CR.

By balance on hand.....	\$ 6,275 79
By amount received of Grand Secretary as per receipt, dated Oct. 4, 1871.....	26,153 40
By interest account.....	175 00
Total.....	\$32,604 19

DR.

To cash paid on orders as per vouchers and schedule herewith:

Oct. 4, 1871, Order No. 3 to D. C. Cregier.....	\$ 1,500 00
" " " " 4 " same	460 94
" " " " 5 " same	250 00
" " " " 6 " Grand Secretary salary and Clerk hire.....	2,333 34
" " " " 7 " Grand Treasurer's commission.....	271 20
" " " " 8 " Grand Tyler expenses of Grand Lodge....	166 75

Oct. 4, 1871,	Order No. 9 to	Hall rent for Grand Lodge.....	295 00
" "	" " 10	" Music.....	11 05
" "	" " 11	" Millard & Decker, stationery.....	33 67
" "	" " 12	" D. A. Cashman, printing.....	7 25
" "	" " 13	" Jamison & Moore, charters.....	11 50
" "	" " 14	" B. F. Chase & Hild, signs and cards.....	27 50
" "	" " 15	" Herald Printing Co., Report of Com. on Foreign Correspondence.....	417 77
" "	" " 16	" Carpeting for Grand Lodge.....	11 47
" "	" " 17	" Charter cases.....	9 60
" "	" " 18	" W. H. House, D. D. G. M.....	15 00
" "	" " 19	" R. Ashley, D. D. G. M.....	22 60
" "	" " 20	" Joseph Robbins, D. D. G. M.....	6 00
" "	" " 21	" J. O. Cunningham, D. D. G. M.....	14 30
" "	" " 22	" E. T. Hollister, D. D. G. M.....	6 00
" "	" " 23	" E. C. Sellick, R. R. Sec'y.....	25 00
" "	" " 24	" E. B. Rambo, Ass't. Sec'y.....	25 00
" "	" " 25	" J. F. Burrill, D. G. Sec'y.....	42 50
" "	" " 26	" Jos. Robbins, Ch'n. Com. Correspondence.....	100 00
" "	" " 27	" Harry Duvall, services.....	25 00
" "	" " 28	" Lodge No. 467, dues refunded.....	53 25
" "	" " 29	" A. Demaree, Committee on Printing.....	30 30
" "	" " 30	" N. J. Bloomfield " " " ".....	8 20
" "	" " 31	" Lodge No. 381, dues refunded.....	21 75
" "	" " 32	" Lodge No. 596, " overpaid.....	2 25
" "	" " 33	" " " 107, " refunded.....	21 00
" "	" " 34	" " " 4, " ".....	75 75
" "	" " 35	" " " 71, " ".....	58 50
" "	" " 36	" " " 178, " ".....	84 00
" "	" " 37	" " " 292, " ".....	28 50
" "	" " 38	" " " 333, " ".....	75 75
" "	" " 39	" " " 500, " ".....	21 00
" "	" " 40	" Expenses of Grand Sceretary, 1871.....	813 24
" "	" " 41	" Charity.....	100 00
" "	" " 42	" Herald Co., printing proceedings.....	1,326 76
" "	" " 43	" O. H. Miner, Grand Secretary's salary.....	1,000 00
" "	" " 44	" Postage and Stationery, Grand Master.....	121 25
" "	" " 45	" Herald Co., printing returns.....	103 00
" 1868	" " "	" Lodge No. 523, dues returned.....	21 75
" 1869	" " 14	" Librarian.....	25 00
" "	" " 28	" Temple Committee.....	23 00
" "	" " 48	" Charter cases.....	14 00
Dec. 27, "	" " 57	" Quincy Whig Co., printing.....	5 00
Nov. 1, "	" " 27	" G. M. on salary.....	125 00
" 1868	" " 59	" W. Hoag, Com. Jones Library.....	26 00

Oct. 26, 1869, Order No. 39 to J. M. Pearson, committee.	4 00
Nov. 30, " " " 44 " S. Stevens, Investigating Committee.....	10 00
" " " " 40 " Lodge No. 551, dues, 1869, returned.....	54 00
" " " " 29 " Committee on Printing.....	19 40
" " " " " Paid for U. S. Bonds.....	2,812 50
" " " " " Mileage and per diem orders paid as per schedule.....	14,655 50
Total disbursements.....	<u>\$27,828 09</u>

GRAND TREASURER'S ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM ORDERS.

NO. OF ORDER.	AMOUNT.	NO. OF ORDER.	AMOUNT.	NO. OF ORDER.	AMOUNT.
1	\$38 30	38	\$23 10	79	\$20 30
1	32 30	39	28 00	80	18 60
2	37 00	39	30 90	80	30 50
3	28 40	40	19 80	81	19 00
3	27 50	41	42 30	81	24 50
4	30 50	41	29 80	82	18 10
4	24 50	42	19 80	83	26 90
5	29 00	43	27 10	83	19 90
5	15 80	44	56 50	84	23 30
6	23 00	44	33 90	84	32 30
6	37 60	45	16 00	86	33 00
7	38 30	45	31 50	86	15 30
8	16 00	46	33 90	87	19 60
8	28 10	46	24 20	87	17 80
9	37 00	47	22 20	88	25 50
10	21 10	47	40 90	88	38 90
10	16 00	48	25 10	89	34 20
11	28 60	48	34 70	89	27 40
11	29 00	49	35 90	90	23 00
12	26 30	49	13 80	90	12 00
12	26 00	50	34 10	90	10 80
13	24 70	51	11 10	91	8 00
13	40 90	52	34 60	92	30 70
14	34 30	52	36 80	92	12 00
15	29 30	53	34 70	93	33 80
15	37 90	53	8 90	93	21 00
16	35 30	54	6 00	94	34 50
16	20 40	55	15 90	95	39 00
17	17 60	55	15 70	96	17 40
17	31 80	56	41 90	97	26 00
18	22 20	57	24 70	98	32 70
18	37 70	58	32 30	99	10 70
19	12 00	59	24 50	100	27 20
19	31 60	59	24 50	102	28 70
20	36 90	60	19 80	103	18 80
21	38 30	60	41 90	105	26 20
22	25 20	61	15 10	106	12 10
22	24 10	62	30 40	107	28 20
23	40 40	62	15 30	110	38 50
23	34 20	63	28 30	111	31 10
24	20 00	63	24 50	113	41 00
25	32 20	64	31 60	114	20 50
25	33 70	65	22 40	115	30 90
26	24 20	65	9 60	116	12 00
26	24 30	66	31 30	117	33 20
27	24 40	66	32 10	118	32 90
27	32 00	67	29 90	119	36 00
28	33 80	67	41 90	120	26 10
28	22 10	68	8 50	120	12 60
29	32 10	68	6 00	121	9 50
29	35 80	69	19 70	122	31 70
30	14 40	70	20 80	124	19 60
30	29 00	70	6 00	125	12 20
31	9 80	71	6 00	126	11 80
31	30 00	71	35 70	127	16 70
32	18 80	71	17 10	128	16 50
32	24 00	72	6 00	129	30 60
33	31 70	72	41 00	130	28 10
34	19 50	73	6 00	131	25 90
34	30 60	73	22 80	132	40 70
35	53 70	74	26 40	133	33 00
36	42 90	75	38 40	134	33 10
36	53 30	75	18 10	135	32 70
37	38 30	76	19 50	136	23 30
37	17 20	76	9 80	137	22 40
37	9 80	77	46 50	138	21 60
38	44 80	78	21 90	139	19 00

GRAND TREASURER'S ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS.—CONTINUED.

NO. OF ORDER.	AMOUNT.	NO. OF ORDER.	AMOUNT.	NO. OF ORDER.	AMOUNT.
140	\$11 20	234	\$17 00	321	\$23 70
141	19 20	235	24 60	322	33 40
143	26 60	236	30 50	323	32 20
144	39 00	237	31 20	324	16 80
145	25 80	239	23 70	325	28 40
146	33 90	240	24 30	326	20 80
147	18 60	241	9 80	327	36 00
148	15 30	243	10 90	330	16 90
150	10 70	245	12 60	331	23 00
151	18 10	247	23 30	332	33 20
152	27 00	248	21 80	333	26 00
154	6 00	249	11 60	334	30 70
155	19 40	251	14 80	335	34 50
156	9 80	252	23 20	336	12 20
157	14 40	253	34 30	337	10 40
158	30 90	254	29 30	338	20 80
159	16 00	255	26 90	340	22 10
160	23 90	256	8 50	340	31 00
161	24 50	258	6 00	341	14 80
162	24 80	259	34 50	342	21 40
163	6 00	260 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 20	343	21 80
164	13 40	261	16 70	344	22 10
165	23 30	262	33 70	345	35 70
166	17 20	263	52 10	346	22 60
167	20 80	265	20 50	347	34 10
169	11 00	266	24 40	348	13 40
171	23 40	267	25 50	349	20 40
172	28 60	268	13 50	350	30 60
173	14 40	269	11 70	351	13 70
174	27 70	270	31 60	352	18 40
175	28 80	271	22 70	354	35 30
177	26 20	272	28 20	356	33 50
178	21 40	274	13 00	357	33 30
179	33 50	275	41 90	358	18 10
180	31 20	276	21 60	359	28 50
182	29 60	277	16 30	360	15 20
183	14 40	278	19 20	360	15 90
184	31 70	279	15 20	363	33 50
185	33 90	280	31 60	364	24 60
186	11 30	281	32 30	365	18 00
187	6 00	282	30 20	365	32 50
188	21 60	283	11 70	366	11 60
189	6 00	285	24 70	367	23 10
190	29 80	286	11 50	369	26 70
191	26 40	287	16 40	370	6 00
193	29 70	288	10 30	371	32 20
194	27 20	289	15 40	372	19 30
195	31 20	290	14 50	373	23 90
196	26 00	292	25 20	374	15 00
203	30 80	293	6 00	375	29 00
205	18 60	294	12 30	376	17 70
207	27 10	296	6 00	377	22 80
209	19 80	297	23 00	378	14 20
209	17 40	299	8 60	380	23 10
210	20 10	300	31 60	381	6 50
211	20 30	301	15 90	382	27 30
212	25 40	303	28 60	383	34 00
215	32 70	305	20 00	384	19 00
216	22 10	305	12 40	385	27 70
217	29 10	306	18 40	386	6 00
219	18 20	307	24 40	387	6 00
220	46 50	308	10 00	389	23 40
221	27 10	309	40 50	390	18 20
222	34 80	312	20 70	391	16 90
224	31 00	314	24 50	392	21 30
225	42 50	315	32 90	393	16 30
228	16 80	316	22 10	394	13 60
229	36 80	317	46 50	395	35 90
230	20 00	318	21 10	396	18 00
231	11 50	319	16 70	396	41 70
233	17 90	320	41 10	397	17 20

GRAND TREASURER'S ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS CONTINUED.

NO. OF ORDER.	AMOUNT.	NO. OF ORDER.	AMOUNT.	NO. OF ORDER.	AMOUNT.
398	\$18 70	475	\$24 20	541	\$26 90
400	20 10	476	24 50	542	19 60
401	30 50	477	18 80	543	16 50
402	28 60	478	21 40	544	33 80
404	11 30	479	34 00	545	22 40
405	12 40	480	6 00	546	11 10
407	23 80	481	33 00	547	33 20
408	28 60	482	31 80	548	4 00
409	20 60	483	7 90	549	11 60
410	37 60	484	18 60	550	24 80
412	25 10	485	25 00	551	6 00
414	6 00	487	13 00	552	17 30
415	32 30	488	25 20	553	32 50
416	21 70	489	31 00	554	31 20
417	19 50	490	24 60	555	22 20
419	12 00	490½	25 00	556	27 90
420	53 10	492	25 00	557	20 40
421	29 30	493	7 20	558	15 60
423	33 90	494	27 40	559	15 20
424	22 40	495	6 00	560	16 40
425	32 10	496	24 10	562	6 00
426	26 20	497	33 60	563	16 40
428	32 30	498	14 30	564	23 10
429	32 00	499	13 10	565	28 70
430	21 70	500	26 90	566	30 90
431	29 30	501	11 20	566	19 40
433	40 60	502	20 10	567	24 00
434	39 40	503	9 20	568	30 90
435	30 30	504	15 80	569	33 70
436	31 20	505	6 90	570	20 90
437	29 40	506	25 10	571	33 40
438	21 20	507	17 80	572	29 60
439	28 30	508	21 70	573	39 50
440	30 80	509	27 80	574	19 50
441	30 30	510	27 40	575	26 40
442	38 30	511	23 60	576	39 10
443	24 00	512	21 10	577	23 60
444	20 00	513	12 90	578	15 30
445	20 10	514	16 20	579	15 30
446	17 40	515	29 90	580	25 30
447	11 00	516	16 30	581	10 00
448	9 00	517	26 40	582	12 50
450	37 50	518	14 40	583	25 80
451	27 50	519	25 70	584	6 00
452	24 20	520	6 00	585	17 90
453	18 40	521	12 70	586	20 30
456	21 60	522	31 00	588	4 00
457	11 40	523	23 90	589	35 50
458	17 10	524	41 30	590	22 20
459	37 20	525	32 80	591	26 20
460	27 40	526	20 20	592	29 80
461	28 80	527	37 50	593	31 90
462	30 40	528	42 50	594	22 00
463	40 00	529	27 50	595	23 90
464	30 20	530	25 70	596	17 90
465	29 70	531	12 50	597	18 60
466	19 50	532	14 90	598	39 50
467	24 80	533	35 10	599	24 20
468	9 70	534	22 90	600	32 30
469	26 50	535	24 60	605	6 00
470	27 10	536	27 70	.....	54 80
471	41 50	537	27 20		
472	27 20	538	39 90		
473	40 00	539	19 30		
474	35 20	540	22 40		

The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

R. W. Bro. MUNN moved that this Grand Lodge loan to the Grand Commandery of the State of Illinois, the sum of two thousand five hundred (\$2,500) for one year, at ten per cent. interest.

The motion was adopted.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Bro. COOK, from the Committee on Auditing, submitted the following report, which was received and adopted.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:—

The undersigned, as Auditing Committee of the Grand Lodge, with duties as set forth in resolutions recorded on page 73, proceedings of 1870, would respectfully report that only three bills have been presented for our approval during the year:—

First. The bill of the Herald Printing Company, of Quincy, Ill., for printing Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois at its thirty-first Grand Annual Communication (1871), and amounting to \$1,326.76.

Second. The bill of Bro. HARRY DUVAL for stationery, postage stamps, &c., &c., bought for the Grand Master's office—amount, \$121.25.

Third. The bill of Herald Printing Co. for "blanks" for returns of Subordinate Lodges, amounting to \$103.00.

The first and third of these bills were found to be in accordance with contract made by the Printing Committee, and the second was accompanied by proper vouchers; they were all accordingly certified to as correct, and approved by your Committee, and the payment of orders upon the Grand Treasurer for corresponding amounts was recommended.

• Copies of the above named bills are hereto annexed.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

EDWARD COOK,
REUBEN H. ADAMS, } *Auditing Com.*
DANIEL DUSTIN,

Chicago, October 1st, 1872.

QUINCY, May 11, 1872.

Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M.

To Herald Printing Co. Dr.

To 426,186 Ems Plain Composition @ 45c.....	\$191 78
" 323,568 " Rule and Figure Work @ 90c.....	291 21
" 10,656 " Rule or Figure Work @ 65c.....	6 93
" 476 Tokens Press Work @ 25c.....	119 00

To Folding and Stitching 1,196,800 pp. @ 1¼c per 100 pp.....	149 58
“ 59¼ Reams of Paper @ \$8.77½.....	519 91
“ 100 Books ½ Bound Mor. Cloth Sides.....	35 00
“ Wastage @ 1½ per cent.....	7 78
“ 12 Packing Cases @ 75c.....	9 00
“ 4 Cartages @ 50c.....	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,332 19
Deduct one-half the difference in Composition between our Measure- ment and F. Hudson's.....	\$5 43
	<hr/>
	\$1,326 70

CHICAGO, June 1, 1872.

*Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons of the State of Illinois,**To Harry Duvall, Dr.*

1871.

Dec. 21.	To paid Denison & Co. for Seals, (Voucher No. 1).....	\$ 2 00
“ “	“ Postage Stamps.....	4 00
“ “	“ Express charges on Grand Master's Address.....	50
“ 29.	“ Culver, Page & Hoyne, for Paper, (Voucher No. 2).....	2 70
“ “	“ Postage Stamps.....	5 00

1872.

Jan. 2.	“ Express charges on pkg. Grand Secretary.....	40
“ 19.	“ Postage Stamps.....	5 00
“ 25.	“ Baker & Co., (fac simile of autograph for Proceedings, Voucher No. 3.).....	2 00
Feb. 3.	“ Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., Paper, (Voucher No. 4.).....	5 50
“ 6.	“ Jameson & Morse, printing Commissions, &c., (Voucher No. 5).....	31 50
“ 12.	“ Postage Stamps.....	5 00
Mar. 6.	“ “ “.....	5 00
“ “	“ Charles Shober, Letter Heads, &c, (Voucher No. 6.).....	44 40
“ 21.	“ Postage Stamps.....	5 00
Apr. 10.	“ Express charges on pkg. to Grand Secretary.....	25
“ 18.	“ Postage Stamps.....	3 00
		<hr/>
		\$121 25

QUINCY, ILL., July 26, 1872.

*Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M.,**To Herald Printing Co. Dr.*

To 1500 Blank Returns.....	\$103 00
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REPORT—COMMITTEE ON LODGES U. D.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Returns and Work of Lodges under dispensation ask leave to report; that they have examined the returns of the following Lodges, viz.:—Wayne, Libanus, Burnside, Galatia, Rio, Cashman, Orangeville, Clifton, Advance, Englewood, Iola, Raymond, Herrin's Prairie, Centre, Shiloh Hill, Belle Rive, Richard Cole and Hutton.

The following Lodges show work and returns correct in every particular: Burnside, Galatia, Cashman, Clifton, Advance, Englewood, Raymond, Centre, Belle Rive and Richard Cole.

The work and returns of the remaining Lodges show irregularities, as follows:

WAYNE.

This Lodge was continued under dispensation from last year on account of irregularity of work and informality of return. We find some improvement and room for more. The Lodge continued to work and actually initiated one candidate after the dispensation was sent up to Grand Lodge, and before it was renewed by the Grand Master. An Entered Apprentice was examined in a Master Mason's Lodge, and the minutes do not show reception of or action upon a petition reported in the return. We recommend the continuance of this Lodge U. D. one year longer, and as there is already a Wayne Lodge in this jurisdiction, we would also recommend that the name be changed to Johnsonville.

LIBANUS.

This Lodge continued work during absence of Dispensation, and examined an Entered Apprentice in a Fellow Craft's Lodge. We recommend a continuance another year U. D.

RIO.

In this Lodge the ballot was passed twice in case of W. J. FURLONG, and although found foul in each instance, Bro. J. M. TIMBERLAKE, Senior Warden and acting Worshipful Master, refused to declare the result, and ordered the Secretary not to make any record of the balloting. At the next regular communication the W. M. being present, was informed by the S. W. and J. W., that R. W. SYLVESTER STEVENS, D. D. G. M., had decided that the former balloting was illegal, because Master Masons made in Rio Lodge, were allowed to vote. The W. M. then ordered the ballot again passed, and the ballot being fair the candidate was declared elected and afterwards initiated. The above action having produced much dissatisfaction, the matter was referred to the M. W. Grand Master, and further proceedings were by him ordered stayed. In the return to the Grand Lodge the action in the case of FURLONG was entirely omitted. As the above mentioned irregularity was the fault of either Bro. TIMBERLAKE or R. W. Bro. STEVENS, and not of the Lodge, and as Bro. TIMBERLAKE does not join in the petition for charter, your Committee

recommend that the Lodge be chartered. We also find that this action was had when there were but six members of the Lodge present and are informed that there were but three ballots cast, and as your Committee are divided upon the question we would respectfully ask that the following be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence. "Do less than seven actual members of a Lodge constitute a quorum, and is the ballot formal when less than seven ballots are cast?"

NOTE.—*Your Committee are informed by R. W. Bro. Stevens, that no such decision was made by him.*

IOLA.

The returns omit the names of two initiated and passed and two others who were initiated.

HERRIN'S PRAIRIE.

The Dispensation is not copied in records.

ORANGEVILLE.

If records are correct Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts were examined in a Master Mason's Lodge, also the proficiency of one candidate was vouched for instead of being tested by examination.

SHILOH HILL

Admitted a member.

HUTTON.

As no copy of records are sent among the papers of this Lodge, we can but recommend that it be continued U. D. until the next Grand Annual Communication.

We recommend that charters be issued as follows :

- To Burnside Lodge, as Burnside Lodge, No. 683.
- To Galatia Lodge, as Galatia Lodge, No. 684.
- To Rio Lodge, as Rio Lodge, No. 685.
- To Cashman Lodge, as D. A. Cashman Lodge, No. 686.
- To Orangeville Lodge, as Orangeville Lodge, No. 687.
- To Clifton Lodge, as Clifton Lodge, No. 688.
- To Advance Lodge, as Advance Lodge, No. 689.
- To Englewood Lodge, as Englewood Lodge, No. 690.
- To Iola Lodge, as Iola Lodge, No. 691.
- To Raymond Lodge, as Raymond Lodge, No. 692.
- To Herrin's Prairie Lodge, as Herrin's Prairie Lodge, No. 693.
- To Centre Lodge, as Centre Lodge, No. 694.
- To Shiloh Hill Lodge, as Shiloh Hill Lodge, No. 695.
- To Belle Rive Lodge, as Belle Rive Lodge, No. 696.
- To Richard Cole Lodge, as Richard Cole Lodge, No. 697.

The M. W. Grand Master has placed before your committee petitions for new Lodges as follows:

At Chicago, Cook County, to be called Prince Edwin of York Lodge.

At Temple Hill, Pope County, to be called Temple Hill Lodge.

At Alexandria, Warren County, to be called Alexandria Lodge—in all of which cases he has granted dispensations.

As all the petitions are in proper form, properly recommended, and the petitioners have in all the cases complied with the Grand Lodge regulations, we cheerfully concur in the action of the M. W. Grand Master. As they make no returns, they continue U. D. another year under the rule.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD D. HAMMOND, J. L. McCULLOUGH, H. G. CALHOUN, C. J. FRANKS, J. H. DIXON,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
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Tabular statement accompanying report of Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation.

NAMES OF LODGES.	No. Degrees Conferred.	No. Initiated.	No. Passed.	No. Raised.	No. Rejected.	No. Members.
Wayne.....	25	9	8	8		15
Libanus.....	11	4	4	3	1	13
Burnside.....	28	10	9	9	1	27
Galatia.....	3	1	1	1		15
Rio.....	31	13	9	9	5	18
Cashman.....	31	15	9	7	4	36
Orangeville.....	15	6	6	3		11
Clifton.....	3	1	1	1	1	11
Advance.....	3	3	3	1		17
Englewood.....	35	14	11	10		26
Iola.....	21	9	7	5		18
Raymond.....	9	5	2	2		18
Herrin's Prairie.....	14	6	5	3		13
Centre.....	3	1	1	1		11
Shiloh Hill.....	7	3	3	1	2	16
Relle Rive.....	13	6	5	2		11
Richard Cole.....	10	7	2	1	2	14
Hutton.....	15	9	4	2	2	11
Total.....	281	122	90	69	18	301

W. Bro. SANDS (429) stated that the Secretary of Clifton Lodge was a suspended Mason, and moved that so much of the report of the committee as relates to Clifton Lodge be returned to the committee for correction

The motion was adopted.

The report of the committee (except so much as relates to Clifton Lodge) was then adopted.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.—NO. V.

Proposed amendment No. 5, as follows :

Amend Section 12, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by adding :

FOURTH.—On Auditing, to consist of three members, whose duty it shall be to convene at such place as they may determine, on the 15th day of December, March, June and September, respectively, of each Masonic year, for the purpose of examining and auditing all bills or other demands against the Grand Lodge of Illinois which may at such times be presented to them ; and if for any cause the committee fail to meet at the times herein specified, the Chairman is hereby authorized to call a meeting at another day.

Said committee shall not entertain or audit any bill or other demand not fully authorized by the Grand Lodge, nor unless properly signed by the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary. The Grand Secretary shall notify all persons to whom the Grand Lodge may become indebted for supplies or other service of whatsoever kind, of the day of payment, and shall present his order to said Auditing Committee on or before the dates herein specified. The Grand Treasurer will pay no moneys during vacation from the treasury of the Grand Lodge upon any orders unless signed by said Auditing Committee, or a majority of them as herein provided.

The duties of said Auditing Committee shall commence immediately after the closing of the Grand Lodge each year, and cease on and after the 20th day of September, each year. Said committee shall make a full and detailed report of their labors during the year, specifying for what and to whom moneys have been paid."

Being brought before the Grand Lodge, was, upon motion of R. W. Bro. ROBBINS, J. G. W., adopted.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS NOS. I, II AND III.

Proposed amendments Nos. 1, 2 and 3, as follows :

No. 1. Amend Section 1 of the By-Laws by striking out "First Tuesday of October," and inserting "Last Tuesday of May."

No. 2. Amend Section 6 of the By-Laws by striking out "First day of September," and inserting "Last Tuesday of April."

No. 3. Amend Section 7 of the By-Laws by striking out "Fifteenth day of September," and inserting "First day of May."

Being brought before the Grand Lodge, were declared lost.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NO. VI.

Proposed amendment No. 6 as follows :

Amend Section 35 Grand Lodge By-Laws by striking out so much thereof as requires petitioners for affiliation to state whether the petitioner has been rejected in any other Lodge.

Being put upon its passage, was, upon motion of R. W. Bro. ROBINS, adopted.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NO. VII.

Proposed amendment No. 7, as follows :

Amend Section 1 of the By-Laws by striking out "Chicago," and inserting "Springfield."

Being called upon and put upon its passage, was declared lost.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NO. VIII.

Proposed amendment No. 8, as follows :

The territorial jurisdiction of a Lodge under dispensation shall be the same as in the case of a Chartered Lodge.

Was brought before the Grand Lodge, and declared adopted.

REPORT—COMMITTEE ON RESTORATION OF RECORDS.

The Committee on Restoration of Records submitted the following report:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. Masons :

Your Special Committee, appointed at the last session of the Grand Lodge to consider the best means of restoring the lost records of the Grand Lodge, respectfully report: That they have had the same under advisement, and are of the opinion that said lost records, or so much thereof as is necessary, can be supplied at an expense not exceeding five hundred dollars to the Grand Lodge, for reprinting Grand Lodge proceedings from 1840 to 1860. A careful estimate was made last year by the Chairman of this committee, assisted by Bro. A. DEMAREE, who published the Grand Lodge proceedings for 1870 and 1871, and it was found that one volume of 750 pages would hold all that would probably be necessary to re-publish from 1840 to 1860; the estimated cost for 1,000 copies being two thousand dollars.

Your committee would therefore recommend that immediately upon the closing of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Secretary be directed to issue a circular to all the Lodges, setting forth the fact that the Grand Lodge proposes to re-publish the proceedings from 1840 to 1860, and that in order to do so without detriment to the Grand Lodge,

it becomes necessary to call upon the Lodges to aid in this matter by subscribing for one or more copies of such re-published proceedings; which copy will be furnished, bound in cloth, with leather backs, properly lettered, to Lodges or individual brothers, for three dollars for the volume of 750 pages. Upon the receipt by the Grand Secretary of notice from Secretaries of Lodges or individual brothers that 300 copies will be taken, the Committee on Printing shall proceed to receive proposals for re-publishing 600 copies, and should the list subscribed for amount to 400, they shall receive proposals for printing 800 copies, or not to exceed 1000 copies, as they may deem proper; such number of said re-published proceedings as are not subscribed for shall be placed in the Grand Lodge Library and reserved for sale and the use of the Grand Lodge; the Grand Secretary to be charged with said copies of proceeding, and directed to sell the same at the price fixed in this report.

Said proceedings shall be printed under the direction of a special committee of three, to be appointed by the Grand Master; the Chairman of which shall read all proof-sheets pertaining to the printing thereof.

The Chairman of said committee shall also cause all the records proper of this Grand Lodge from its organization to 1870 to be correctly written in record books, which, when completed, shall be placed in the custody of the Grand Secretary.

Said Chairman and other members of the special committee, shall be paid a reasonable compensation for their labor, which amount shall be determined by a committee consisting of the M. W. Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden and Junior Grand Warden, who shall have full power to adjust and order the same paid.

A. W. BLAKESLEY,	} Committee.
J. D. HAMILTON,	
R. B. FOSTER,	

Upon motion, the consideration of the report was postponed until to-morrow.

RESOLUTIONS.

W. Bro. BURRILL, D. G. S., offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to Bro. JOHN P. FERNS, Grand Tyler, for preserving the jewels of this Grand Lodge, during the terrible conflagration immediately succeeding its last Annual Communication, and as a further testimonial of our appreciation of his services, be it

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated to Bro. JOHN P. FERNS.

The resolutions were referred to the Finance Committee.

REPORT—COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS.

The Committee on Petitions presented the following report, which was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Petitions beg leave to submit the following report :

No. 1. Petition of Clement Lodge, No. 680, for change of location from Green River to Cleveland.

In the above case, the Lodge having obtained the consent of the three nearest Lodges, we recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.

No. 2. Petition of JOHN W. WHITCOMB, JOHNATHAN HARNET, J. B. CLOUD and the requisite number of Master Masons, for dispensation to form a new Lodge at Pleasant Plains, in the county of Sangamon.

In this case, the petitioners having obtained the recommendation of the three nearest Lodges, and the recommendation of the District Deputy Grand Master, we recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

No. 3. Request of Sheldon Lodge, No. 609, for permission to remove from one Hall to another location in the same town.

We are of the opinion that no dispensation is required, and if the brethren of Sheldon Lodge have another suitable and safe Hall, they can occupy the same at any time that it may suit their convenience.

J. C. SMITH,	} Committee.
A. B. DAVIDSON,	
W. H. BROWN,	
M. S. BOWMAN.	

RECEPTION—REPRESENTATIVE OF THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MICHIGAN.

M. W. Bro. CREGIER presented his credentials as the Representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Michigan, near this Grand Lodge. The Grand Honors were accorded to the Grand Lodge of Michigan, through its Representative.

ELECTION—MADE SPECIAL ORDER.

Upon motion of W. Bro. LONG, (188) the election of Grand Officers was made the special order for to-morrow morning at ten and a half o'clock.

RESOLUTION.

R. W. Bro. DAVIS, (50) offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee :

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge dues of Wadley Lodge, No. 616, for the current year be refunded, said Lodge having lost its furniture and other property by fire.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

R. W. Bro. HAWLEY, D. G. M., announced the following Brethren as the Committee on Grand Master's address—JOHN M. PEARSON, J. C. SMITH, J. D. CRAETREE, L. L. MUNN, D. J. AVERY.

REPORT—COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Credentials, report that the several persons whose names are set down in the following pages, are entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. DAVIS,
WILLIAM E. GINTHER, } Committee.
GRAN. M. EVATT,

Chicago, Oct. 1, A. D. 1872, A. L. 5872.

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
M. W. HARRISON DILLS.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. ORLIN H. MINER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. and REV. JOHN W. AGARD.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. T. T. GURNEY.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. JOHN F. BURRILL.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. W. H. EASTMAN.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. HENRY W. DYER.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. ISAAC E. HARDY.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. W. J. A. DELANCEY.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. WILLIAM E. GINTHER.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. W. H. LONG.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. JOHN O'NEIL.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. JOHN McLAREN.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. JOHN P. FERNS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. E. POWELL.....	<i>First District.</i>
R. W. E. COOK.....	<i>Second District.</i>
R. W. D. A. CASHMAN.....	<i>Third District.</i>
R. W. J. B. BABCOCK.....	<i>Fourth District.</i>
R. W. L. L. MUNN.....	<i>Fifth District.</i>

R. W. J. C. SMITH.....	<i>Sixth District.</i>
R. W. J. D. CRABTREE.....	<i>Seventh District.</i>
R. W. S. C. STEARNS.....	<i>Eighth District.</i>
R. W. W. S. EASTON.....	<i>Ninth District.</i>
R. W. JOS. HOLLAND.....	<i>Tenth District.</i>
R. W. V. M. BLANDING.....	<i>Eleventh District.</i>
R. W. JOHN C. BAGBY.....	<i>Twelfth District.</i>
R. W. SYLVESTER STEVENS.....	<i>Thirteenth District.</i>
R. W. WILSON HOAG.....	<i>Fifteenth District.</i>
R. W. A. T. DARRAH.....	<i>Seventeenth District.</i>
R. W. A. A. GLENN.....	<i>Twentieth District.</i>
R. W. B. F. NEULAN.....	<i>Twenty-first District.</i>
R. W. GEORGE W. DAVIS.....	<i>Twenty-second District.</i>
R. W. H. W. HUBBARD.....	<i>Twenty-fifth District.</i>
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON.....	<i>Twenty-sixth District.</i>
R. W. B. J. VAN COURT.....	<i>Twenty-seventh District.</i>
R. W. C. H. PATTON.....	<i>Twenty-eighth District.</i>
R. W. L. D. BENNETT.....	<i>Twenty-ninth District.</i>
R. W. THOMAS MOORE.....	<i>Thirtieth District.</i>

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

R. W. BRO. ORLIN H. MINER.....	<i>Ohio, Oregon, Florida and Royal York, Berlin, Prussia.</i>
M. W. BRO. DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Indiana, Mississippi, Connecticut, Michigan, District of Columbia, and Quebec.</i>
R. W. BRO. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Ireland.</i>
R. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Iowa.</i>
R. W. BRO. W. J. A. DELANCEY.....	<i>Georgia.</i>
R. W. BRO. D. A. CASHMAN.....	<i>Maryland.</i>

REPRESENTATIVES.

NO.	NAMES	NO.	NAMES
1	Geo. W. Moulton..... W. M.	92	J. A. McConnell..... W. M.
3	M. V. B. Glasgow..... W. M.	93	Geo. Bradley..... W. M.
4	G. W. Edwards..... S. W.	96	J. W. Hitt..... W. M.
7	H. W. Beals..... W. M.	97	John Childs..... W. M.
8	W. H. Gibson..... W. M.	98	J. B. Cooper..... W. M.
9	J. R. Neill..... W. M.	99	J. T. Crocker..... S. W.
13	J. C. Bagby*..... S. W.	102	Seeley Perry..... W. M.
14	Peter Sonne*..... W. M.	104	I. C. Worley*..... W. M.
14	H. C. Barger..... S. W.	105	C. B. Hubbard..... S. W.
15	L. P. Chase..... J. W.	108	J. B. Holsclaw*..... W. M.
16	E. L. Wahl*..... W. M.	109	James Wilson..... W. M.
17	A. Eads..... W. M.	110	H. H. Simmons..... W. M.
19	C. E. McDougal..... J. W.	111	A. J. Nimmo..... W. M.
20	J. D. Hamilton..... W. M.	112	N. A. Bacon..... W. M.
23	M. D. Halpin*..... W. M.		L. R. Jerome*..... S. W.
	J. R. Dutch..... S. W.		T. F. Greco*..... J. W.
24	A. B. Russell..... W. M.	113	H. G. Calhoun*..... S. W.
25	F. A. Maxcy*..... W. M.	114	Allen Wait..... W. M.
27	A. Benedict*..... W. M.	116	Frank Stevens..... S. W.
30	J. C. Brinkerhoff..... W. M.	117	Geo. R. Bassett*..... W. M.
31	T. T. Wilson..... J. W.	118	Henry Watson*..... W. M.
33	Edwin Powell..... W. M.	119	J. G. Hull..... W. M.
	A. L. Smith..... S. W.	122	S. H. Mossler*..... W. M.
34	J. B. Grubb..... W. M.	127	John Minto..... W. M.
35	W. W. Fisher*..... W. M.	129	W. S. G. Allen..... W. M.
37	Mathew Halliday*..... W. M.	130	D. C. Jones..... W. M.
38	J. P. Norvelle..... W. M.	131	J. B. Young..... S. W.
39	Henry Kase..... W. M.	132	D. Beckley..... W. M.
40	Robt Henning..... W. M.	133	J. C. Bryan..... W. M.
42	John Gray..... W. M.	134	John Shuld..... W. M.
43	A. B. Wicker*..... S. W.	135	J. W. Shaw..... W. M.
	Wm. Vail*..... J. W.	136	John Owine..... W. M.
44	Francis Keyser..... W. M.	137	J. C. Hall*..... W. M.
45	J. A. Rider..... W. M.	138	J. B. Babcock..... W. M.
47	J. A. Sickling..... W. M.	139	A. W. Adams..... S. W.
48	D. L. Zabriskie*..... W. M.	140	G. D. Slanker..... W. M.
49	N. H. Dearborn*..... S. W.	141	Geo. R. McClellan..... W. M.
	F. G. Welton..... W. M.		A. C. Gleason..... S. W.
	E. D. Richardson..... S. W.		L. L. Wadsworth..... J. W.
50	C. W. Keeley..... W. M.	142	J. F. Haskins*..... W. M.
51	J. T. Blackburn..... J. W.	143	G. P. Wodell..... W. M.
53	W. A. Clements..... W. M.	144	I. V. Randall*..... W. M.
54	S. W. Gunter..... W. M.	145	T. M. Butler..... W. M.
55	H. P. Walker..... W. M.	146	T. A. Lyman..... S. W.
56	W. H. Johnson*..... W. M.	147	Jacob Hazlett..... W. M.
57	E. Allen..... W. M.	148	Wm. Hartley*..... W. M.
58	C. P. Davis*..... W. M.	149	J. B. Jones..... W. M.
60	C. B. Loop..... W. M.	150	H. T. Bridges..... W. M.
63	L. Church..... W. M.	151	J. A. Merrifield..... S. W.
66	G. L. Hannaman..... S. W.	152	Andrew Steed..... J. W.
67	F. G. Crane*..... W. M.	153	J. P. M. Harrison..... W. M.
	D. Wertheim..... S. W.	154	W. C. Cowan..... W. M.
69	Wm. Francis..... W. M.	155	W. R. Hoyle, Jr..... W. M.
70	W. H. Zenor..... W. M.	156	Theo. Van Hague..... W. M.
71	C. Fisher..... W. M.	157	M. S. Brown..... W. M.
72	Robert Ryall*..... W. M.	159	W. T. Cross..... W. M.
74	Samuel Widdowson..... W. M.	160	T. J. Tustin..... J. W.
75	W. Kerr..... W. M.	161	Wm. Steed..... W. M.
76	W. H. Chaffee..... W. M.	162	G. K. Carson..... W. M.
77	J. W. Vance..... S. W.	163	H. K. Brown..... J. W.
78	W. H. Fay..... W. M.	164	C. M. Carter..... W. M.
80	Isaac D. Vedder*..... W. M.	165	J. S. Perriton..... S. W.
81	J. A. Mason..... S. W.	166	R. H. Cutler*..... W. M.
82	J. W. Page..... W. M.	168	Thomas Loveless*..... W. M.
84	J. Fr��denstein..... W. M.	169	J. H. Palmer..... W. M.
85	M. R. Jones..... W. M.	170	D. Bongy..... J. W.
	M. C. Edwards..... J. W.	171	F. J. Woolley*..... W. M.
88	A. T. Beck..... W. M.	173	J. C. Smith..... S. W.
89	J. M. Burkhardt..... W. M.	174	Wm. Hays..... W. M.
90	E. Perrigo..... W. M.	175	D. G. Wells..... W. M.
91	J. A. Roberts..... W. M.	176	D. A. Cook..... W. M.

REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
178	W. M. Rowdoin.....S. W.	265	J. B. McHaffie.....W. M.
179	Joseph Cavins.....W. M.	267	C. M. Kern*.....W. M.
180	Bartley Scarlett*.....W. M.	268	J. E. Dyas.....W. M.
181	D. F. Stearns.....W. M.	269	J. L. Wheat*.....S. W.
182	F. W. Hill.....W. M.	271	Edward Cook.....W. M.
183	M. M. Morse.....W. M.		Geo. Gardner.....S. W.
185	J. W. Butler.....W. M.		E. Morris.....J. W.
188	D. R. Miller.....J. W.	272	J. I. McClintock.....W. M.
189	R. H. Adams.....W. M.	273	J. C. Smith.....W. M.
192	J. Coykendall.....W. M.	274	J. R. Sensor*.....W. M.
193	C. B. Finch.....W. M.	277	R. C. Feldkamp.....W. M.
194	Frank Bradshaw.....W. M.	278	H. H. Peckham.....W. M.
196	C. W. Apperson.....S. W.	279	J. T. Hubbard.....S. W.
198	G. A. Gilbert.....W. M.	280	D. W. Zink.....S. W.
199	W. A. Conkey.....W. M.	283	M. Carpenter.....W. M.
200	W. H. Gilbert*.....W. M.	284	Geo. D. Hayden*.....W. M.
201	C. F. Lape.....W. M.	285	J. C. Vance.....S. W.
203	N. R. Taylor.....J. W.	286	M. D. Gillis.....W. M.
204	J. F. Shadwell.....W. M.	290	J. A. Waugh.....S. W.
205	S. J. Lobdell.....W. M.	291	W. H. Wood*.....W. M.
206	L. D. Bennett.....W. M.	292	Phillip Jenkins.....W. M.
207	S. H. Almon*.....W. M.	294	H. H. Hill.....W. M.
208	J. B. Johnson.....W. M.	295	G. W. Berry.....W. M.
209	E. Bornemann.....S. W.	296	E. C. Selleck.....W. M.
210	E. Burnell.....W. M.	297	G. W. Cyrus.....W. M.
211	John Whitley.....W. M.	398	D. Huntington.....W. M.
	E. J. Ifill.....S. W.		A. Corkins*.....S. W.
	T. D. Fitch.....J. W.	300	T. E. Moore*.....W. M.
212	J. W. Christopher.....W. M.	301	S. Crossett.....W. M.
213	James T. Slack.....W. M.	302	Geo. H. Joslyn*.....W. M.
217	Oliver Jones*.....W. M.	303	J. G. Andrews*.....W. M.
	D. H. Holloway.....S. W.	304	C. C. Halladay*.....W. M.
218	John Preble.....W. M.	305	J. C. Culver.....W. M.
219	Jno. Rutherford.....W. M.	306	S. Shockley*.....W. M.
220	J. A. Brown.....W. M.	307	D. D. Pierce*.....W. M.
221	M. E. Ferguson.....W. M.	310	H. S. Tobey.....W. M.
	H. N. Morehouse.....J. W.		J. A. McCartney.....S. W.
222	C. W. Carroll.....W. M.		C. S. Moody.....J. W.
	G. P. Lester.....S. W.	311	R. G. Lucas.....W. M.
227	John Grigsby.....W. M.	312	M. Y. Givler.....J. W.
228	Joel Freeman.....W. M.	313	Richard Falley.....W. M.
231	C. Shuttler*.....W. M.	314	N. P. Keyes*.....W. M.
232	N. D. Fox.....W. M.	315	L. Shaeler.....W. M.
233	H. A. O'Neil.....W. M.	316	T. N. Booc.....W. M.
234	Alex. Hanson.....W. M.	318	H. A. Young.....W. M.
235	B. F. Newlan.....W. M.	319	J. G. Mangold.....W. M.
236	G. M. Loughmiller.....W. M.	321	William Lane.....W. M.
237	J. McEwen.....W. M.	322	H. H. York.....W. M.
238	Thomas Ruggles.....W. M.	323	A. W. Raymond.....J. W.
239	J. Zimmerman.....W. M.	328	A. J. Rodman.....W. M.
240	I. H. Hess.....W. M.	330	J. A. Florentine.....W. M.
241	Jos. Emmonson*.....W. M.	332	D. Lamb.....W. M.
243	C. M. Clark.....W. M.	333	F. Hudson, Jr.*.....S. W.
	S. Spencer.....S. W.	336	J. G. Helm.....W. M.
244	D. A. Baxter.....W. M.	337	A. B. Anderson.....W. M.
245	J. C. Gerichs.....W. M.	339	H. J. Huggins.....W. M.
246	G. L. Gibson.....W. M.	341	Jacob Godfrey.....W. M.
247	M. A. Cushing.....W. M.	342	C. O. Hodgdon.....W. M.
248	L. B. Sanford.....J. W.	344	O. M. Southwell.....W. M.
249	T. L. Keas.....W. M.	345	L. C. Belding, Jr.....W. M.
251	J. Dorland.....S. W.	346	W. H. Ewing*.....W. M.
252	J. M. Wilson.....W. M.	317	G. W. Hartman.....W. M.
253	L. A. Hall.....S. W.	348	Joseph Mickey.....W. M.
254	W. B. Barnes.....W. M.		John Mickey.....J. W.
255	H. S. Hanner*.....W. M.	349	Phillip Hoffman.....W. M.
258	W. G. Billings.....W. M.	351	N. T. P. Robertson.....W. M.
260	W. H. House.....W. M.	353	S. B. Gaines*.....W. M.
261	W. H. Cardiff.....S. W.	354	J. M. Stout.....W. M.
262	Geo. B. Cook.....W. M.	355	E. M. Eaton.....W. M.
263	R. H. Sherman*.....W. M.	356	James Vyse.....J. W.
264	H. A. Black.....W. M.	359	C. Spalding.....W. M.

REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
360	J. L. Blanchard.....W. M.	453	J. W. Slader.....W. M.
365	C. F. Tenney.....W. M.	454	Joseph Jones.....W. M.
366	Geo. Klink.....W. M.	455	C. L. Bartlett.....J. W.
367	S. B. Shumway.....W. M.	456	Geo. Sippell.....S. W.
368	H. Cornelius.....W. M.	457	W. D. Deans.....W. M.
370	A. R. Robinson.....J. W.	458	C. A. Furlong.....W. M.
373	B. Wilson.....S. W.	459	Wm. Elliman*.....W. M.
374	H. Clapsaddle.....J. W.	460	EH Brock.....W. M.
375	R. C. Pyle, Jr.....J. W.	463	A. C. Farmer.....W. M.
379	J. B. Peck.....W. M.	464	T. M. Orton.....W. M.
380	L. M. Roe*.....W. M.	465	W. H. H. Rader.....W. M.
381	J. S. McCall.....W. M.	466	T. A. E. Holcomb.....W. M.
	Thos. E. Turner*.....J. W.	467	E. D. Cole.....W. M.
382	David Gill.....W. M.	468	S. R. Riggs.....S. W.
384	Alex. Wylie.....W. M.	469	Geo. Church*.....W. M.
386	M. E. Barnes.....S. W.	471	Myron Hopkins.....W. M.
387	H. V. Simmons.....S. W.		Willis Atkins.....S. W.
391	A. T. Darrah.....W. M.	473	W. C. Harned.....W. M.
392	A. G. Kelley.....W. M.	474	M. G. Nixon.....W. M.
	D. J. Rundell.....S. W.	477	W. D. Ensign.....W. M.
393	John O'Neil.....W. M.	479	T. W. Bloomer.....W. M.
394	C. E. Miner.....W. M.		J. M. Rogers*.....S. W.
395	J. C. Kingsley.....W. M.		Wm. Eggleston*.....J. W.
397	E. Krausse.....S. W.	480	D. Gillespie.....W. M.
398	M. Wilson.....W. M.	481	W. D. Lane.....W. M.
399	B. Way.....W. M.	482	Geo. W. Knottis*.....W. M.
400	J. W. Sample.....W. M.	483	J. Powell*.....W. M.
401	S. H. Gammon*.....W. M.	484	D. C. Healy*.....W. M.
403	H. C. Burnham.....W. M.	485	Arthur Pickthall*.....W. M.
404	D. W. Starkey.....S. W.		D. M. Laswell.....J. W.
405	T. M. James.....J. W.	486	Jesse Palmer.....W. M.
408	D. A. Morrison.....W. M.		J. J. Evans*.....S. W.
409	G. C. Smith.....W. M.	487	M. S. Strike.....W. M.
	J. K. Murphy.....S. W.	490	E. Northey*.....W. M.
	A. I. Lewis.....J. W.	491	J. M. Daggett.....W. M.
410	J. Leugacher.....S. W.	492	L. E. Penniman*.....W. M.
	G. Schmidt.....J. W.	493	E. Brownback.....S. W.
411	D. J. Avery.....W. M.	494	T. P. Renshaw.....W. M.
	Charles F. Babcock.....S. W.	495	W. J. Hall.....W. M.
	A. H. Vanzwoll.....J. W.	496	J. W. Aiken.....W. M.
412	B. C. Benson.....S. W.	497	Joseph Steele.....W. M.
413	John T. Campbell*.....W. M.	498	T. F. Hord.....J. W.
414	G. W. Becker.....W. M.	499	A. Pierce.....W. M.
415	John Morris.....S. W.	500	John P. Baker.....S. W.
416	F. B. Mason.....S. W.	502	W. A. Fraser.....S. W.
	T. S. Johnson.....J. W.	504	J. B. Sicking*.....W. M.
417	Wm. E. Pritchard.....W. M.	505	E. P. Allen.....W. M.
	E. J. Tillotson*.....S. W.	508	Wm. Aldrich*.....W. M.
	Andrew Krauss.....S. W.	509	B. Foster.....W. M.
418	J. P. Woodside.....W. M.	510	C. M. Jones.....S. W.
421	Geo. W. Burson.....S. W.	512	S. M. Etter*.....S. W.
422	T. C. Clark*.....W. M.		G. W. Chapman.....J. W.
423	H. W. Wales.....W. M.	513	T. J. Fritts.....W. M.
424	H. W. Hitt.....W. M.	514	H. Phenix.....W. M.
425	Simeon Benton.....W. M.		L. A. Blakesley*.....S. W.
428	A. Conklin.....W. M.		W. H. Hall.....J. W.
429	J. H. Sands.....W. M.	515	J. V. Dimon.....W. M.
430	W. T. Hobbs.....W. M.	516	J. M. Montgomery.....W. M.
432	J. B. Beadles.....W. M.	517	G. W. Goodell.....J. W.
434	F. M. Agnew.....W. M.	518	D. E. Perkins.....W. M.
439	William Harvey.....W. M.	519	R. L. McReynolds.....W. M.
440	W. F. Jarman.....W. M.	520	C. Kirkpatrick.....W. M.
441	C. F. Hitchcock.....W. M.	521	P. P. Lucas.....J. W.
	T. E. Gapin.....S. W.	523	B. G. Smith.....W. M.
443	S. C. Rowell.....W. M.	525	P. Palmer.....W. M.
444	R. C. Frayser.....S. W.	526	William Kerr.....W. M.
445	J. J. Leach.....S. W.	528	G. Dahlem*.....W. M.
447	S. Taylor*.....W. M.		F. Dirst.....J. W.
448	B. Kersey*.....W. M.	532	C. O. Thomas.....W. M.
449	S. H. Bradley.....W. M.		D. Maxon.....S. W.
450	J. Jones.....W. M.		H. W. Adams.....J. W.

REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
533	I. P. Carpenter..... W. M.	608	Wilson Ong..... W. M.
534	A. W. Birch..... W. M.	609	A. C. Mantor..... W. M.
535	W. A. Griffin..... W. M.	610	G. P. Randall..... W. M.
536	Thomas Whitley..... W. M.	611	L. A. Beebe..... W. M.
537	O. C. McConney..... S. W.		T. Cromlish..... S. W.
538	Wm. C. Fisher..... S. W.		J. F. Williams..... J. W.
539	J. H. Mcquire..... W. M.	612	M. S. Bowman..... W. M.
540	H. H. Sharenberg..... W. M.	514	L. Bullard..... W. M.
541	Isaac Perkins..... W. M.	615	J. S. Townsend..... J. W.
542	Samuel Marsh..... W. M.	616	W. P. Hart..... W. M.
	J. S. Heinstreet..... S. W.	617	I. S. Wallin..... S. W.
543	J. Cool, Jr.*..... W. M.	620	T. W. Clark*..... W. M.
548	M. Maynard*..... W. M.	621	John Braden..... J. W.
549	G. G. Biddulph..... W. M.	622	G. P. Orendorf..... W. M.
550	J. H. Welsh..... W. M.	623	A. B. Leeper..... W. M.
	A. L. Patt..... S. W.	624	H. B. Laffin..... W. M.
551	L. B. Anderson*..... W. M.	625	R. J. Ward..... S. W.
552	I. D. Bullock..... S. W.	627	Edwin Wiggs..... W. M.
553	L. A. Simmons..... S. W.	629	J. F. Cappell*..... W. M.
555	G. W. Fox..... S. W.	630	John W. Davis..... W. M.
556	A. F. Thompson..... W. M.	631	W. B. Sargent..... W. M.
	W. W. Judd..... S. W.	632	Jonah Hole..... W. M.
557	Charles Salzman..... W. M.		S. Haworth..... S. W.
558	G. F. Watson..... W. M.	634	C. B. Jones*..... W. M.
559	Peter Holman..... W. M.		S. A. Didama..... S. W.
560	M. A. Cline..... S. W.	635	E. P. May..... W. M.
561	E. C. Johnson..... W. M.	636	C. A. Westgate..... S. W.
562	L. F. Crane*..... W. M.	638	E. Rice..... S. W.
563	J. T. Curtis..... J. W.	640	E. Brookfield..... W. M.
565	T. J. Mitchell..... S. W.	641	E. E. Howard..... W. M.
566	H. M. Booth..... S. W.		H. L. Ogden..... S. W.
567	S. D. Williams..... S. W.	643	E. W. Staith*..... W. M.
568	P. G. Schuh..... J. W.	645	E. Rogers..... W. M.
570	S. H. Thompson..... W. M.	646	R. C. Thompson..... J. W.
	S. M. Allen..... S. W.	647	I. Stokes*..... W. M.
572	N. H. Jackson..... W. M.	648	E. B. West..... W. M.
573	C. K. Charlton..... W. M.	649	D. A. Courter..... W. M.
574	J. M. C. Reed..... S. W.		L. E. Gifford..... S. W.
575	George H. Merrill..... W. M.	653	Wm. S. Morse..... S. W.
576	B. J. Van Court..... W. M.	655	Wm. W. Craddock..... W. M.
577	J. B. Longley..... W. M.	656	H. Hohnscheidt..... W. M.
578	M. R. Lee..... W. M.	657	J. Brett..... W. M.
581	Henry Mowery..... S. W.	658	J. W. Whitmarsh..... W. M.
582	T. D. Hartson*..... W. M.	659	D. Goodman..... S. W.
	J. F. Boulware*..... S. W.	660	James Bartleson..... W. M.
583	J. H. Miller..... J. W.	661	H. L. Terpenning..... W. M.
584	O. F. Price..... W. M.	662	J. B. Lewis..... W. M.
585	J. C. Paxton..... W. M.	664	C. M. Scott..... W. M.
586	John Carr*..... W. M.	665	G. W. Spurgeon..... W. M.
587	R. B. Foster..... W. M.	666	S. H. Newlin..... S. W.
588	Samuel Rawson..... W. M.	668	W. Phillips..... S. W.
589	G. W. Gray..... W. M.	670	M. A. Harris..... W. M.
590	H. H. Catlett..... W. M.	672	W. A. Epperson..... W. M.
591	Elias Wanger*..... S. W.	673	Jas. M. Gray..... W. M.
594	F. C. Van Vlack..... S. W.	674	F. Lehrkamp..... W. M.
595	J. B. Daniels..... W. M.	675	G. C. Drennan..... W. M.
596	L. A. Hamblen..... W. M.	676	E. B. Rambo..... W. M.
597	Wm. Blair*..... W. M.	679	L. V. Reed..... W. M.
600	C. J. Pitkin*..... W. M.	680	G. D. Gove..... S. W.
602	S. T. Hillis..... W. M.		W. M. Van Lein*..... J. W.
603	John Ewalt..... W. M.	681	J. C. Wood..... S. W.
606	T. W. Davis..... W. M.	682	John Hatfield..... W. M.

*Proxy.

Lodges Represented..... 492

Grand Officers..... 19

D. D. G. Masters not Representatives..... 15

Representatives..... 551

Total..... 585

The report was adopted, and leave granted to the Committee to make additions thereto.

RESOLUTION.

R. W. Bro. SMITH, (273) offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee :

WHEREAS, The great fire of October 9th, 1871, destroyed the property of many of the Chicago Lodges, and caused a severe loss to all others in this city.

Resolved, That all Lodges in the city of Chicago be and are hereby exempt from the payment of dues for the current year.

COMMUNICATION—FROM TARBOLTON LODGE.

The following communication from Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351, was read and referred to the Committee on Charity :

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois :

DEAR BRETHREN :—At a regular communication of Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351, held in their Hall, August 15th, A. D. 1872, A. L. 5872, the undersigned were appointed a committee to memorialize the Grand Lodge, setting forth the following facts, viz.:

By reason of disease, a worthy Brother (S. G. BARNES,) became blind and has for a number of years been totally unable to provide for himself and family, consisting of wife and four children; during which time Tarbolton Lodge, of which he is a member, has supported them at an annual expense of about eight hundred dollars. As the Lodge is poor and already largely in debt, the burden is grievous to be borne. In view of these facts, would request that you give us what assistance in your power, if no more than that you refund us our Grand Lodge dues. We would also take this occasion to acknowledge the receipt of one hundred dollars, given us by you last year, that was applied to the relief of Bro. BARNES.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM HACKETT,	} Committee.
J. W. BEERS,	
E. GREGG,	

REPORT—COMMITTEE ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. ROBBINS, J. G. W., presented the report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence (see Appendix) and moved the adoption of the following resolution offered by the Committee :

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Illinois recognizes the Grand Lodges of

British Columbia and Utah, as regularly constituted, independent, and possessed of sovereign and exclusive Masonic authority within their respective jurisdictions; and extends to them a cordial welcome into the sisterhood of Grand Lodges.

The resolution was adopted.

RESOLUTION.

Bro. YOUNG, (131) offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

Resolved, That the dues of Eddyville Lodge, No. 672, be refunded, they having lost their Lodge room and furniture by fire.

CALLED OFF.

At five o'clock P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until half-past eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 2, 1872, }
9 o'clock A. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called to labor.

M. W. Bro. DEWITT C. CREGIER, Grand Master. Officers, members and representatives as on the previous day.

RESOLUTION.

Bro. BROOKFIELD, (640) offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

WHEREAS, Milledgeville Lodge No. 345, has during the past year lost its Hall and furniture by fire, therefore, be it

Resolved, That their Grand Lodge dues be refunded.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—NO. I.

Bro. MORRISON, (408) offered the following amendment to the By-Laws, and the accompanying resolution:

Amend Section One (1) of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out "Chicago" and inserting *Springfield*.

Resolved, That the several Lodges in this jurisdiction be instructed to vote on the above amendment and certify the result to the Grand Secretary in their returns to the next Grand Communication.

The amendment being seconded by twenty representatives, lies over until the next Annual Communication.

The resolution was declared out of order by the M. W. Grand Master.

REPORT—COMMITTEE ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons :

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances would report : That they have examined into all cases of Appeals, Memorials and Petitions, relating to any matter of complaint or grievance, that has come before them, and have carefully considered all the testimony and patiently heard the statements of all persons who have appeared before them, and have endeavored to render such decisions, and arrive at such conclusions as justice required, and now respectfully submit to the Grand Lodge for its sanction or disapproval, the result of their labors.

NUMBER I.

WM. E. B. HOUSTON	} Appeal from sentence of expulsion.
<i>vs.</i>	
DELAN VAN LODGE, No. 156.	

The appeal in this case not having been taken one month before the next succeeding meeting of the Grand Lodge after the trial, as required by Section 24 of Grand Lodge By-Laws, and more than four months having intervened between the trial and said meeting, and the consent of the Lodge not having been obtained, your committee recommend that the appeal be dismissed.

NUMBER II.

This is a recommendation of Blackberry Lodge, No. 359, for the reinstatement of HARVEY GAGE, expelled by said Lodge some two years since for contempt.

As the recommendation was unanimous, your committee recommend that said HARVEY GAGE be reinstated in all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

NUMBER III.

This is a petition of JOSEPH W. RUSSELL, an expelled Entered Apprentice Mason, for restoration. As the petition is accompanied by the unanimous recommendation of Oconee Lodge, No. 392, which expelled him, your committee recommend that his prayer be granted, and that he be restored to the rights and privileges of an E. A. Mason.

NUMBER IV.

This is a petition of THEODORE LORING, an expelled Master Mason, for restoration.

This petition is also accompanied with the recommendation of Cortland Lodge, No. 301, by which he had been expelled. Your committee would recommend that the prayer of said LORING be granted, and he be restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

NUMBER V.

This is a petition of C. B. MARSH, who claims to be a Master Mason, and a suspended member of the late LaFayette Lodge, No. 18, of this city, suspended for non-payment of dues, asking to be allowed to pay his dues to the Grand Secretary, and receive a Grand Lodge certificate or dimit. As the Lodge that suspended him is no longer in existence, your committee are of the opinion that on presenting to the Grand Secretary satisfactory evidence of his former membership, he should be permitted to pay the amount of dues he was in arrears at the time of his suspension, and thereupon receive a Grand Lodge certificate, showing his restoration to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and would so recommend.

NUMBER VI.

JESSE B. COOPER
vs.
 TAYLOR LODGE, No. 98. } Appeal.

This is an appeal of JESSE B. COOPER, from the action of Taylor Lodge, No. 98, in failing to find BENJAMIN NICHOLS guilty of charges preferred against him in said Lodge. Your committee, after a very careful examination of the evidence in this case, are unable to find anything therein that would warrant them in disturbing the action of the Lodge, or reversing the decision of the Grand Master thereon, and would therefore recommend that the appeal be dismissed.

NUMBER VII.

EMIL BAXTER
vs.
 RECLAMATION LODGE, No. 54. } Appeal.

This is an appeal by EMIL BAXTER, from the action of Reclamation Lodge, No. 54, indefinitely suspending him for embezzling the funds of said Lodge. In this case your committee find so much irregularity about the proceedings in the Lodge below as to require a new trial. They therefore recommend that the decision of the Lodge be reversed and this case be sent back to Reclamation Lodge for a new trial.

NUMBER VIII.

MARION JOHNSON
vs.
 LOAMI LODGE, No. 450. } Appeal.

This is an appeal from the action of Loami Lodge, No. 450, indefinitely suspending MARION JOHNSON for unmasonic conduct. This case was before your committee at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, and was reversed and remanded on account of irregularity in the proceedings on the trial before the Lodge. A new trial resulted in a conviction and sentence of indefinite suspension. Your committee, after a careful review of the evidence in the case, are of the opinion that the action of the Lodge in finding Bro. JOHNSON guilty under the third specification in the charges should be sustained; but in view of the fact that the defendant has already been suspended for more than seven months, and has for the same offence practically been deprived of all the benefits of Masonry for nearly two years, and also of the further fact that the ends of justice have been attained by his conviction, your committee would recommend that the sentence in this case be modified to definite suspension for one year from date of said trial and conviction.

NUMBER IX.

C. R. DWIGHT
vs.
 OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 38. } Appeal.

This is an appeal by Bro. C. R. DWIGHT from the action of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 38, in failing to find Bro. J. C. WINSLOW guilty of charges preferred against him by Bro. DWIGHT.

Your committee think the Lodge acted properly in refusing to find the defendant guilty, and would therefore recommend that the appeal be dismissed, and the action of Olive Branch Lodge sustained.

NUMBER X.

This is the unanimous recommendation of Camargo Lodge, No. 440, for the restoration of Bro. JOHN W. MCKINNEY, an expelled Mason, to all the rights and privileges of Masonry. As the recommendation is from the Lodge that expelled him, and is in due form, your committee recommend that said JOHN W. MCKINNEY be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

NUMBER XI.

WARREN H. NORTON
vs.
 MERIDIAN LODGE, No. 183. } Appeal.

This an appeal of Bro. WARREN H. NORTON, from the action of Meridian Lodge, No. 183, for failing to find Bro. H. A. CHASE, a member of said Lodge, guilty of charges preferred against him by said W. H. NORTON. Your committee feel a

great delicacy in impugning the actions of any brother, or imputing to him improper motives, but it does seem to them that this case partakes more of the nature of a *persecution* than of a *prosecution*. The accused had been, for many years, Master of Meridian Lodge, was a prominent citizen and a useful member of society, but had, unfortunately, fallen into evil habits, and had become sunken very low. Under the chastening hand of affliction, and cheered and encouraged by the sympathies of his brethren, his manhood had again asserted itself, and he was once more on the upward grade towards his former position of usefulness, when these charges were preferred against him for offenses charged to have been committed a considerable length of time before said charges were preferred, and not satisfied with the action of the Lodge ignoring said charges, complainant brings the case before the Grand Lodge by way of appeal.

It seems to your committee that the action of the Lodge in this case was eminently correct and proper, and they therefore recommend that this appeal be dismissed and said action sustained.

NUMBER XII.

LOUIS ZEIGLER
vs.
 W. M. OF CHENOA LODGE, No. 392. } Appeal.

This is an appeal from the decision of W. M. of Chenoa Lodge, No. 392, and as it involves questions of Masonic law, is referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

NUMBER XIII.

ROBERT STEELE
vs.
 MITCHELL LODGE, No. 85. } Appeal.

This is an appeal by ROBERT STEELE, from the action of Mitchell Lodge, No. 85, expelling him from said Lodge for gross unmasonic conduct. Upon an examination of the evidence in this case your committee have some doubts of the correctness of the decision of the Lodge, but as these doubts go rather to the question of punishment than that of guilt, they would recommend that the action of the Lodge in finding the defendant guilty be sustained; but that the punishment be changed from expulsion to indefinite suspension.

NUMBER XIV.

ORRIN BOOTH
vs.
 SPARLAND LODGE, No. 441. } Appeal.

There being no appeal filed in this case, your committee have taken no action.

NUMBER XV.

This is a petition of Blair Lodge, No. 393, for the restoration of E. L. GOWEN, an expelled Mason. As this petition is in due form, and shows the unanimous consent of the Lodge, your committee recommend that said E. L. GOWEN be restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

NUMBER XVI.

H. F. HOLCOMB	} Appeal.
<i>vs.</i>	
KEYSTONE LODGE, No. 639.	

In this case, charges were preferred by Bro. H. F. HOLCOMB, a member of Garden City Lodge, No. 141, against Bro. CHARLES H. DEDRICKSON, a member of Keystone Lodge, No. 639, for unmasonic conduct. Keystone Lodge failed to find Bro. DEDRICKSON guilty, and from the decision of said Lodge Bro. HOLCOMB appeals. Your committee, after a careful hearing in this case, are clearly of opinion that Keystone Lodge should have found Bro. DEDRICKSON guilty, and would therefore recommend that the action of Keystone Lodge be reversed, and that this case be sent back to said Lodge for a new trial.

NUMBER XVII.

PEOTONE LODGE, No. 636	} Appeal.
<i>vs.</i>	
GEORGE E. DOLTON.	

In this case, charges were preferred in said Lodge against GEORGE E. DOLTON, a member, and on the trial thereof said DOLTON was acquitted. The Lodge, by resolution, decided to appeal the case to the Grand Lodge. This raises the question whether a Lodge can appeal from its own decision. Your committee think it can not, and therefore recommend that said appeal be dismissed. Your committee are further of the opinion that the evidence fails to sustain the charges, and that said Lodge decided properly in acquitting the accused.

NUMBER XVIII.

This is a petition of ROBERT W. MCWILLIAMS, an expelled Mason, for restoration. As this petition is accompanied by the recommendation of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 236, from which he was expelled on the 21st day of June, 1871. Your committee recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and the said ROBERT W. MCWILLIAMS be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

NUMBER XIX.

In the matter of CHARLES STEFFERN, a F. C. Mason, reinstated by Grand Lodge at its last Communication.

Your Committee have carefully considered the memorial in this case, and whilst they are free to admit that were the case before them for the first time, as they now under-

stand the facts, their conclusion might be different from what it was a year ago; yet as their action then was endorsed by, and became the action of the Grand Lodge, your committee do not think said action should now be disturbed, and therefore recommend that said memorial be dismissed.

NUMBER XX.

This is a petition of GEORGE VAN HOUTEN, an expelled Mason, for restoration to the rights and benefits of Masonry, but as the petition is *not* accompanied by the recommendation of H. W. Bigelow Lodge, No. 438, that expelled him, your committee do not consider that said petition can be entertained.

NUMBER XXI.

DAVID MORRIS
vs.
 PAYSON LODGE, No. 379. } Appeal.

This is an appeal by DAVID MORRIS, a non-affiliated Master Mason, from the action of Payson Lodge, No. 379, expelling him for unmasonic conduct. The record discloses these facts; that said DAVID MORRIS had been regularly dimitted from said Payson Lodge before the charges were preferred against him, and was at the time they were preferred, and still is, a resident of the city of Quincy, and within the territorial jurisdiction of Bodley Lodge, No. 1. Your committee are of the opinion that the charges should have been preferred and the trial had in Bodley Lodge, instead of Payson, and would therefore recommend that the action of Payson Lodge in this case be declared null and void for want of jurisdiction.

NUMBER XXII.

N. A. WANTLING
vs.
 PERA LODGE, No. 574. } Appeal.

This is an appeal by Bro. N. A. WANTLING, from the action of Pera Lodge No. 574, indefinitely suspending him for unmasonic conduct.

The record of the proceedings in the Lodge on the trial of this case is so very meagre and defective, and so little of the evidence is preserved, that your committee have had great difficulty in arriving at a conclusion as to what disposition should be made of the case.

There is some evidence tending to show the guilt of the accused, yet it is so vague and unsatisfactory that they feel unwilling to sustain a verdict based upon it. There may have been, and evidently was, other evidence had on the trial of the case that was not preserved in the proceedings. Under these circumstances, and with a view that a more satisfactory conclusion may be reached, your committee feel constrained to recommend that the decision of the Lodge be reversed, and this case sent back to Pera Lodge for a new trial, with instructions to observe all the forms of law in said trial, and that all the evidence be preserved.

Your committee have thus, to the best of their ability, and actuated only by a desire to promote the interests of Masonry, and to subserve the ends of justice, endeavored to discharge the duties of their responsible position. In so doing they cannot hope to meet the approbation of all interested. Intricate questions have come before them that required time and patience to solve. Their conclusions, however, have been arrived at with great unanimity on their part, and whether they shall meet with the endorsement of the Grand Lodge or not, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have given each case a careful consideration and have decided nothing hastily; and that whatever errors they may have committed in their decisions, are errors of the head and not of the heart.

Before closing their report, your committee cannot forbear calling the attention of the Grand Lodge to the very decided improvement they have found in the records of the evidence and proceedings of Subordinate Lodges sent up to Grand Lodge in cases of appeals this session as compared with last; and they would take this opportunity to congratulate the officers of Subordinate Lodges on this improvement; but whilst they do this, your committee would call the attention of those officers to the fact that a greater proficiency is very desirable in this direction. The object of an appeal is that justice may be done; and to enable a committee or the Grand Lodge itself to decide a case intelligently, every fact developed in the trial below, every paper having any bearing on the case, all the evidence both for as well as against the accused, should be carefully preserved and properly arranged in the record, so as to enable a committee to understand the case, that their decisions may do even and exact justice to all concerned. Your committee expressed these views a year ago, and believe they did some good, and they reiterate them now at the risk of being thought egotistical, and it may be dictatorial. In this connection there is one other matter to which your committee desire to call the attention of the Grand Lodge, and that is the propriety of having some definite time fixed *when* the papers on an appeal should be filed with the Grand Secretary to entitle the case to a hearing. The law merely provides that appeals shall be filed with that officer, and that appellant shall give the other party at least one month's notice of the appeal, but is silent as to when the papers shall be filed. As the law now stands, appeals may be, and are coming in up to the moment the Committee on Appeals and Grievances make their report, and the result is that the Committee's labors are prolonged, and cases coming before them at a late hour do not receive that attention which they should receive. All this might be obviated by a rule requiring all papers that are to come before said Committee to be filed at least ten days before the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

In conclusion, your Committee beg leave to congratulate the Grand Lodge on the decrease in the number of appeals brought before this Committee this session, as compared with previous ones, there being only eleven cases this year, as against twenty-three in 1871, and twenty-six in 1870. Your Committee believe that this favorable exhibit is mainly due to the efficient manner in which our Most Worshipful Grand Master and the various District Deputy Grand Masters have discharged

their duties to the Craft, and take this opportunity to tender to them this meed of praise by them so worthily earned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. A. GLENN, H. W. HUBBARD, WILSON HOAG, J. C. McMURTRY, J. E. CHURCH,	}	<i>Committee on Appeals and Grievances.</i>
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Upon motion of Bro. LONG, (188) G. S., the report was considered *seriatim*.

Case No. 1. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

Case No. 2. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

Case No. 3. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

Case No. 4. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

Case No. 5. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

Case No. 6. Read. Bro. J. B. COOPER moved to remand the case to Taylor Lodge for new trial. Bro. ROBBINS, J. G. W., moved to amend, by referring the case back to the Committee for fuller explanation. Bro. EGAN, (211) moved to indefinitely postpone further consideration of the case, which motion was adopted.

Case No. 7. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

Case No. 8. Read. Bro. BRADLEY, (500) moved that so much of the report as changes the punishment to definite suspension for one year be stricken out; the motion prevailed, leaving the punishment indefinite suspension, as found by the Lodge.

The further consideration of the report was postponed.

REPORT—GRAND SECRETARY.

R. W. Bro. MINER, Grand Secretary, submitted his report, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

ORLIN H. MINER, GRAND SECRETARY.

In account with the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois.

DR.

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1872.

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Bodley.....	1	\$ 60 75	Mitchell.....	85	\$ 42 75
Equality.....	2	16 50	Kaskaskia.....	86	49 50
Harmony.....	3	78 75	Mt. Pulaski.....	87	51 00
Springfield.....	4	78 00	Havana.....	88	45 00
Friendship.....	7	93 00	Fellowship.....	89	73 50
Macon.....	8	104 25	Jerusalem Temple.....	90	146 60
Rushville.....	9	45 00	Metropolis.....	91	61 50
St. John's.....	13	50 25	Toulon.....	93	46 50
Warren.....	14	33 00	Perry.....	95	46 50
Peoria.....	15	131 25	S. H. Davis.....	96	19 50
Temperance.....	16	49 50	Excelsior.....	97	59 25
Maconb.....	17	57 75	Taylor.....	98	48 75
Clinton.....	19	71 25	Edwardsville.....	99	54 00
Hancock.....	20	43 50	Rockford.....	102	114 00
Cass.....	23	42 75	Lewistown.....	104	36 00
St. Clair.....	24	53 25	Winchester.....	105	45 75
Franklin.....	25	53 75	Lancaster.....	106	29 25
Piasa.....	27	51 75	Versailles.....	108	39 75
Pekin.....	29	43 50	Trenton.....	109	31 50
Mt. Vernon.....	31	55 50	Lebanon.....	110	39 00
Oriental.....	33	207 75	Jonesboro.....	111	30 75
Barry.....	34	59 25	Bureau.....	112	84 00
Charleston.....	35	63 00	Robert Burns.....	113	31 50
Kavanaugh.....	36	31 50	Marce Hue.....	114	31 50
Moumouth.....	37	72 75	Rising Sun.....	115	29 25
Olive Branch.....	38	81 75	Vermont.....	116	53 25
Herman.....	39	51 00	Waverly.....	118	43 50
Occidental.....	40	93 75	Henry.....	119	25 50
Mt. Joliet.....	42	93 00	Mound.....	122	73 50
Hardiu.....	44	75 00	Oquawka.....	123	38 75
Griggsville.....	45	46 50	Greenup.....	125	22 50
Temple.....	46	88 50	Antioch.....	127	24 75
Caledonia.....	47	18 00	Greenfield.....	129	40 50
Unity.....	48	35 25	Marion.....	130	49 50
Cambridge.....	49	40 50	Golconda.....	131	45 00
Carrollton.....	50	74 25	Mackinaw.....	132	23 25
Mt. Moriah.....	51	68 25	Marshall.....	133	70 50
Benevolent.....	52	40 50	Sycamore.....	134	70 50
Jackson.....	53	43 50	Lima.....	135	27 00
Reclamation.....	54	30 00	Hutsonville.....	136	21 00
Washington.....	55	32 25	Polk.....	137	35 25
Pittsfield.....	56	58 50	Marengo.....	138	59 25
Trio.....	57	104 25	Olney.....	140	56 25
Fraternal.....	58	58 50	Garden City.....	141	136 50
New Boston.....	59	45 75	Ames.....	142	35 25
St. Marks.....	63	85 25	Richmond.....	143	38 25
Euclid.....	65	45 75	De Kalb.....	144	63 75
Knoxville.....	66	54 75	A. W. Rawson.....	145	31 50
Acaela.....	67	54 00	Lee Centre.....	146	27 50
Naples.....	68	28 50	Clayton.....	147	44 25
Eureka.....	69	25 50	Bloomfield.....	148	48 75
Social.....	70	40 50	Ellinghaus.....	149	43 50
Central.....	71	55 50	Vienna.....	150	44 25
Chester.....	72	48 00	Bunker Hill.....	151	40 50
Rockton.....	74	34 50	Fidelity.....	152	37 25
Roscoe.....	75	37 50	Clay.....	153	39 00
Mt. Nebo.....	76	67 50	Russell.....	154	36 00
Prairie.....	77	58 50	Alpha.....	155	85 50
Waukegan.....	78	78 00	Delavan.....	156	33 00
Scott.....	79	39 75	Urbana.....	157	73 50
Whitehall.....	80	60 75	Wethersfield.....	159	52 50
Vitruvius.....	81	23 25	Waubansia.....	160	120 00
Metamora.....	82	23 25	Virden.....	161	60 75
De Witt.....	84	72 00	Hope.....	162	44 25

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Westfield.....	163	\$ 32 75	Hibbard.....	249	\$ 50 25
Edward Dobbins.....	164	27 00	Heyworth.....	251	33 75
Atlanta.....	165	36 75	Aledo.....	252	42 00
Star in the East.....	166	95 25	Avon Harmony.....	253	51 75
Milford.....	168	27 50	Aurora.....	254	84 75
Nunda.....	169	21 75	Donnelson.....	255	31 50
Evergreen.....	170	105 75	Warsaw.....	257	38 50
Glard.....	171	41 25	Chemung.....	258	27 00
Cherry Valley.....	173	31 50	Mattoon.....	260	62 25
Lena.....	174	48 00	Amon.....	261	46 50
Matteson.....	175	92 25	Channahon.....	262	29 25
Mendota.....	176	83 25	Illinois.....	263	33 75
Illinois Central.....	178	87 75	Franklin Grove.....	264	39 00
Wabash.....	179	28 50	Vermilion.....	265	34 50
Moweaqua.....	180	39 75	Kingston.....	266	42 75
Moultrie.....	181	42 00	La Prairie.....	267	32 25
Germania.....	182	120 75	Paris.....	268	70 50
Meridian.....	183	37 50	Whcaton.....	269	34 50
Abingdon.....	185	39 75	Levi Lusk.....	270	29 25
Mystic Tie.....	187	39 75	Carmi.....	271	105 75
Cyrus.....	188	28 25	Miners.....	272	45 00
Fulton City.....	189	72 75	Byron.....	273	50 25
Dundee.....	190	33 75	Accordia.....	274	37 50
Farmington.....	192	48 75	Jo Daviess.....	277	58 50
Herrick.....	193	21 75	Neoga.....	278	58 50
Freedom.....	194	36 00	Kausas.....	279	40 50
Louisville.....	196	30 75	Brooklyn.....	280	37 50
King Solomon's.....	197	38 25	Meteor.....	282	39 00
Grandview.....	198	33 00	Alton.....	283	57 00
Homer.....	199	31 50	Catlin.....	284	45 75
Centralia.....	201	69 00	Plymouth.....	285	50 25
Lavelly.....	203	27 00	Genoa.....	286	36 00
Flora.....	204	37 50	Cache.....	288	32 25
Corinthian.....	205	17 25	Wataga.....	290	18 75
Fairfield.....	206	30 75	Chenoa.....	291	19 50
Tamaroa.....	207	28 00	Pontiac.....	292	28 50
Wilmingon.....	208	84 00	Dills.....	294	45 00
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	137 25	Quincy.....	295	26 25
Lincoln.....	210	41 25	Benjamin.....	296	62 25
Cleveland.....	211	258 00	Wauconda.....	297	33 00
Shipman.....	212	27 75	Mechanicsburg.....	298	47 25
Ipava.....	213	43 50	Hanover.....	299	23 25
Gillespie.....	214	19 50	Courtland.....	300	12 00
Newton.....	216	35 25	Durand.....	301	27 00
Mason.....	217	34 50	Raven.....	302	31 50
New Salem.....	218	30 75	Cement.....	303	35 25
Oakland.....	219	34 50	Onarga.....	304	34 50
Mahomet.....	220	32 25	W. C. Hobbs.....	305	48 00
Le Roy.....	221	45 75	T. J. Pickett.....	306	32 25
Geo. Washington.....	222	36 75	Ashlar.....	307	71 25
Keeney.....	223	16 50	Harvard.....	308	81 00
Pana.....	226	34 25	Dearborn.....	309	38 25
Columbus.....	227	18 00	Kilwining.....	310	112 50
Lovington.....	228	24 75	Ionic.....	311	156 75
Manchester.....	229	25 50	York.....	312	40 50
Wyand.....	231	32 25	Palatine.....	313	30 00
Farmers.....	232	33 75	Erwin.....	314	42 00
Blandinsville.....	233	39 00	Abraham Jonas.....	315	33 75
Du Quoin.....	234	36 00	New Liberty.....	316	24 00
Dallas City.....	235	60 00	J. L. Anderson.....	317	21 75
Charter Oak.....	236	57 00	Dorie.....	318	44 25
Cairo.....	237	41 25	Malta.....	319	51 75
Glack Hawk.....	238	31 50	Dunlap.....	320	34 50
Mt. Carmel.....	239	36 75	Windsor.....	321	55 50
Western Star.....	240	87 00	Orient.....	322	60 00
Shekinah.....	241	47 25	Harrisburg.....	323	10 00
Galva.....	243	48 00	Industry.....	325	48 75
Horicon.....	244	60 75	Grafton.....	327	42 75
Greenville.....	245	38 25	Altona.....	328	21 75
Rob Morris.....	247	34 50	Tuscola.....	330	32 25
Golden Gate.....	248	32 25		332	83 25

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Tyrian.....	333	\$ 72 00	Freeburg.....	418	\$ 24 00
Sumner.....	334	51 75	Reynoldsburg.....	419	39 75
Schiller.....	335	54 00	Oregon.....	420	43 50
New Columbia.....	336	39 75	Washburn.....	421	23 25
Oneida.....	337	34 50	Landmark.....	422	39 75
Saline.....	339	36 00	Lanark.....	423	32 25
Kedron.....	340	24 00	Exeter.....	424	24 75
Full Moon.....	341	36 75	Kaneville.....	425	22 50
Summerfield.....	342	18 75	Sunbeam.....	428	33 75
Wenona.....	344	34 50	Chebanse.....	429	34 50
Milledgeville.....	345	28 50	Kendrick.....	430	29 25
N. D. Morse.....	346	31 50	Summit.....	431	20 85
Sidney.....	347	26 25	Murrayville.....	432	27 75
Russellville.....	348	13 50	Makanda.....	434	42 75
Sublette.....	349	17 25	Neponset.....	435	23 25
Fairview.....	350	37 50	Philo.....	436	28 50
Tarholton.....	351	59 25	Luce.....	439	42 00
Kinderhook.....	353	26 25	Camargo.....	440	35 25
Ark & Anchor.....	354	60 00	Sparland.....	441	30 00
Marine.....	355	28 50	Casey.....	442	30 00
Hermitage.....	356	42 75	Hampshire.....	443	20 25
Blackberry.....	359	24 60	Cave in Rock.....	444	20 25
Princeville.....	360	23 25	Chesterfield.....	445	26 25
Douglas.....	361	28 50	Watseka.....	446	42 75
Noble.....	362	36 75	S. D. Monroe.....	447	24 75
Bement.....	365	35 25	Yates City.....	448	52 50
Areola.....	366	46 50	Mendon.....	449	24 00
Oxford.....	367	33 75	Loami.....	450	40 50
Jefferson.....	368	33 75	Bromwell.....	451	33 75
Middleton.....	370	27 00	Grant.....	452	28 50
Livingston.....	371	33 00	New Hartford.....	453	17 75
Chambersburg.....	373	23 25	Maroa.....	454	39 75
Shabbona.....	374	35 75	Irving.....	455	35 25
Isaac Underhill.....	375	26 25	Nokomis.....	456	40 50
Archimedes.....	377	39 00	Moscow.....	457	37 50
Payson.....	379	40 50	Blazing Star.....	458	31 50
Liberty.....	380	30 75	Butler.....	459	30 00
M. E. Thompson.....	381	45 00	Jeffersonville.....	460	15 75
Gill.....	382	30 00	Plainview.....	461	16 50
La Moille.....	383	33 75	Tremont.....	462	16 50
Waltham.....	384	28 50	Palmyra.....	463	36 00
Bridgeport.....	386	25 50	Denver.....	464	24 00
Greenbush.....	387	21 75	Huntsville.....	465	33 00
El Dara.....	388	24 00	Cobden.....	466	31 50
Ashmore.....	390	26 25	South Macon.....	467	51 00
Tolono.....	391	42 00	Cheney's Grove.....	468	57 75
Oconee.....	392	33 75	McLean.....	469	26 25
Blair.....	393	108 75	Rantoul.....	470	27 75
Jerseyville.....	394	63 00	Kendall.....	471	25 50
H. G. Reynolds.....	395	21 00	Amity.....	472	36 75
Shiloh.....	397	20 25	Gordon.....	473	22 50
Kimnudy.....	398	48 00	Columbia.....	474	18 00
Buda.....	399	25 50	New Rutland.....	477	27 75
Pacific.....	400	48 00	Pleiades.....	478	115 50
Odell.....	401	50 25	Wyoming.....	479	45 00
Kishwaukee.....	402	15 75	Logan.....	480	36 00
Mason City.....	403	36 75	Monmouth.....	481	38 25
Batavia.....	404	65 25	Lexington.....	482	44 25
Ramsey.....	405	35 25	Belle City.....	483	28 50
Bethalto.....	406	22 50	Edgewood.....	484	22 50
Blue Grass.....	407	36 75	Oskaloosa.....	485	21 00
Stratton.....	408	40 50	Bowen.....	486	18 00
Thomas J. Turner.....	409	65 25	Andrew Jackson.....	487	28 50
Mitbra.....	410	56 25	Clay City.....	488	24 75
Hesperia.....	411	105 75	Shannon.....	490	21 75
Bollen.....	412	27 00	Martinsville.....	491	27 00
Forreston.....	413	19 50	Libertyville.....	492	37 50
Evening Star.....	414	27 75	Tower Hill.....	493	23 25
Lawn Ridge.....	415	25 50	Bath.....	494	36 75
Paxton.....	416	49 50	Stone Fort.....	495	27 75
Marseilles.....	417	43 50	Tennessee.....	496	33 75

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Alma.....	497	\$ 33 00	O'Fallon.....	576	\$ 39 75
Murphysboro.....	498	33 75	Viola.....	577	32 25
Mt. Zion.....	499	16 50	Prairie City.....	578	30 75
St. Paul.....	500	22 50	Hazel Dell.....	580	24 00
Stark.....	501	18 00	Dongola.....	581	21 75
Woodhull.....	502	30 75	Shirley.....	582	18 00
Odin.....	503	37 50	Highland.....	583	18 00
East St. Louis.....	504	34 50	Vesper.....	584	41 50
Meridian Sun.....	505	28 50	Fisher.....	585	18 75
O. H. Miner.....	506	23 25	Tazewell.....	586	19 50
Home.....	508	123 00	Princeton.....	587	28 50
Parkersburg.....	509	27 00	Troy.....	588	19 50
J. D. Moody.....	510	26 25	Elwood.....	589	24 75
Wade-Barney.....	512	89 25	Miles Hart.....	595	33 00
Cold Spring.....	513	27 00	National.....	596	76 50
Bradford.....	514	36 75	Lostant.....	597	18 75
Dement.....	515	33 75	Fowler.....	599	17 25
Andalusia.....	516	15 00	Cerro Gordo.....	600	37 50
Litchfield.....	517	41 25	La Clede.....	601	16 50
A. Lincoln.....	518	42 75	Watson.....	602	15 75
Roseville.....	519	22 50	Clark.....	603	25 50
Anna.....	520	27 00	Hebron.....	604	23 25
Illioopolis.....	521	26 25	Allin.....	605	12 00
Monitor.....	522	69 75	Wapella.....	606	15 00
Chatham.....	523	33 00	Streator.....	607	36 00
Della.....	525	18 00	Piper.....	608	23 25
Covenaut.....	526	119 25	Sheldon.....	609	15 75
Rossville.....	527	26 25	Union Park.....	610	73 50
Minooka.....	528	25 50	Lincoln Park.....	611	49 50
Adams.....	529	21 00	Rock River.....	612	42 75
Maquon.....	530	29 75	Patoka.....	613	22 25
Seneca.....	532	24 75	Forrest.....	614	25 50
Freemanton.....	533	17 25	Anchor.....	615	18 00
Cuba.....	534	27 75	Wadley.....	616	16 50
Sherman.....	535	12 75	Milan.....	617	21 00
Plainfield.....	536	29 25	Basco.....	618	24 00
J. R. Gorin.....	537	27 75	Berwick.....	619	21 75
Lockport.....	538	48 75	New Hope.....	620	44 25
Chatsworth.....	539	26 25	Venice.....	621	12 00
Harlem.....	540	30 00	Hopedale.....	622	16 50
Sigel.....	541	15 75	Locust.....	623	23 25
Towanda.....	542	25 50	Duhois.....	624	17 00
Cordova.....	543	25 50	Melrose.....	625	12 00
Virginia.....	544	27 75	Union.....	627	14 25
Elkhart.....	545	19 50	Mosaic.....	628	18 75
Valley.....	547	15 00	Old Time.....	629	23 25
Apple River.....	548	21 00	Tuscan.....	630	20 25
Newark.....	549	14 25	Norton.....	631	21 75
Sharon.....	550	27 00	Ridge Farm.....	632	18 00
Darwin.....	551	18 75	E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	63 00
Ancona.....	552	18 00	Buckley.....	634	45 75
Kyle.....	553	28 50	Rochester.....	635	13 50
Plum River.....	554	24 75	Peotone.....	636	24 00
Humboldt.....	555	18 00	Burlington.....	637	24 75
Dawson.....	556	33 75	Fortitude.....	638	35 25
Lessing.....	557	47 25	Keystone.....	639	25 50
Leland.....	558	22 50	Coleta.....	640	12 00
Thomson.....	559	27 75	Comet.....	641	20 25
Madison.....	560	28 50	Apollo.....	642	78 00
Trinity.....	561	47 25	D. C. Cregier.....	643	59 25
Villa Ridge.....	562	22 50	San Jose.....	645	15 75
Hamilton.....	563	23 25	Somonauk.....	646	27 00
Pleasant Hill.....	565	36 00	Blueville.....	647	23 25
Albany.....	566	27 75	Camden.....	648	28 50
Frankfort.....	567	39 00	Hinsdale.....	649	18 00
Delta.....	568	26 25	Centre Star.....	651	29 25
Jacksonville.....	570	71 25	Polar Star.....	652	18 75
Bardolph.....	572	35 25	Greenview.....	653	26 25
Gardner.....	573	42 75	Woodford.....	654	24 75
Pera.....	574	33 75	Yorktown.....	655	24 00
Capron.....	575	27 75	Mozart.....	656	23 25

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
La Fayette.....	657	\$ 20 25	Clement.....	680	\$ 23 75
Rock Island.....	658	34 50	Morrisonville.....	681	26 25
Lambert.....	659	30 75	Blue Mound.....	682	22 50
Grand Chain.....	660	14 25	Clifton.....	U. D.	8 25
Bethesda.....	661	12 75	Advance.....	"	12 75
South Park.....	662	21 00	Englewood.....	"	19 50
Phoenix.....	663	15 00	Iola.....	"	13 25
Mayo.....	664	16 50	Raymond.....	"	13 50
Greenland.....	665	12 75	Herrin's Prairie.....	"	9 75
Crawford.....	666	13 50	Centre.....	"	8 25
Burnt Prairie.....	668	23 25	Hutton.....	"	8 25
Herder.....	669	18 75	Shiloh Hill.....	"	12 00
Fillmore.....	670	28 50	Belle Rive.....	"	10 00
Farina.....	671	10 00	Richard Cole.....	"	10 50
Eddyville.....	672	18 00	Burnside.....	"	20 25
Waldeck.....	674	18 00	Cashman.....	"	27 00
Pawnee.....	675	24 00	Rio.....	"	13 50
A. O. Fay.....	676	10 50	Libanus.....	"	11 25
Enfield.....	677	16 50	Wayne.....	"	11 25
Sheffield.....	678	14 25	Orangeville.....	"	8 25
Illinois City.....	679	14 25	Galatia.....	"	11 75

DUES OF 1871.

Clinton.....	19	\$ 75	Industry.....	327	\$ 42 00
Pekin.....	29	45 00	Wenona.....	344	75
Temple.....	46	75	Douglas.....	361	23 25
Carrollton.....	50	2 25	Kankakee.....	389	3 00
Jackson.....	53	52 50	Casey.....	442	24 00
Astoria.....	100	51 75	Hampshire.....	443	75
Oquawka.....	123	75	Loami.....	451	25
Empire.....	126	38 25	Nokomis.....	456	34 50
Greenfield.....	129	30	Meridian Sun.....	505	27 00
Russell.....	154	75	O. H. Miner.....	506	21 75
Waubansia.....	160	50	Manteno.....	507	12 00
Cherry Valley.....	173	29 25	Clintonville.....	511	21 00
Grandview.....	198	75	Sherman.....	535	16 50
Wilmington.....	208	75	Elkhart.....	545	75
Gillespie.....	214	21 75	Pleasant Hill.....	565	75
Pana.....	226	61 50	Capron.....	575	31 25
Shekinah.....	241	2 25	Watson.....	602	25
Horicon.....	244	64 50	Milan.....	617	18 75
De Soto.....	287	30 25	Hinsdale.....	649	75
Pontiac.....	294	2 25	Bethesda.....	661	25
Mechanicsburg.....	299	23 25	Polar Star.....	652	18 00
Doric.....	319	36 10	Burnside.....	U. D.	8 00

DUES OF 1870.			DUES OF 1869.		
O. H. Miner.....	506	\$ 19 50	Reynoldsborg.....	419	\$ 37 50

CHARTER FEES.

Burnside.....	U. D.	\$ 7 00	Galatia.....	U. D.	\$ 7 00
Rio.....	U. D.	7 00	D. A. Cashman.....	U. D.	7 00

\$28 00

DISPENSATION FEES.

Star Lodge.....	U. D.	\$100 00	Pleasant Plains.....	U. D.	\$100 00
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\$200 00

Refunded by members of Committees Grand Communication of 1870:—

Wm. E. Ginther.....	\$28 00	J. M. Stillwell.....	\$36 00
G. P. Randall.....	36 00	L. L. Munn.....	36 00
J. C. Luckey.....	40 00	B. F. Thompson.....	40 00
O. Crissey.....	20 00	F. Hudson.....	36 00
G. W. Davis.....	16 00		

\$288 00

From the Grand Master for Dispensation Fees, as shown in his Address.....\$1,820 00

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT—CONTINUED.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

J. D. Crabtree, Chairman of Committee on Chartered Lodges, 1871, correction of returns.....	\$90 25
L. Smith, D. D. G. M., funds of Mt. Pleasant Lodge, No. 224, (Charter arrested).....	\$255 00
Geo. Ligare, dues owing to La Fayette Lodge, No. 18, (extinct).....	\$17 25
Final dividend on \$300 stock in the Masonic Hall Stock Co. of the city of Springfield.....	\$772 50
L. H. Bradley, Chairman of Committee on Chartered Lodges, 1872, correction of returns.....	\$20 25
D. C. Cregier, President of the late Board of Relief, amount apportioned to the Grand Lodge, from the surplus of the relief fund of Chicago.....	\$3,028 00

RECAPITULATION.

Dues for 1872.....	\$23,315 05
“ “ 1871.....	771 65
“ “ 1870.....	19 50
“ “ 1869.....	37 50
“ Collected by Committee on Chartered Lodges.....	110 50
Charter Fees.....	28 00
Dispensation Fees for New Lodges.....	200 00
Received from the M. W. Grand Master.....	1,820 00
Received from Chicago Board of Relief.....	3,028 00
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	1,332 75
Total.....	\$30,662 95

RECEIVED, Chicago, Oct. 2, 1872, from ORLIN H. MINER, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons, Thirty Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty-Two Dollars and Ninety-Five Cents, Grand Lodge Funds.

HARRISON DILLS, *Grand Treasurer.*

SPECIAL ORDER—ELECTION.

The hour for the special order having arrived, the Grand Lodge proceeded to election of officers for the ensuing year.

TELLERS APPOINTED.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following Brethren as tellers:

M. D. CHAMBERLIN, (97) G. W. BARNARD, (141) D. L. ZABRISKIE, (48) W. H. BROWN, (280) W. H. LONG, (188) JOHN O'NIEL, (393) JOHN McLAREN, (211) WM. E. GINTHER, (35) D. LAMB, (332) G. W. GARDNER, M. S. BOWMAN, A. B. WICKER, (43.)

REPORT—PRINTING COMMITTEE.

Pending the count of the ballot for Grand Master, the Committee on Printing submitted the following report, which was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons :

The undersigned, Committee on Printing, respectfully report: That they invited proposals for printing the proceedings of 1871; from the principal printing houses

in the State, and they received in all, four bids for doing the work, these were offered by the following named establishments, viz.:

The Illinois State Register, at Springfield.

The Herald Printing Company, at Quincy.

HAZLETT & REED, at Chicago.

The Leader Company at Bloomington.

The bids were in detail for composition, press work, paper and binding, and on a computation of the cost of the work, estimating the amounts of the several kinds of work, on the basis of the published proceedings of 1870, it was found that the cost under each bid would be as follows, viz.:

The Illinois State Register.....	\$1,710 78
The Herald Printing Company.....	1,574 65
HAZLETT & REED.....	1,991 68
The Leader Company.....	1,755 29

The bid of the Herald Printing Company being the lowest offered, the contract for the work was awarded thereon. The cost of the work as per the bill rendered therefor and paid by order on the Grand Treasurer, was \$1,320 76—to this, however, should be added the cost of printing the report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, which had been previously printed, and which was paid for under a former contract, making the actual cost of printing the proceedings of 1871 very nearly the amount as estimated by your Committee on the bid offered.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

DEWITT C. CREGIER, Grand Master,	} Committee.
ORLIN H. MINER, Grand Secretary,	
D. A. CASHMAN,	

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was read and referred to the Finance Committee:

WHEREAS, Galva Lodge, No. 243, has paid Grand Lodge dues upon fourteen members for whom Advance Lodge, U. D., had already paid dues, therefore,

Resolved, That that subject be referred to the Finance Committee for adjustment.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES—RESUMED.

The Grand Lodge resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

Case No. 9. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

Case No. 10. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

Case No. 11. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

- Case No. 12. Referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.
- Case No. 13. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. 14. No action taken.
- Case No. 15. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. 16. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. 17. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. 18. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. 19. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. 20. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. 21. Read. Upon motion of R. W. Bro. ROBBINS, J. G. W., the case was remanded to Payson Lodge for new trial.
- Case No. 22. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

The report of the Committee, as amended, was adopted.

ELECTION—GRAND MASTER.

The ballots having been collected and counted, the tellers reported that R. W. Bro. JAMES A. HAWLEY had received a majority of all the votes cast for Grand Master, whereupon he was declared duly elected Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois, for the ensuing year, and until his successor should be duly elected and installed.

INTRODUCTION.

R. W. Bro. HAWLEY, having accepted the office of Grand Master, was introduced to the Grand Lodge by M. W. Bro. CREGIER, and received with the Grand Honors.

Pending the count of the ballot for Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Bro. ROBBINS, J. G. W., moved that the Committee on Constitution, Manual and By-Laws, be discharged.

The motion was adopted.

ELECTION—DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

The ballots having been collected and counted, the tellers reported that R. W. Bro. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY had received a majority of all the votes cast, whereupon he was declared duly elected Deputy

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, for the ensuing year, and until his successor should be duly elected and installed.

Pending the count of the ballot for Senior Grand Warden, Bro. BAXTER, (244) presented the case of H. W. DUNNING vs. Dement Lodge, No. 515. Bro. ROBBINS, J. G. W., moved that the case be laid over and acted upon by the Committee on Appeals and Grievances next year.

The motion was adopted.

ELECTION—SENIOR GRAND WARDEN.

The ballots having been collected and counted, the tellers reported that R. W. Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS had received a majority of all the votes cast, whereupon he was declared duly elected Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, for the ensuing year and until his successor should be duly elected and installed.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—SECTION 8.

Pending the count of the ballot for Junior Grand Warden, Bro. PERRIGO, (90) offered the following amendment to the By-Laws, which being seconded by twenty Representatives, lies over until the next Annual Communication :

Amend Section 8 of the Grand Lodge By-Laws by adding thereto, *Nor for members over sixty years of age.*

RESOLUTION.

R. W. Bro. H. W. HUBBARD, (201) offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to investigate the working of the Illinois Masons' Benevolent Society, and report at this Communication.

The resolution was adopted.

RESOLUTION.

R. W. Bro. ROBBINS, J. G. W., offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Grand Master appoint a Committee of five, who shall draft a

code of Grand Lodge By-Laws conforming to the Constitution, and report the same to the Grand Master in time to have the report printed, and three copies thereof sent to each Lodge for examination, with the Quarterly Circular of the Grand Secretary, for June, 1873.

R. W. Bro. ROBBINS, moved the reconsideration of the vote adopting the resolution offered by Bro. HUBBARD, in regard to the "Illinois Masons' Benevolent Society."

The motion was adopted.

Bro. ROBBINS then moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Adopted.

The ballots for Junior Grand Warden having been collected and counted, the tellers reported no choice, whereupon a second ballot was ordered.

CALLED OFF.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until two o'clock P. M.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 2, 1872, }
TWO O'CLOCK, P. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called to labor.

PRESENT.

M. W. Bro. DEWITT C. CREGIER, Grand Master. Officers, members and representatives as in the morning.

Pending the count of the second ballot for Junior Grand Warden, the consideration of the report of the Committee on Restoration of Records was resumed.

R. W. Bro. MINER, Grand Secretary, moved to amend the report by striking out that portion requiring the records to be written in record books.

The amendment was adopted.

The report, as amended, was adopted.

ELECTION—JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN.

The ballots having been collected and counted, the tellers reported that R. W. Bro. W. J. A. DELANCEY had received a majority of all the votes cast, whereupon he was declared duly elected Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, for the ensuing year and until his successor should be duly elected and installed.

REPORT—COMMITTEE ON GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Pending the count of the ballot for Grand Treasurer, the Committee on the Grand Master's address presented the following report, which was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons :

The committee to whom was referred the address of the M. W. Grand Master, respectfully report : That in the matter of sub-division, we recommend that so much of the report as relates to dispensations for new Lodges, and rules for government, be referred to the standing Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation.

That so much as relates to finance and expenditures, to the Committee on Finance.

That so much as relates to our lamented dead, to the Committee on Obituaries.

That so much as relates to discipline, decisions of Grand Master, communication from the Grand Lodge of California, and charges against Oblong City Lodge, No. 644, be referred to standing Committee on Jurisprudence.

That so much as relates to matters in Cedar Lodge, No. 124, and Wiley M. Egan Lodge, No. 593, to Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

Your committee cordially endorse the sentiments expressed by the M. W. Grand Master in relation to the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Two years since this Grand Lodge adopted, without a dissenting vote, a resolution recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec "as a regular Grand Lodge," and as such entitled to the same rights that we claim for ourselves. This Grand Lodge has repeatedly been called upon to vindicate its own rights, and assist sister Grand Lodges in the same work ; we deem this due to our sister Grand Lodge of Quebec, and append a resolution to that effect, as follows :

Resolved, That in case the Grand Lodge of Canada refuses to recede from her present position, the Grand Master be requested to revoke the commission of the Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Canada, and that he be authorized to proclaim non-intercourse between the Grand Lodge of Canada and this Grand Lodge.

Regarding that portion of the M. W. Grand Master's report referring to the Chicago calamity, your committee beg leave to say : That they have perused with

especial interest the eloquent and touching description of that great disaster which was visited upon the brotherhood of this city, and the grand charity which this ancient fraternity extended to their destitute brethren, thereby giving a practical exemplification of that grandest of all virtues, charity. From a personal knowledge of the labors and great responsibilities devolving upon your Relief Committee, we most cordially endorse the report of the commission composed of those eminent brothers, who, at the request of the M. W. Grand Master, made a thorough and exhaustive examination of the entire work of this Board of Relief, and carefully investigated the method of relief adopted, their multifarious accounts, vouchers and papers in detail, and we concur with those distinguished brothers in expressing our unqualified approbation of the manner in which this sacred trust has been discharged. The magnificent response of the Brotherhood throughout the globe to the sign of distress of the afflicted ones of this city is a splendid testimonial to the practical benefits of Masonry, and a fresh halo of glory which shall hereafter encircle her brow. The record of such spontaneous and munificent benevolence is one which even our ancient order, with its illustrious history, may properly cherish with peculiar pride. Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions :

1st. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge gratefully recognizes the grand beneficence exhibited by the craft throughout the world, to their brothers in distress, that we will ever cherish in our hearts and engrave upon imperishable tablets the memories of this divine charity.

2d. *Resolved*, That to Most Worshipful Grand Master DEWITT C. CREGIER, President, Brethren H. F. HOLCOMB, Vice President, WILEY M. EGAN, Treasurer, HARRY DUVAL, Recording Secretary, ED. J. HILL, Corresponding Secretary, JAMES MORRISON, Superintendent, and T. T. GURNEY, D. J. AVERY, JOHN FELD-KAMP, E. POWELL, D. KILMORE, A. M. THOMPSON, E. ROMAYNE, GEO. R. MCCLELLAN, C. J. FRANKS, JAMES H. MILES, JOHN SUTTON, J. E. CHURCH, and I. W. CONGDON, members of the Board of Masonic Relief of Chicago, the grateful thanks of this Grand Lodge are eminently due for their self-sacrificing labors in relieving the necessities of our brothers in distress, and the wisdom, prudence and zeal displayed by them in the discharge of their sacred trust.

3d. *Resolved*, That in grateful recognition of the eminent services rendered by the "Masonic Board of Relief of Chicago," this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge cause the report of the commission, consisting of Most Worshipful SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, Most Worshipful CHARLES F. STANSBURY, Grand Master of District of Columbia, Most Worshipful O. P. WATERS, Grand Master of Masons in Iowa, and Worshipful Brother CHARLES H. KINGSTON, together with the second and third of these resolutions, to be handsomely engrossed, framed and presented to each member of said Board of Masonic Relief.

JNO. M. PEARSON,	} Committee.
J. C. SMITH,	
L. L. MUNN,	
JOHN. D. CRABTREE,	
D. J. AVERY,	

The ballots for Grand Treasurer having been counted, the tellers reported that M. W. Bro. HARRISON DILLS had received a majority of all the votes cast, whereupon the M. W. Grand Master declared him duly elected Grand Treasurer for the ensuing year, and until his successor should be duly elected and installed.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—SECTION 56.

SECTION 56. No Lodge shall grant a Dimit, unless the applicant shall apply for the same in writing over his own signature, and shall have paid his dues, and produce a receipt therefor, or prove such payment by the records of the Lodge, which said application shall lie over until the next regular communication of the Lodge, before being acted upon.

ELECTION—GRAND SECRETARY.

REPORT—COMMITTEE ON CHARTERED LODGES.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois A. F. and A. Masons :

The following Lodges have made no returns up to this time, viz.:

[illegible]

We find errors of various kinds in the returns of the following Lodges, viz.:

2	8	9	13	16	17	24	25	29	34	37	45	46	51	52
53	54	55	56	58	59	62	64	68	69	72	79	89	92	96
105	108	110	116	119	125	127	128	134	137	143	144	149	150	152
163	165	169	170	172	173	179	185	190	193	194	195	200	203	210
218	220	228	231	236	238	239	243	244	246	247	253	254	257	259
267	269	272	273	277	285	287	291	298	302	304	309	312	313	314
317	318	319	320	321	327	335	336	337	338	340	341	348	352	355
358	359	360	362	364	365	367	371	373	375	378	380	381	383	384
386	387	489	392	395	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	409	412
420	421	423	430	431	436	439	442	448	452	454	455	459	461	464
467	470	471	477	478	481	484	489	493	495	496	499	510	413	416
420	425	426	435	550	557	560	565	567	573	574	575	577	579	595
597	602	617	619	632	631	646	650	661	678					

The dates show that many of the Lodges have received and acted upon the petitions at called meetings. Your committee therefore reiterate the statements and recommendations of the Committee on Chartered Lodges in their report to the Grand Lodge at its session in 1871, in reference to the irregularities occurring in consequence of the regular communications of the Lodges being on or before the full of the moon.

The errors most prevalent in the reports are the not accounting for members which appear on the returns of this year and not on return of 1871, and the reverse of this. Others are of the nature of omissions of dates; a few of them omissions of seal of Lodge, a small number of them lack the signature of the Master and Secretary. Many of the returns are very informal, and show want of ability or gross negligence on the part of the officers of the Lodge. Your committee deeming the fact of the ascertaining what returns are correct and what not correct being the first and chief importance to the Grand Lodge, we give the numbers of the Lodges whose returns are in error, and shall not go into a detailed statement in our report of the various errors. Your committee have prepared a statement of the errors in detail which they will place in the hands of the Grand Secretary, so that corrections may be made at any time by him upon application of any of the Lodges in error.

Your committee would suggest that the attention of the officers of the Lodges in error be called to the fact of existing errors in returns and request more care on part of such Lodges in subsequent returns. Many of the returns of Lodges show both neatness and ability in execution, and your committee desire to do them earned credit by this mention of them.

The usual Tabular Statement is being prepared by the Grand Secretary, and will be submitted in due time by him.

Respectfully submitted.

L. H. BRADLEY,	}	<i>Committee on Chartered Lodges.</i>
GEO. R. McCLELLAN,		
J. H. BARTON,		
D. LAMB,		
C. WILSON,		
R. L. McKINLAY,		
B. F. NEWLAN,		
G. P. RANDALL,		

The report was adopted, and the committee granted permission to make corrections.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

LODGE.	NO.	LOCATION.	RESIDENT MEMBERS.	NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.	TOTAL.	AFFILIATED.	REJECTED.	INITIATED.	PASSED.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.				NET INCREASE.	NET DECREASE.
										RAISED.	ADMITTED.	RESTORED.	TOTAL.	DIED.	DISMITTED.	SUSPENDED.	EXPELLED.	TOTAL.
Bodley.....	1	Quincy.....	81	17	98	14	2	3	3	4	3		4	1	6	13		19
Equality.....	2	Equality.....	22		22		5	5	4	3	3		3			4		5
Harmony.....	3	Jacksonville.....	105	13	118	9	2	5	3	4	3		6	1	4	11	1	17
Springfield.....	4	Springfield.....	104	1	105	4	2	4	3	3	3	2	6	1	1			5
Dixon.....	7	Dixon.....	124	14	138	4	2	4	4	4	4		5	1	4			6
Macon.....	139	Decatur.....	139	17	156	12	1	7	3	4	1		6	1	3	3		8
Rushville.....	9	Rushville.....	60	4	64	2	4	3	2	3	1		1	3	4	1	1	9
St. John's.....	13	Peru.....	67	9	76	6	6	3	3	3	1		4	1	1			3
Warren.....	14	Shawneetown.....	44		44		2	3	4	4	2		6		1			5
Peoria.....	15	Peoria.....	175	20	195	2	2	12	13	10	4		14	1	3	15	1	19
Temperance.....	16	Vandalia.....	166	3	169		1	5	5	4	4		4		1			5
Macomb.....	17	Macomb.....	77	6	83	5	1	5	1	1	4		5		1			7
Clinton.....	19	Petersburg.....	95	4	99	2	11	6	2	9	2		11	2	6	1		17
Hancock.....	20	Carthage.....	62	3	65	6	4	4	4	6	3		9	2	3	2	1	13
Cass.....	23	Beardstown.....	57	11	68	3	3	6	4	4	2		6	2	2			7
St. Clair.....	24	Belleville.....	71	9	80	4	2	2	2	3	5	1	10	2	2			17
Franklin.....	25	Upper Alton.....	72	9	81		6	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	7	11	1	21
Hiram.....	26	Henderson.....	29	2	31	1	1	1	2	2	2		2	2	2			2
Piasa.....	27	Alton.....	69	10	79					2	2		2	2	2			4
Monroe.....	28	Waterloo.....																
Pekin.....	29	Pekin.....	58	6	64			1	5	1	4		5	1				1
Morning Star.....	30	Canton.....	102	6	108	4	3	6	5	4	4		4	1	1			4
Mt. Vernon.....	31	Mt. Vernon.....	74	8	82	9		5	4	2	2		4	1				2
Oriental.....	33	Chicago.....	277	95	372	5		7	6	5			5	2	7			2
Barry.....	34	Barry.....	78	6	84	5		1	5	2	2	1	3	1				4
Charleston.....	35	Charleston.....	84	7	91	2	3	4	5	4	8		12	1	3	1	1	11
Kavanaugh.....	36	Elizabeth.....	42	10	52		1	6	5	5			5					5
Monmouth.....	37	Monmouth.....	97	17	114		1	11	11	10	1		11		6	1		7
Oliver Branch.....	38	Danville.....	109	11	120	5	6	5	3	3	2		14	1	2	5		6
Herman.....	39	Quincy.....	168		168		2	2	3	3	3		5	3	9	2		15
Occidental.....	40	Ottawa.....	125	13	138		1	3	5	4	3		7	3	1			3
Mt. Joliet.....	42	Joliet.....	124	17	141		8	9	8	9	4		14	2	4			12
Bloomington.....	43	Bloomington.....	164	14	178		1	10	10	6	1		8	2	4	1		7
Hardin.....	44	Mt. Sterling.....	100	5	105	2	1	9	9	7	1	2	12	1	5			11
Griggsville.....	45	Griggsville.....	62	7	69	3	4	2	2	3	2	1	6	2	6			6
Temple.....	46	Peoria.....	118	34	152		5	5	4	1	3		7	2	2			2
Caledonia.....	47	North Caledonia.....	24	1	25	5				1	1		1	1	1			2
Unity.....	48	St. Charles.....	47	5	52			1		2	2		3	1	4	2		8

TABULAR STATEMENT.

LODGE.	NO.	LOCATION.	RESIDENT MEMBERS.	NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.	TOTAL.	AFFILIATED.	REFLECTED.	INITIATED.	PASSED.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				NET INCREASE.	NET DECREASE.	
										RAISED.	ADMITTED.	RESTORED.	TOTAL.	DIED.	DIMITTED.	SUSPENDED.	EXPELLED.			TOTAL.
Rockford.....	102	Rockford.....	152	10	162	6	2	7	7	6	6	6	12	2	1	13	1			
Magnolia.....	103	Magnolia.....	48	6	54	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	4	1	9	6		
Lewistown.....	104	Lewistown.....	61	3	64	1		3	4	3			3	1	3		4	1		
Winchester.....	105	Winchester.....	39	3	42			1	1	1			2		2		2	1		
Lancaster.....	106	Lancaster.....	29	3	32	3		3	1	1			3		3		3	1		
Fayette.....	107	Fayette.....	53	3	56	3		1	1	1			3		3		3	1		
Versailles.....	108	Versailles.....	42	7	49	6		2	2	2			3		3		3	1		
Trenton.....	109	Trenton.....	52	20	72	6		1	1	1			2		2		4	2		
Lebanon.....	110	Lebanon.....	41	5	46	11		4	1	1			4		4		4	2		
Jonesboro.....	111	Jonesboro.....	112	16	128	2		1	1	1			3		3		3	2		
Bureau.....	112	Princeton.....	42	6	48	2		3	1	1			3		2	1		5	2	
Robert Burns.....	113	Keithsburg.....	42	4	46	5		5	5	4			3		2			3	2	
Marcelline.....	114	Marcelline.....	39	6	45	2		1	3	2			1		1			1	2	
Rising Sun.....	115	Hainesville.....	71	3	74	2		7	7	9			16		1			17	2	
Vermont.....	116	Vermont.....	77	8	85	2		2	2	3			5		2			7	2	
Elgin.....	117	Elgin.....	56	1	57	1		3	3	4			2		2			8	3	
Waverly.....	118	Waverly.....	34	5	39	1		2	2	3			4		1			11	3	
Henry.....	119	Henry.....	98	12	110	14		5	5	4			12		5			18	3	
Mound.....	120	Taylorville.....	52	5	57	4		3	3	3			5		2			22	2	
Oquawka.....	121	Oquawka.....	30	8	38	6		2	2	4			6		3			25	4	
Cedar.....	122	Cedar.....	70	2	72			4	4	2			6		2			25	2	
Greenup.....	123	Greenup.....	33	6	39			3	1	1			1		1			1	2	
Empire.....	124	Pekin.....	60	3	63			1	1	4			2		12			15	3	
Antioch.....	125	Milburn.....	54	3	57			3	3	4			5		3			8	2	
Raleigh.....	126	Raleigh.....	66	5	71	8		3	6	4			8		3			11	3	
Greenfield.....	127	Greenfield.....	60	2	62	2		2	2	4			1		2			12	7	
Marion.....	128	Salem.....	29	5	34	2		3	4	4			3		3			7	3	
Golconda.....	129	Golconda.....	94	22	116	4		3	4	4			1		5			11	8	
Mackinaw.....	130	Mackinaw.....	36	4	40	1		3	3	3			3		1			7	4	
Marshall.....	131	Marshall.....	47	4	51			1	1	1			3		2			4	4	
Sycamore.....	132	Sycamore.....	28	4	32			3	3	3			3		1			5	2	
Marshall.....	133	Marshall.....	69	8	77			1	1	1			3		2			10	5	
Lima.....	134	Lima.....	47	15	62			6	6	4			1		2			11	4	
Hutsenville.....	135	Hutsenville.....	64	11	75			5	5	4			3		3			14	3	
Folk.....	136	McLeansboro.....	73	11	84			6	6	4			1		4			17	4	
Marango.....	137	Marango.....	152	23	205			16	16	16			1		2			22	4	
Geneva.....	138	Geneva.....						12	12	4					3			15	5	
Olney.....	139	Olney.....						12	12	4					3			15	2	
Garden City.....	140	Garden City.....						12	12	4					3			15	2	
	141	Chicago.....						12	12	4					3			15	2	

Ames.....	142	Sheffield.....	47	8	55	2	12	13	13	2	2	8	13	5	1	5	8
Richmond.....	143	Richmond.....	51	15	66	3	4	5	5	2	2	2	10	5	6	14	3
De Kalb.....	144	Dekalb.....	85	7	92	4	2	2	3	2	1	1	8	10	9	10	4
A. W. Rawson.....	145	Pecatonica.....	84	5	49	3	2	2	3	1	3	3	4	6	1	6	7
Lee Centre.....	146	Lee Centre.....	37	3	40	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	5	7	6	7	2
Clayton.....	147	Clayton.....	59	5	64	1	2	3	1	3	2	2	8	7	1	1	2
Bloomfield.....	148	Bloomfield.....	65	6	71	2	3	5	3	3	2	2	9	7	4	10	1
Emingham.....	149	Emingham.....	58	3	61	3	3	3	3	1	1	4	9	2	4	1	1
Vienna.....	150	Vienna.....	54	5	59	6	3	3	1	1	1	2	8	2	3	1	1
Banker Hill.....	151	Banker Hill.....	59	4	49	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	7	4	7	4
Fidelity.....	152	Fidelity.....	49	3	56	3	1	3	2	6	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
Clay.....	153	Clay.....	53	8	56	3	1	3	2	4	3	2	2	2	1	2	2
Russell.....	154	Georgetown.....	48	1	49	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Alpha.....	155	Georgetown.....	114	49	163	2	12	10	11	4	3	15	15	11	10	12	7
Delavan.....	156	Delavan.....	44	1	43	2	5	6	5	3	5	5	9	3	1	5	4
Urbana.....	157	Urbana.....	98	98	98	2	7	6	6	8	3	9	9	3	2	3	4
McHenry.....	158	McHenry.....	70	13	83	4	3	2	2	2	2	4	4	5	1	5	1
Wethersfield.....	159	Kewanee.....	160	45	205	1	10	5	8	5	13	13	13	3	4	3	4
Waubesa.....	160	Chicago.....	81	7	88	3	1	9	6	7	3	10	2	8	4	14	4
Virden.....	161	Virden.....	59	1	60	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	5	2	1	2	8
Hope.....	162	Sparta.....	45	7	52	2	1	6	4	4	4	4	4	11	2	13	13
Westfield.....	163	Westfield.....	36	2	38	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	1	5	1
Edward Dobbin.....	164	Lawrenceville.....	49	6	55	4	2	9	8	10	2	1	13	2	8	12	1
Atlanta.....	165	Atlanta.....	127	15	142	1	2	1	4	4	2	2	9	3	2	4	3
Star in the East.....	166	Rockford.....	97	2	39	3	2	4	4	4	2	2	9	2	2	4	5
Milford.....	167	Milford.....	99	7	36	3	2	4	4	4	2	2	9	3	2	4	3
Nunda.....	168	Nunda.....	141	13	154	3	4	3	6	6	6	10	10	2	3	4	1
Evergreen.....	169	Freeport.....	53	4	57	3	2	2	1	1	4	2	9	2	3	7	1
Girard.....	170	Girard.....	17	17	17	2	2	3	4	3	1	1	10	2	3	2	2
Wayne.....	171	Waynesville.....	42	6	48	8	2	3	4	1	1	1	8	2	3	2	2
Cherry Valley.....	172	Cherry Valley.....	64	8	72	2	2	3	4	1	1	2	14	2	4	2	1
Lena.....	173	Lena.....	27	150	175	10	2	10	8	7	7	14	14	9	4	9	5
Matteson.....	174	Matteson.....	111	7	118	10	2	4	5	7	2	2	14	9	4	9	5
Mendota.....	175	Mendota.....	117	14	131	2	5	7	7	7	2	2	9	5	4	4	1
Stanton.....	176	Stanton.....	117	14	131	2	5	7	7	7	2	2	9	5	4	4	1
No return	177	Amboy.....	38	2	40	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	9	2	1	1	1
Illinois Central.....	178	Ena.....	53	5	58	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Wabash.....	179	Ena.....	57	4	61	7	10	8	6	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	3
Moweaqua.....	180	Moweaqua.....	181	7	168	12	16	6	11	1	1	1	11	8	3	14	3
Montrie.....	181	Chicago.....	50	6	56	5	2	5	2	1	1	1	2	5	1	10	5
Germania.....	182	Earville.....	53	5	58	5	2	4	5	5	1	1	3	8	2	8	5
Meridian.....	183	Abington.....	58	3	53	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	3	5	2	10	3
Abington.....	184	Abington.....	31	3	34	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	2	8	5
Mystic Tie.....	185	Potomac.....	97	4	101	10	11	11	11	1	1	1	12	7	1	1	1
Cyrus.....	186	Mt. Carroll.....	45	5	50	4	2	6	3	8	2	2	5	4	4	4	2
Fulton City.....	187	Fulton City.....	65	6	71	2	2	6	3	8	2	2	5	4	1	2	2
Dundee.....	188	Dundee.....	28	1	29	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	2	2
Farmington.....	189	Farmington.....	193	1	29	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	2	2
Herrick.....	190	Herrick.....	193	1	29	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	2	2

TABULAR STATEMENT.

LODGE.	NO.	LOCATION.	RESIDENT MEMBERS.	NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.	TOTAL.	AFFILIATED.	REJECTED.	INITIATED.	PASSED.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.				NET INCREASE.	NET DECREASE.
										RAISED.	ADMITTED.	RESTORED.	TOTAL.	DIED.	LIMITED.	SUSPENDED.	EXPELLED.	TOTAL.
Freedom.....	194	La Harpe.....	48	5	53	2	7	11	8	7	2		9	2	5	2	8	8
La Harpe.....	195	Louisville.....	92	10	102	5	2	11	1	1	1		2	1	3	6	10	1
Louisville.....	196	Kane.....	41	6	47	5	2	6	5	5	2		6	1	3	2	1	1
King Solomon S.....	197	Dudley.....	51	2	53	5	2	6	5	4	1		6	1	3	2	1	1
Grandview.....	198	Homer.....	44	2	46	2	2	2	1	1	1		2	1	1	1	1	1
Homer.....	199	Shelba.....	42	1	43	2	2	2	1	1	1		2	1	1	1	1	1
Shelba.....	200	Grayville.....	41	4	45	4	4	4	1	1	1		4	2	6	2	8	4
Centralia.....	201	Centralla.....	92	15	107	2	7	8	1	8	1		4	2	6	2	8	4
Lavelly.....	202	Williams.....	36	3	39	5	2	7	1	1	1		11	1	4	4	4	1
Flora.....	203	Flora.....	50	6	56	5	2	7	6	7	4		1	2	2	2	4	1
Corinthian.....	204	East Paw Paw.....	23	5	28	3	1	1	1	1	1		1	2	2	1	1	1
Fairfield.....	205	Fairfield.....	41	3	44	3	1	2	4	3	2		5	2	1	4	7	2
Tamaroa.....	206	Tamaroa.....	38	1	39	2	4	4	3	3	3		1	1	1	1	1	1
Wilmington.....	207	Wilmington.....	112	17	129	4	5	10	11	6	5		11	2	3	1	11	8
Wm. B. Warren.....	208	Chicago.....	183	47	230	4	2	14	11	14	1		15	1	3	9	12	9
Lincoln.....	209	Lincoln.....	55	3	58	1	2	2	3	1	2		3	1	2	4	5	3
Cleveland.....	210	Chicago.....	345	44	389	6	6	20	25	22	9		31	2	2	4	36	29
Shipman.....	211	Shipman.....	36	3	39	1	2	2	1	2	1		2	1	1	1	5	3
Irava.....	212	Irava.....	58	6	64	3	2	2	1	1	1		2	1	3	3	6	4
Gillespie.....	213	Gillespie.....	26	3	29	8	1	2	1	1	1		2	1	3	3	4	4
Newton.....	214	Newton.....	47	5	52	10	1	2	6	5	4		2	1	3	1	4	2
Mason.....	215	Mason.....	41	2	43	2	1	2	5	6	5		9	1	1	1	7	7
New Salem.....	216	New Salem.....	46	1	47	5	2	12	10	10	1		11	1	3	1	11	11
Oakland.....	217	Oakland.....	43	2	45	3	2	13	10	10	3		14	1	3	1	8	8
Mahomet.....	218	Mahomet.....	61	2	63	3	3	13	10	10	8		14	1	3	1	6	6
Le Roy.....	219	LeRoy.....	49	10	59	6	1	1	1	1	2		3	2	2	36	48	1
Geo. Washington.....	220	Chillicothe.....	22	1	23	1	1	2	2	2	2		2	1	11	36	48	44
Keeney.....	221	Edgington.....	22	1	23	1	1	2	2	2	2		2	1	11	36	48	44
Pana.....	222	Pana.....	46	2	48	8	2	7	5	3	2		2	1	2	2	2	2
Columbus.....	223	Coatsburg.....	24	2	26	1	1	3	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2
Lovington.....	224	Lovington.....	33	3	36	2	2	5	3	3	1		2	2	2	2	2	2
Manchester.....	225	Manchester.....	34	3	37	2	2	7	10	10	1		2	2	2	2	2	2
New Haven.....	226	New Haven.....	43	4	47	2	2	7	10	10	1		2	2	2	2	2	2
Wyandot.....	227	Wyandot.....	43	5	48	2	2	7	10	10	1		2	2	2	2	2	2
Farmers.....	228	Farmers.....	45	1	46	1	1	4	4	4	1		2	2	2	2	2	2
Blandinsville.....	229	Pellonia.....	53	3	56	13	5	8	8	8	3		12	1	4	4	6	6
Du Quoin.....	230	Du Quoin.....	45	7	52	1	4	6	6	6	5		7	1	5	1	6	1
Dallas City.....	231	Dallas City.....	80	7	87	1	4	4	5	5	3		8	2	8	8	10	2

[illegible]

TABULAR STATEMENT.

LODGE.	NO.	LOCATION.	RESIDENT MEMBERS.	NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.	TOTAL.	AFFILIATED.	REJECTED.	INITIATED.	PASSED.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.			NET INCREASE.	NET DECREASE.			
										RAISED.	ADMITTED.	RESTORED.	TOTAL.	DIED.	LIMITED.			SUSPENDED.	EXPULSED.	TOTAL.
Plymouth.....	286	Plymouth.....	48		48	3	2	7	4	2	2	1	3	1	9	4	13	10		
De Soto.....	287	De Soto.....	35	8	43		1	2	2	2		1	2		2		3			
Genoa.....	288	Genoa.....	43	9	52	2		2	2	2			2		2		2			
Cacho.....	290	Mound City.....	25	9	34		1	6	5	3		1	4	1	4	4	2	2		
Wauka.....	291	Wauka.....	26	8	34			2	3	3			1		3		9	5		
Chenoo.....	292	Chenoo.....	38	2	40		3	2	3								3	1		
Prophetstown.....	293	Prophetstown.....																		
Pontiac.....	294	Pontiac.....	60	1	61	13	2	3	5	3	5	5	8		7	7	14	6		
Dills.....	295	Hickory Ridge.....	35	9	44	2		2	1	1			1		4		4	3		
Quincy.....	296	Quincy.....	83	28	111		1	2	6	4	4		5		4		4			
Benjamin.....	297	Camp Point.....	41	7	51			2	2	1		1	3		1		4			
Wauconda.....	298	Wauconda.....	63	11	74	2	2	1	1	2		1	2		1		2			
Mechanicsburg.....	299	Mechanicsburg.....	31	1	32			5	4	4			1		1		1			
Hanover.....	300	Hanover.....	16	7	23		1	5	3	3			3		2		4			
Courtland.....	301	Courtland.....	36	17	53	1	2	4	3	3			3	1	1	2	1	16		
Duraud.....	302	Duraud.....	42	12	54			5	3	3			3	1	1	2	4	1		
Raven.....	303	Oswego.....	47	11	58		4	4	1	1		1	2		2		4			
Cement.....	304	Utica.....	46	8	54	1		4	1	1		3	5		6		4			
Onarga.....	305	Onarga.....	61	6	70		1	4	1	2		1	3		2		6			
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	Eureka.....	43	4	47	6		2	1	1		1	2		2		1	1		
T. J. Pickett.....	307	Bushnell.....	95	9	104	3	1	6	5	6		3	9	2	4	7	11	5		
Ashlar.....	308	Ashlar.....	108	16	124			5	7	6			7		3		5			
Harvard.....	309	Harvard.....	51	12	63		2	5	5	6		1	9	2	2		2			
Dearborn.....	310	Chicago.....	130	23	153		3	9	13	15		2	24	2	3	22	27	3		
Kilwinning.....	311	Chicago.....	209	5	214		7	2	2	2		2	4	3	4	35	42	38		
Ionic.....	312	Decatur.....	52	5	57			3	3	2			2		1		2			
York.....	313	Decatur.....	54	10	64			5	5	5			5	1	6		7			
Palatine.....	314	Palatine.....	66	2	68	9	1	2	1	2			2		1		2	2		
Erwin.....	315	Alton.....	45	4	49			1	1	1		1	2	1	1		1			
Abraham Jonas.....	316	Oakala.....	32	8	40	3	1	1	2	3		1	2	1	1		3			
New Liberty.....	317	New Liberty.....	27	5	32			2	2	8			3		3		5			
J. L. Anderson.....	318	Augusta.....	59	12	71		2	4	5	8		1	8	1	5		6			
Doric.....	319	Moline.....	69	24	93		1	5	4	4		6	9		4		6			
Malta.....	320	Malta.....	46	7	53	3	5	4	4	3		4	4	1	5		6			
Dunlap.....	321	Morrison.....	74	13	87	4	5	8	7	5		3	12	1	2		3	2		
Windsof.....	322	Windsof.....	80	2	82	2	2	6	2	1		2	1	1	4		6			
Orient.....	323	Lisbon.....	13	1	14			2	1	6		2	3		1		1			
Harrisburg.....	325	Harrisburg.....	65		65	3	1	5	1				8		4	1	5			

327	Industry.....	57	1	2	8	10	10	1	10	5	1	5	5
328	Grafton.....	6	7	1	3	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	3
329	Huntley Grove.....	35	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	3
330	Altona.....	41	5	46								2	2
331	Mt. Erie.....	36							1	1	2	2	1
332	Tuscola.....	111	4	102	5	6	5	4	3	6	1	9	1
333	Springsfield.....	95			4	10	9	5	10	6	14	19	10
334	Sumner.....	69	10	79	4	5	6	3	1	2	1	10	6
335	Schiller.....	72	4	76		3	3		1	1	1	4	3
336	New Columbia.....	53	1	53	7	7	5	5	1	6	2	6	1
337	Oneta.....	46	6	52	1	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	6
338	Grand Detour.....	23	5	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1
339	Saline.....	33	51	33	4	5	3	3	4	5	5	3	1
340	Kedron.....	33	1	34	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	1
341	Full Moon.....	49	1	50	1	4	5	3	3	11	2	11	8
342	Summerfield.....	25	7	32	6	11	11	11	1	2	2	3	2
343	Wenona.....	46	4	50			1	1	2	1	1	2	2
344	Millidgeville.....	38	1	39			1	1	2	5	1	5	4
345	Concord.....	42	2	44	4	1	6	3	9	2	1	4	1
346	Sidney.....	35	9	44			3	3	1	2	1	4	1
347	Russellville.....	18		18	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	4	1
348	Sublette.....	23	1	24			1	1	2	2	2	1	4
349	Fairview.....	50	9	59	1	1	1	1	11	3	3	3	3
350	Tarbolton.....	79	6	85	3	3	10	12	10	1	1	3	3
351	Fairbury.....	27	4	31	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
352	Groveland.....	35	2	37	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
353	Kinderhook.....	80	5	85	1	3	2	3	4	1	1	5	3
354	Ark & Anchor.....	35	8	46	1	1	4	3	2	2	2	2	4
355	Marine.....	38	4	61	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	1
356	Hermitage.....	57	4	33			3	3	3	3	1	1	1
357	Alton.....	29	4	33			3	3	3	3	1	1	1
358	Union.....	33	16	49	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
359	Blackberry Station.....	33	3	33	5	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
360	Princetonville.....	31	2	33	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
361	Douglas.....	38	7	45	6	2	5	5	5	1	1	6	3
362	Noble.....	49	4	49	4	1	4	4	4	2	2	5	2
363	Elmwood.....	26	6	32	4	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	3
364	Tonica.....	47	2	49	6	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
365	Bement.....	62	1	62	1	4	3	4	6	4	9	4	15
366	Arcola.....	45	3	48	3	1	3	3	3	20	20	4	4
367	New Windsor.....	45	45	45	3	1	4	3	3	3	3	7	3
368	Lyneburg.....	57	3	60	2	1	4	7	7	10	3	3	3
369	Newman.....	36	2	38	2	1	4	4	4	1	1	3	3
370	Middleton.....	44	11	55	2	2	6	6	4	5	2	2	2
371	Dwight.....	76	17	93	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
372	Galesburg.....	30	1	31	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
373	Chambersburg.....	48	11	59	3	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
374	Shabbona.....	35		35		2	3	4	1	5	1	11	6
375	Isaac Underhill.....	37											
376	Ash Grove.....	52	2	54	3	1	1	1	5	2	2	3	3
377	Archimedes.....												

TABULAR STATEMENT.

LODGE.	NO.	LOCATION.	RESIDENT MEMBERS.	NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.	TOTAL.	NON-AFFILIATED.	REJECTED.	INITIATED.	PASSED.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.			NET INCREASE.	NET DECREASE.			
										RAISED.	ADMITTED.	RESTORED.	TOTAL.	DIED.	DIMITTED.			SUSPENDED.	EXPELLED.	TOTAL.
Arona.....	378		23	2	25				1	3	5		1	1		1				
Payson.....	379		54	12	66			5	1	1						1				
Liberty.....	380		41	5	46	4		1	1	1	8	1				1				
M. R. Thompson.....	381		60	4	64			10	11							2				
Lynnville.....	382		40	1	41			1	3	2	5	4				2				
La Moille.....	383		45	8	53	2		4	3	3	5	4				7				
Waltham.....	384		38		38	1		3	3		2	2				1				
Mississippi.....	385		98	12	110	3		3	1		2	3				3				
Bridgeport.....	386		34	2	36			11	10		10	3				2				
Youngstown.....	387		29	2	31	1		4	1		1	1				6				
El Dara.....	388		32	3	35			2	1		2	2				4				
Kankakee.....	389		83	3	86	13		3	2		1	2				3				
Ashmore.....	390		35	4	39	4		4	2		2	7				4				
Tolono.....	391		56	1	57	2		6	7		8	2				2				
Oconee.....	392		45		45	5		3	6		7	8				9				
Blair.....	393		141	14	155			14	7		8	2				9				
Jerseyville.....	394		84	4	88			4	3		1	1				1				
H. G. Reynolds.....	395		28	1	29	28		3	2		2	2				1				
Muddy Point.....	396	No return																		
Shiloh.....	397	Troy Grove	27	4	31	3		1	2		2					3				
Kimundy.....	398		64	3	67	3		1	4		4					9				
Buda.....	399		34	5	39			1	2		1	3				6				
Pacific.....	400		64	2	66	3		3	1		2	4				4				
Ocell.....	401		67	5	72	3		6	4		4	2				4				
Kishwaukee.....	402		21	3	24			3	3		3	1				3				
Mason City.....	403		49	2	51	5		5	6		5	5				15				
Batavia.....	404		87	15	102	7		5	6		5	5				3				
Ramsey.....	405		47	2	49	1		4	4		2	2				5				
Bethalto.....	406		30	6	36	2		3	3		3	3				1				
Blue Grass.....	407		49	49	98	7		3	8		7	7				6				
Stratton.....	408		54	8	62			3	3		5	1				5				
Thomas J. Turner.....	409		87	19	106			7	3		3	3				6				
Mtbra.....	410		75	6	81			1	7		3	3				12				
Hesperia.....	411		141	32	173			12	15		12	4				3				
Bollen.....	412		36	2	38			4	2		2	2				7				
Forreston.....	413		26	1	27			4	2		2	2				4				
Evening Star.....	414		37	7	44			6	6		6					1				
Lawn Ridge.....	415		34	1	35						1					2				

Paxton	416	69	3	72	8	3	4	4	5	9	1	2	6	1	9	2
Marselles	417	58	8	66	7	6	5	6	1	6	1	7	1	1	8	6
Freeburg	418	32	8	35	6	5	9	7	8	10	1	2	1	1	4	2
Reynoldsburg	419	53	3	53	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2
Oregon	420	58	4	62	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2
Washington	421	31	2	33	1	1	6	4	4	11	1	1	1	1	10	4
Chicago	422	53	5	58	1	7	7	4	7	11	1	1	1	1	1	10
Lanark	423	43	14	57	6	2	6	5	6	2	1	3	1	4	4	2
Exeter	424	33	1	34	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	4	2	1
Kaneville	425	30	1	31	2	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	9	1
Scottville	426															
Red Bud	427	45	11	56	2	4	4	6	6	8	2	2	3	1	5	3
Sunbeam	428	46	4	50	2	1	6	6	11	13	6	6	3	9	9	4
Chebanse	429	39	3	42	1	3	6	8	2	10	1	1	1	1	9	4
Mound Station	430	28	2	30	2	1	9	8	7	7	2	2	6	2	2	5
Kendrick	431	37	5	42	3						1	1	1	7	7	7
Sunmit	432															
Murrayville	433															
Annawan	434	57	57	57	2	8	8	7	7	7	3	4	1	1	7	1
Makanda	435	31	3	34	2	3	3	3	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	3
Neponset	436	38	1	39	4	3	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3
Port Byron	437	114	13	127	6	3	2	4	7	9	3	5	11	1	19	10
Chicago	438	111	6	117	2	13	9	11	1	11	2	3	1	6	6	5
H. W. Bigelow	439	56	12	68			1	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	1
Quincy	440	47	1	48	3	2	2	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	3	1
Canargo	441	40	4	44	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	2
Spartan	442	39	1	40		1	3	3	7	10	1	2	1	3	3	7
Casey	443	27	3	30			1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Hampshire	444	27	3	30			1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Cave in Rock	445	35	35	35	1	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	1	1	1	1
Cheslerfield	446	57	8	65	8		3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
Waseka	447	33	1	34			6	5	5	5	5	4	1	1	1	1
Lawrenceville	448	70	10	80			6	5	5	5	5	4	1	1	1	1
Yates City	449	32	5	37	1	1	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Mendon	450	54	3	57	8	9	2	2	2	12	3	2	1	1	3	11
Loami	451	45	5	50	5	1	12	11	1	12	1	2	1	1	2	2
Brownell	452	38	6	44	5		2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2
Grant	453	23	4	27	1	1	3	2	2	10	1	11	1	1	13	3
New Hartford	454	53	6	59	2	6	9	9	1	10	1	1	1	1	7	1
Maroa	455	48	1	49	4	2	4	4	2	6	7	7	1	8	8	1
Irving	456	54	54	54	2	2	6	5	6	12	1	2	2	3	3	1
Nokomis	457	50	50	50	2	4	4	3	1	4	1	2	2	4	4	1
Moscow	458	42	42	42	3	3	2	3	3	5	1	14	2	2	2	10
Crab Orchard	459	40	40	40	1	1	6	6	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Butler	460	21	22	22	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Jeffersonville	461	22	22	22	4	1	11	9	9	9	2	2	2	2	2	2
Plainview	462	22	22	22	4	1	11	9	9	9	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tremont	463	22	22	22	4	1	11	9	9	9	2	2	2	2	2	2
Palmyra	463	22	22	22	4	1	11	9	9	9	2	2	2	2	2	2

TABULAR STATEMENT.

LODGE.	NO.	LOCATION.	RESIDENT MEMBERS.	NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.	TOTAL.	NON-AFFILIATED.	REJECTED.	INITIATED.	PASSED.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				NET INCREASE.	NET DECREASE.	
										RAISED.	ADMITTED.	RESTORED.	TOTAL.	DIED.	DISMITTED.	SUSPENDED.	EXPELLED.			TOTAL.
Denver.....	464	Denver.....	32	1	33	2	1	5	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	6	4	4
Huntsville.....	465	Huntsville.....	44	2	46	6	1	9	7	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	13	1	3
Colden.....	466	Colden.....	42	1	43	6	1	9	6	8	8	8	8	12	1	1	1	13	2	2
South Macon.....	467	Saybrook.....	77	5	82	2	2	6	7	10	4	4	11	6	6	1	1	6	1	13
Cheney's Grove.....	468	McLean.....	35	2	37	6	1	7	7	6	6	6	7	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
McLean.....	469	Rantoul.....	35	2	37	6	2	6	7	6	6	6	7	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Rantoul.....	470	Yorkville.....	34	1	35	3	3	5	1	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kendall.....	471	Turner.....	49	9	58	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
Amity.....	472	Pocahontas.....	30	2	32	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	4	4
Gordon.....	473	Columbia.....	24	2	26	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Columbia.....	474	Columbia.....	31	1	32	3	3	6	4	6	6	6	6	4	1	1	1	6	6	6
Walshville.....	475	Walshville.....	31	1	32	3	3	6	4	6	6	6	6	4	1	1	1	6	6	6
Manito.....	476	Manito.....	34	3	37	3	3	6	4	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	15	1	3
New Rutland.....	477	New Rutland.....	154	1	155	17	4	21	23	21	21	21	28	28	7	7	7	13	13	13
Pleasures.....	478	Chicago.....	60	1	61	4	4	6	5	4	3	3	6	6	1	1	1	4	4	4
Wyoming.....	479	Wyoming.....	48	7	55	5	2	6	5	5	5	5	5	2	1	1	1	4	4	4
Logan.....	480	Lincoln.....	48	7	55	5	2	6	5	5	5	5	5	2	1	1	1	4	4	4
Monmouth.....	481	Monmouth.....	51	9	60	5	2	6	5	5	5	5	5	2	1	1	1	4	4	4
Lexington.....	482	Lexington.....	50	3	53	5	2	6	5	5	5	5	5	2	1	1	1	4	4	4
Belle City.....	483	Belle Prairie.....	38	9	47	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	9	9	9
Edgewood.....	484	Edgewood.....	28	1	29	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	9	9	9
Oskaloosa.....	485	Oskaloosa.....	24	1	25	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	9	9	9
Bowen.....	486	Bowensburg.....	38	1	39	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	9	9	9
Andrew Jackson.....	487	Orinth.....	33	1	34	5	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	4	4	4
Clay City.....	488	Clay City.....	32	3	35	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	4	4	4
Cooper.....	489	Willow Hill.....	29	7	36	2	3	9	9	10	2	2	12	12	1	1	1	2	2	2
Shannon.....	490	Shannon.....	36	8	44	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
Martin.....	491	Dumleith.....	50	1	51	3	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	8	8	8
Libertyville.....	492	Libertyville.....	31	3	34	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	3
Tower Hill.....	493	Tower Hill.....	49	3	52	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	10	10	10
Bath.....	494	Bath.....	49	3	52	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Stone Fort.....	495	Stone Fort.....	37	3	40	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee.....	496	Tennessee.....	45	2	47	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Alma.....	497	Steel's Mills.....	43	4	47	4	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	4	4	4
Murphysboro.....	498	Murphysboro.....	45	11	56	1	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	2	2	2	2	6	6	6
Mt. Zion.....	499	Mt. Zion.....	32	2	34	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
St. Paul.....	500	Springfield.....	24	3	27	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Paul.....	501	La Fayette.....	24	4	28	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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TABULAR STATEMENT.

LODGE.	NO.	LOCATION.	RESIDENT MEMBERS.	NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.	TOTAL.	APPLIED.	REJECTED.	INITIATED.	PASSED.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.				NET INCREASE.	NET DECREASE.		
										RAISED.	ADMITTED.	RESTORED.	TOTAL.	DIED.	LIMITED.	SUSPENDED.			EXPULSED.	TOTAL.
Sharon.....	550	Tiskilwa.....	36	43	7	3		7	5	6	2			2		8	1			
Darwin.....	551	Darwin.....	25	28	3	3		1	1	1						1				
Ancona.....	552	Ancona.....	24	24	3	3		1	1	1						7	1			
Kyle.....	553	Macomb.....	38	6	44			5	6	6	1					1				
Plum River.....	554	Plum River.....	33	2	35		1	5	6					1		3				
Humboldt.....	555	Ottawa.....	24	2	26		2	5	3	3	1					4				
Dawson.....	556	Dawson.....	45	5	50		4	5	5	3				3		5				
Lessing.....	557	Chicago.....	63	63		4	1	1	1	3				1		6				
Leland.....	558	Leland.....	30	3	33	6		1	1	3				1		2				
Thomson.....	559	Thomson.....	37	4	41			1		9				2		3				
Madison.....	560	New Douglas.....	38	2	40	1	2	9	3	2	2			3		5				
Trinity.....	561	Monmouth.....	63	11	74	4	1	6	3	3	1			1		3				
Villa Ridge.....	562	Villa Ridge.....	30	30		4	4	4	3	2	1			2		5				
Hamilton.....	563	Otterville.....	31	32			3	3	3	4	1			1		5				
Winslow.....	564	Winslow.....	38	2	40			3	5	6				1		6				
Pleasant Hill.....	565	Pleasant Hill.....	48	1	49	2	5	8	6	8	1			1		9				
Albany.....	566	Albany.....	37	5	42			3	5	5	1			1		6				
Frankfort.....	567	Frankfort.....	52	52				8	4	4	1			1		7				
Delta.....	568	Cairo.....	35	11	46	2	1	6	4	5	1			2		6				
Time.....	569	Time.....	No return																	
Jacksonville.....	570	Jacksonville.....	95	5	100	1	3	5	5	6	5			4		11				
Barclay.....	571	Barclay.....	47	2	49	1	8	5	5	6	2			6		8				
Gardner.....	572	Gardner.....	57	64	121	13	3	11	11	6	1			7		13				
Pera.....	573	Lodlow.....	45	2	47		8	8	6	6	1			6		7				
Capron.....	574	Capron.....	37	9	46	1	7	6	5	2	1			3		8				
O'Fallon.....	575	O'Fallon.....	53	1	54	1	3	4	5	7	2			1		7				
Viola.....	576	Viola.....	43	2	45	2	3	9	4	8				2		10				
Prairie City.....	577	Majority Point.....	41	4	45		4	12	9	6	2			1		1				
Elbridge.....	578	Elbridge.....	30	34	64		4	10	5	5				1		6				
Hazel Dell.....	579	Hazel Dell.....	32	32			1	6	5	4	1			2		3				
Dongola.....	580	Dongola.....	29	3	32		1	6	6	4				3		5				
Shirley.....	581	Shirley.....	24	24			1	6	5	4	1			2		3				
Highland.....	582	Highland.....	24	24			1	9	8	10	6			1		2				
Galesburg.....	583	Galesburg.....	55	9	64		1	2	9	5				2		6				
Vesper.....	584	Vesper.....	25	25			3	2	4	1	1			1		1				
Fisher.....	585	Fisher.....	26	1	27		2	3	2	2	1			1		2				
Tazewell.....	586	Tazewell.....	38	3	41		2	4	1	2	2			1		4				
Princeton.....	587	Princeton.....	38	3	41		1	5	5	4						5				
Troy.....	588	Troy.....	26	1	27											1				

TABULAR STATEMENT.

LODGE.	NO.	LOCATION.	RESIDENT MEMBERS.	NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.	TOTAL.	NON-AFFILIATED.	REJECTED.	INITIATED.	PASSED.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				NET INCREASE.	NET DECREASE.	
										RAISED.	ADMITTED.	RESTORED.	TOTAL.	DIED.	DIMITTED.	SUSPENDED.	EXPELLED.			TOTAL.
Burlington.....	637	Burlington.....	33		33	1	1	2	1	1	1		1	1	4			1		
Fortitude.....	638	Sagetown.....	47		47			3	8	2			10		1			5		
Keystone.....	639	Chicago.....	34	3	37		1	9	5	7	1		8		12			13		
Coleta.....	640	Coleta.....	16	3	19					1			1					1		
Comet.....	641	Minier.....	27	2	29	5				7					3	1		2		
Apollo.....	642	Chicago.....	104	11	115		8	41	26	26	7		33	1	3			4		
D. C. Cretter.....	643	Chicago.....	79		79		15	6	6	9	8		12	1	1			10		
Oblong City.....	644	Oblong City.....																		
San Jose.....	645	San Jose.....	21	4	25			6	5	5	3		8		1			8		
Somonauk.....	646	Somonauk.....	36	5	41	1	2	8	11	11	1		1		1			11		
Blueville.....	647	Edinburg.....	31		31	2	5	3	4	6	1		7		3			3		
Camden.....	648	Camden.....	38		38		6	17	19	19	1		20		1			19		
Hinsdale.....	649	Hinsdale.....	24	2	26	3		4	4	4	1		5					5		
Irvington.....	650	Irvington.....	29	2	31	2		4	6	6			6	1	1			2		
Centre Star.....	651	Mackville.....	39	1	40		9	1	1	2	5		7		1			6		
Polar Star.....	652	Mulkeytown.....	25		25	2	1	1	2	2	2		3		1			1		
Greenview.....	653	Greenview.....	35		35			8	11	10	2		12	1	3			4		
Woodford.....	654	El Paso.....	33	1	34			1	5	10	8		8		1			8		
Yorktown.....	655	Yorktown.....	32	1	33	5		7	11	6	1		7		1			2		
Mozart.....	656	Bloomington.....	31		31			11	11	11			11					11		
La Fayette.....	657	Grand Tower.....	27	7	34		2	5	10	13	1		14		1			12		
Rock Island.....	658	Rock Island.....	46	3	49		1	4	7	9	2		11		1			10		
Lambert.....	659	Quincy.....	41		41		1	8	7	6	4		10					10		
Grand Chalm.....	660	Grand Chalm.....	19	1	20	3				2	2		2					2		
Bethesda.....	661	Potosi.....	17	1	18			7	5	5	1		6		1			5		
South Park.....	662	Hyde Park.....	28		28			6	3	3			2					2		
Phoenix.....	663	Kingson Mines.....	20	1	21			1	3	1			1					1		
Mayo.....	664	Tailhold.....	22	1	23			2	6	4	6		5					6		
Greenland.....	665	Greenland.....	17	2	19	3		2	4	4	1		3					4		
Crawford.....	666	Annapolis.....	18		18			3	4	4			5					4		
Eric.....	667	Eric.....	30		30	2		6	7	7	8		9		4			5		
Burnt Prairie.....	668	Burnt Prairie.....	31	1	32		5	6	4	4	6		6					4		
Hedder.....	669	Chicago.....	25		25	2	8	10	9	8	2		14	1	1			12		
Fillmore.....	670	Fillmore.....	38		38			5	8	12								8		
Parma.....	671	Parma.....	11	1	12		1	1	4	9			9		1			1		
Eddyville.....	672	Eddyville.....	24		24	1		1	4	7	8		5		1			3		
Normal.....	673	Normal.....	18		18	3	2	4	7	8			1		1			1		
Waldeck.....	674	Waldeck.....	24	1	25	4		21	9	8			8		1			7		

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RECAPITULATION.

Rejected.....	1,114
Initiated.....	2,887
Passed.....	2,022
Raised.....	2,005
Admitted.....	841
Reinstated.....	227
Died.....	348
Dismissed.....	1,584
Suspended.....	731
Expelled.....	78
Non-Affiliated.....	1,264
Non-Resident.....	3,390
Resident.....	33,385
Total Membership.....	36,775

A question being made as to the time in which a Lodge in default for dues may make payment without liability to forfeiture of charter, under the provisions of Section 7 of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, the same was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence for their decision.

INSTALLATION MADE SPECIAL ORDER.

Upon motion of W. Bro. BURRILL, D. G. S., the installation of Officers was made the special order for to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

REPORT COMMITTEE ON CHARITY.

The Committee on Charity, to whom was referred the communication from Tarbolton Lodge No. 351, made the following report :

The Committee on Charity would recommend that an appropriation of one hundred dollars be made, and placed in the hands of Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351, for the benefit of S. G. BARNES.

D. C. CREGIER,	} Committee.
JAS. A. HAWLEY,	
GEO. E. LOUNSBURY,	
J. ROBBINS,	

The report was adopted.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

R. W. Bro. BLAKESLEY, (1) P. S. G. W., offered the following amendment to the Constitution, which was not seconded by the Grand Lodge. Amend the Constitution, by adding after Article "15" an Article to be called Article "16," as follows, and changing Article now numbered "16" to "17."

SECTION 1. In case of the death of a member of any subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction entitled to benefits, there shall be paid to the widow of said deceased Brother, or to his child or children, if under the age of twenty-one years, provided he leaves no widow, at the expiration of, or within sixty days after notice of said death, the sum of One Thousand Dollars. In case there is no widow or children, the mortuary benefit herein provided for shall not be paid, and it shall not be necessary for the Secretary to notify the Grand Secretary of said death, as provided in section "two" to this amendment.

SEC. 2. On the decease of a beneficial member of any Lodge, the Secretary of the Lodge of which the deceased was a member, shall within five days transmit to the Grand Secretary a certificate of such Brother, giving name in full, time of death, name of widow, if any; if no widow, name and age of children entitled to benefit, which certificate shall be signed by the W. M. and attested by the Secretary, with the seal of the Lodge attached: Blank Certificates for this purpose shall be furnished by the Grand Secretary to all the Lodges. Upon the reception of the foregoing Certificate, the Grand Secretary shall forthwith transmit a circular to each Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, giving official notice of the death of the Brother so certified to him, which notice shall be sent to the Secretary, whose duty it shall

be, within thirty days after such notice, to collect from each and every beneficial member of his Lodge the sum of five cents, to pay the Mortuary Benefit of the death so reported, which, when collected, shall be paid to the Treasurer. Each and every Lodge shall, within forty-five days after the reception of the notice aforesaid, forward to the Grand Secretary the amount required.

SEC. 3. Any member of a Lodge who shall be in arrears for dues exceeding twelve months, or shall refuse to pay the per capita tax of five cents, as herein provided for, shall not be entitled to benefits from the Mortuary Fund.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of each Lodge shall annually, with the Grand Lodge returns, certify to the Grand Secretary the name of each brother entitled to benefits under the Mortuary Fund, which list shall be entered by the Grand Secretary in a book kept for that purpose; and each Secretary shall, in addition thereto, on the first day of December, March and June, report to the Grand Secretary the names of all members who have become beneficial members, and all who have forfeited the right to benefit since the last preceding report, which shall be entered by the Grand Secretary upon the record, and the list of members as reported quarterly shall be the basis upon which the per capita tax of five cents shall be assessed for the quarter then commencing, and said lists shall be the only ones entitled to benefits from the Mortuary Fund during said quarter.

SEC. 5. In case of the death of a Beneficial member, as herein before provided, should it be deemed necessary by the Lodge of which the deceased brother was a member, that in order to defray the expenses of a decent burial that money should be appropriated, they shall have the right to do so, and when the Mortuary Benefit is paid; the amount so appropriated for funeral expenses may be deducted from said Mortuary Benefit, and the balance paid the proper parties, as may be determined by each Lodge.

SEC. 6. In case the money on hand belonging to the fund shall, at the time of the notice of death, exceed One Thousand Dollars, then the benefit shall be paid without calling on the Lodges for the per capita tax of five cents on account of the death so reported.

SEC. 7. The Grand Secretary shall be the custodian of the Mortuary Benefit Fund herein provided for, and shall give bond annually to the Grand Lodge in the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, for the safe and proper disbursement of said fund.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary, within sixty days after the notice of a death, to forward the money, by draft or otherwise, to the W. M. of the Lodge of which the deceased brother was a member, who shall immediately pay the same to the party entitled thereto, taking duplicate receipts for the same, one of which he shall immediately forward to the Grand Secretary, and the other shall be filed with the Secretary of the Lodge, and an entry thereof be made on the Lodge records. Proper blank receipts shall be provided by the Grand Secretary, and forwarded to each Lodge, with the blank certificates provided for in Section "two."

SEC. 9. The Grand Secretary shall, at each Annual Session of the Grand Lodge, submit a report, showing the names of the deceased brothers whose legal representatives have been paid the Mortuary benefit, also showing the amount received, and the amount on hand, and shall also submit a full statement of all expenses incurred, properly belonging to this fund, such as records, blanks, stationery, postage, express and drafts, which statement shall be referred to a special committee of three, who

shall examine the same and report to the Grand Lodge, and the amount reported by them as correct shall be credited to the Grand Secretary as having been paid from said fund. The Grand Secretary, for his services in connection with the duties hereby imposed on him, shall receive the sum of three hundred dollars annually, payable from said fund quarterly. All expenses herein provided for shall be paid from said Mortuary Fund.

SEC. 10. Should this amendment to the Constitution be adopted by the Lodges, the same shall be in force and take effect from and after the first day of December succeeding the promulgation thereof by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 11. The fund herein before created shall be called the "Mortuary Fund," for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased Brethren; and upon the payment of and reception of the same by the party or parties entitled thereto, all further claims upon the Lodge shall cease.

RESOLUTION.

R. W. Bro. SMITH, (273) offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to carry into effect the resolutions adopted by this Grand Lodge relative to engrossing, framing and presenting the thanks of this Grand Lodge to the Masonic Relief Committee of Chicago; and that the M. W. Grand Master be and is hereby authorized to draw a warrant on the Grand Treasurer to pay for the same when approved by the Auditing Committee.

R. W. Brethren SMITH, (273) BARNARD, (141) and CASHMAN, (686) were appointed said committee.

CALLED OFF.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, October 3, 1872, }
NINE O'CLOCK A. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called to labor.

PRESENT.

M. W. Bro. DEWITT C. CREGIER, Grand Master. Officers, members and representatives as on the previous day.

Prayer by Rev. Bro. J. O. M. HEWITT, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.

RESOLUTION.

R. W. Bro. ROBBINS, J. G. W., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing, which the Grand Master is hereby authorized to appoint, be instructed to arrange for the printing of the report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence in advance of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

On motion of W. Bro. GINTHER, (35) G. S., so much of the report

of the Committee on Lodges U. D. as relates to Hutton Lodge was reconsidered.

Bro. GINTHER then moved that the Grand Master be authorized to issue a charter to Hutton Lodge, in case said Lodge shall present a copy of its records and the same are found to be correct and satisfactory.

The motion prevailed.

REPORT—COMMITTEE ON LODGES U. D.—SUPPLEMENTARY.

The Committee on Lodges U. D. offered the following supplementary report :

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Lodges U. D. ask leave to report: In the case of Clifton Lodge, U. D., it appears that one of the petitioners, C. H. SHELDON, is a suspended Mason, and therefore recommend that the charter be issued as recommended in our former report, omitting the name of the above named brother.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. D. HAMMOND, C. J. FRANKS, J. L. McCULLOUGH, H. G. CALHOUN,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
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AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.—SECTION 51.

Bro. ANDREWS, (303)rd offered the following amendment to the By-Laws :

Resolved, That Section 51 of the By-Laws be so amended as to read :

No Lodge shall confer the three degrees for a less sum than thirty dollars, to be paid in advance.

The amendment being seconded by twenty representatives, lies over until the next annual communication.

RESOLUTION.

Bro. EDWARDS, (4) offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due and are hereby tendered to the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield R. R. for their reduction in fares to the members of this Grand Lodge over their road.

REPORT—COMMITTEE ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

The Committee on Mileage and Per Diem submitted their report, as follows :

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons :

Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem would most respectfully report that the Grand Officers, Committees and Representatives of your honorable body are entitled, under the By-Laws, to the sums set opposite their respective names in the following pages.

The system adopted of adjusting the mileage account of representatives before issuing the orders for the amount has afforded us great assistance in our labors, and has, we believe, been the means of preventing many errors in the estimates on the part of the committee, and, perhaps, of dissatisfaction on the part of representatives. Our thanks are due to R. W. Bro. Junior Grand Warden for the suggestion.

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	MILEAGE.		PER DIEM.		TOTAL.
		No. Miles.	\$ Cts.	DAYS	\$	\$ Cts.
Dewitt C. Cregier.....	Grand Master.....			3	6	6 00
James A. Hawley.....	Deputy Grand Master...	99	9 90	3	6	15 90
Geo. E. Lounsbury.....	Senior Grand Warden...	360	36 00	3	6	42 00
Joseph Robbins.....	Junior Grand Warden...	263	26 30	3	6	32 30
Harrison Dills.....	Grand Treasurer.....	263	26 30	3	6	32 30
Orlin H. Miner.....	Grand Secretary.....	185	18 50	3	6	24 50
John W. Agard.....	Grand Chaplain.....	138	13 80	3	6	19 80
T. T. Gurney.....	Grand Orator.....			3	6	6 00
John F. Burrill.....	Dep. Grand Secretary...	185	18 50	3	6	24 50
W. H. Eastman.....	Grand Pursuivant.....	165	16 50	3	6	22 50
Henry W. Dyer.....	Grand Standard Bearer...	360	36 00	3	6	42 00
Isaac E. Hardy.....	Grand Sword Bearer...	256	25 60	3	6	31 60
W. J. A. DeLancey.....	Senior Grand Deacon...	253	25 30	3	6	31 30
H. E. Hamilton.....	Junior Grand Deacon...			3	6	6 00
Wm. H. Long.....	Grand Steward.....	160	16 00	3	6	22 00
John O'Neil.....	".....			3	6	6 00
John McLaren.....	".....			3	6	6 00
John P. Ferns.....	Grand Tyler.....			3	6	6 00
COMMITTEES.						
A. H. Wooster.....		100	10 00	3	6	16 00
V. M. Blanding.....		182	18 20	3	6	24 20
John M. Pearson.....		251	25 10	4	8	33 10
W. S. Easton.....		84	8 40	4	8	16 40
A. W. Blakesley.....		263	26 30	4	8	34 30
Wiley M. Egan.....				4	8	8 00
Geo. O. Ide.....		105	10 50	4	8	18 50
John W. Clyde.....				4	8	8 00
D. D. G. MASTERS.						
Joseph Holland.....		118	11 80	3	6	17 80
Sylvester Stevens.....		169	16 90	3	6	22 90
B. J. Van Court.....		298	29 80	3	6	35 80
C. H. Patton.....		283	28 30	3	6	34 30

REPRESENTATIVES.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	MILEAGE.		PER DIEM.	TOTAL.
			MILES	\$ CTS.	\$	\$ CTS.
Bodley.....	1	Geo. W. Moulton.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Harmony.....	3	M. V. B. Glasgow.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield.....	4	G. W. Edwards.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship.....	7	H. W. Beals.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
Macon.....	8	W. H. Gibson.....	175	17 50	6	23 50
Rushville.....	9	J. R. Nice.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
St. John's.....	13	Peter Sonne.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren.....	14	H. C. Barger.....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria.....	15	L. P. Chase.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Temperance.....	16	E. L. Wahl.....	230	23 00	6	29 00
Macomb.....	17	A. Eads.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Clinton.....	19	C. E. McDougal.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Cass.....	23	M. D. Halpin.....	230	23 00	6	29 00
St. Clair.....	24	A. B. Russell.....	294	29 40	6	35 40
Franklin.....	25	F. A. Maxey.....	258	25 80	6	31 80

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	MILEAGE.		PER DIEM.	TOTAL.
			MILES.	\$ CTS	\$	\$ CTS.
Piasa.....	27	A. Benedict.....	256	25 60	6	31 60
Morning Star.....	30	J. C. Brinkerhoff.....	181	18 10	6	24 10
Mt. Vernon.....	31	T. T. Wilson.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
Oriental.....	33	E. Powell.....			6	6 00
Barry.....	34	J. B. Grubb.....	265	26 50	6	32 50
Charleston.....	35	W. W. Fisher.....	183	18 30	6	24 30
Monmouth.....	37	M. Halliday.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch.....	38	J. P. Norvell.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
Herrman.....	39	Henry Kase.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental.....	40	Rob't Henning.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet.....	42	John Gray.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Bloomington.....	43	A. B. Wicker.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin.....	44	F. Keyser.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Griggsville.....	45	J. A. Rider.....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Caledonia.....	47	John A. Siehling.....	370	37 00	6	43 00
Unity.....	48	D. L. Zabriskie.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Cambridge.....	49	F. G. Welton.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Carrollton.....	50	C. W. Keeley.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah.....	51	J. F. Blackburn.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Jackson.....	53	W. A. Clemmens.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Reclamation.....	54	S. W. Gunter.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Washington.....	55	H. P. Walker.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Pittsfield.....	56	W. H. Johnston.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Trio.....	57	E. Allen.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Fraternal.....	58	C. P. Davis.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
Belvidere.....	60	C. B. Loop.....	78	7 80	6	13 80
St. Marks.....	63	L. Church.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Euclid.....	65	Jas. J. Hunt.....	30	3 00	2	5 00
Knoxville.....	66	G. L. Hannaman.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Acacia.....	67	F. G. Crane.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
Eureka.....	69	Wm. Francis.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Social.....	70	W. H. Zenor.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Central.....	71	Chas. Fisher.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester.....	72	Rob't Ryall.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Rockton.....	74	S. Widdowson.....	96	9 60	6	15 60
Roscoe.....	75	W. Kerr.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Mt. Nebo.....	76	W. H. Chaffee.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Prairie.....	77	J. W. Vance.....	209	20 90	6	26 90
Waukegan.....	78	W. H. Fay.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
White Hall.....	80	Isaac D. Vedder.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Vitruvius.....	81	J. A. Mason.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
Metamora.....	82	John W. Page.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
De Witt.....	84	J. Freudenstein.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell.....	85	J. R. Jones.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Havana.....	88	A. T. Beck.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Fellowship.....	89	J. M. Burkhardt.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple.....	90	E. Perrigo.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Metropolis.....	91	J. E. Roberts.....	405	40 50	6	46 50
Stewart.....	92	J. A. McConnell.....	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon.....	93	Geo. Bradley.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Sam'l H. Davis.....	96	J. W. Hitt.....	108	10 80	6	16 80
Excelsior.....	97	John Childs.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Taylor.....	98	J. B. Cooper.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Edwardsville.....	99	J. T. Crocker.....	271	27 10	6	33 10
Rockford.....	102	Seeley Perry.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Lewistown.....	104	I. C. Worley.....	198	19 80	6	25 80
Winchester.....	105	C. B. Hubbard.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Versailles.....	108	J. B. Holselaw.....	243	24 30	6	30 30
Trenton.....	109	James Wilson.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon.....	110	H. H. Simmons.....	284	28 40	6	34 40
Jonesboro.....	111	A. J. Nimmo.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau.....	112	N. A. Bacon.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns.....	113	H. G. Calhoun.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Marcelline.....	114	Allen Wait.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Vermont.....	116	Frank Stevens.....	212	21 20	6	27 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	MILEAGE.		PER DIEM.	TOTAL.
			MILES.	\$ CTS.	\$	\$ CTS.
Elgin	117	Geo. R. Bassett.....	42	4 20	6	10 20
Waverly.....	118	Henry Watson.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Henry.....	119	J. G. Hull.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
Mound.....	122	S. H. Mossler.....	212	21 20	6	27 20
Antioch.....	127	John Minto.....	45	4 50	6	10 50
Greenfield.....	129	W. S. G. Allen.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Marion.....	130	D. C. Jones.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Golconda.....	131	J. B. Young.....	361	36 10	6	42 10
Mackinaw.....	132	D. Beckley.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall.....	133	J. C. Bryan.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Sycamore.....	134	John Shuld.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
Lima.....	135	J. W. Shaw.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Hutsonville.....	136	John Olwin.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Polk.....	137	J. C. Hall.....	300	30 00	6	36 00
Marengo.....	138	J. B. Babcock.....	66	6 60	6	12 60
Geneva.....	139	A. W. Adams.....	35	3 50	6	9 50
Olney.....	140	G. D. Slanker.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Ames.....	142	J. F. Haskins.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Richmond.....	143	G. P. Wodell.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
De Kalb.....	144	I. V. Randall.....	59	5 90	6	11 90
A. W. Rawson.....	145	T. M. Butler.....	107	10 70	6	16 70
Lee Centre.....	146	T. A. Lyman.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Clayton.....	147	Jacob Hazlett.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield.....	148	Wm. Hartley.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Efingham.....	149	J. B. Jones.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Vienna.....	150	H. T. Bridges.....	357	35 70	6	41 70
Bunker Hill.....	151	J. A. Merrifield.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Fidelity.....	152	Andrew Steed.....	256	25 60	6	31 60
Clay.....	153	J. P. M. Harrison.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Russell.....	154	W. C. Cowan.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Alpha.....	155	W. R. Hoyle, Jr.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Delavan.....	156	T. Van Hague.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Urbana.....	157	M. S. Brown.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Wethersfield.....	159	W. T. Cross.....	132	13 20	6	19 20
Waubansia.....	160	T. J. Tustin.....			6	6 00
Viriden.....	161	Wm. Steed.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Hope.....	162	G. K. Carson.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Westfield.....	163	H. K. Brown.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Edward Dobbins.....	164	C. M. Carter.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Atlanta.....	165	J. Y. Perriton.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East.....	166	R. H. Cutler.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Milford.....	168	Thomas Loveless.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Nunda.....	169	J. H. Palmer.....	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen.....	170	Daniel Bongye.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Girard.....	171	F. J. Woolley.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Cherry Valley.....	173	J. C. Smith.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena.....	174	William Hays.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Matteson.....	175	D. G. Wells.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Mendota.....	176	D. A. Cook.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Illinois Central.....	178	W. M. Bowdian.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Wabash.....	179	Joseph Cavin.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Moweaqua.....	180	Barley Scarlett.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Moultrie.....	181	D. F. Stearns.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Germania.....	182	F. W. Hild.....			6	6 00
Meridian.....	183	M. M. Morse.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Abingdon.....	185	J. W. Butler.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Cyrus.....	188	D. R. Miller.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Farmington.....	192	J. Coykendall.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick.....	193	C. B. Finch.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Freedom.....	194	Frank Bradshaw.....	71	7 10	6	13 10
Louisville.....	196	C. W. Apperson.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
Grandview.....	198	G. A. Gilbert.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Homer.....	199	W. A. Conkey.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Sheba.....	200	W. H. Gilbert.....	275	27 50	6	33 50
Centralia.....	201	C. F. Lape.....	253	25 30	6	31 30

REPORT OF MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	MILEAGE.		PER DIEM.	TOTAL.
			MILES.	\$ CTS.	\$	\$ CTS.
Lavelly.....	203	N. R. Taylor.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora.....	204	J. F. Shadwell.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Corinthian.....	205	S. J. Lobdell.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Fairfield.....	206	L. D. Bennett.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Tamaroa.....	207	S. H. Almon.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington.....	208	J. B. Johnson.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Lincoln.....	210	E. Burnell.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Cleveland.....	211	John Whitley.....			6	6 00
Shipman.....	212	J. W. Christopher.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Ipava.....	213	Jas. T. Slack.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Mason.....	217	Oliver Jones.....	212	21 20	6	27 20
New Salem.....	218	John Preble.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Oakland.....	219	John Rutherford.....	178	17 80	6	23 80
Mahomet.....	220	J. A. Brown.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Le Roy.....	221	M. E. Ferguson.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Geo. Washington.....	222	C. W. Carroll.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Columbus.....	227	John Grigsby.....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Lovington.....	228	Joel Freeman.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Wyanet.....	231	C. Schuttler.....	112	11 20	6	17 20
Farmers'.....	232	N. D. Fox.....	413	41 30	6	47 30
Blandinsville.....	233	H. A. O'Neil.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Du Quoin.....	234	Alex. Henson.....	289	28 90	6	34 90
Dallas City.....	235	B. F. Newlan.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Charter Oak.....	236	G. M. Loughmiller.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Cairo.....	237	J. McEwen.....	365	36 50	6	42 50
Black Hawk.....	238	Thomas Ruggles.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Mt. Carmel.....	239	J. Zimmerman.....	222	22 20	6	28 20
Western Star.....	240	I. H. Hess.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah.....	241	Jos. Ennisson.....	308	30 80	6	36 80
Galva.....	243	C. M. Clark.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Horicon.....	244	D. A. Baxter.....	75	7 50	6	13 50
Greenville.....	245	J. C. Gerich.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
El Paso.....	246	G. L. Gibson.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Rob Morris.....	247	M. A. Cushing.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Golden Gate.....	248	L. B. Sanford.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Hibbard.....	249	T. L. Keas.....	245	24 50	6	30 50
Heyworth.....	251	J. Dorland.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Aledo.....	252	J. M. Wilson.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Avon Harmony.....	253	L. A. Hall.....	183	18 30	6	24 30
Aurora.....	254	W. B. Barnes.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Donnelson.....	255	H. S. Hanna.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Chemung.....	258	W. G. Billings.....	66	6 60	6	12 60
Mattoon.....	260	W. H. House.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Amon.....	261	W. H. Cardiff.....	139	13 90	6	19 90
Channahon.....	262	Geo. B. Cook.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois.....	263	R. H. Sherman.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
Franklin Grove.....	264	H. A. Black.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Vermilion.....	265	J. B. McHaffie.....	149	14 90	6	20 90
La Prairie.....	267	C. M. Kern.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Paris.....	268	J. E. Dyas.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Wheaton.....	269	J. L. Wheat.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
Carmi.....	272	J. J. McClintock.....	287	28 70	6	34 70
Miner's.....	273	J. C. Smith.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Byron.....	274	J. R. Sensor.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Accordia.....	277	R. C. Feldkamp.....			6	6 00
Jo Daviess.....	278	H. H. Peckham.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Neoga.....	279	J. T. Hubbard.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Kansas.....	280	D. W. Ziuk.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
Meteor.....	283	M. Carpenter.....	58	5 80	6	11 80
Alton.....	284	Geo. D. Hayden.....	256	25 60	6	31 60
Catlin.....	285	J. C. Vance.....	135	13 50	6	19 50
Plymouth.....	286	N. B. Gillis.....	222	22 20	6	28 20
Cache.....	290	J. A. Waugh.....	360	36 00	6	42 00
Wataga.....	291	W. H. Wood.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Chenoa.....	292	P. Jenkins.....	103	10 30	6	16 30

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	MILEAGE.		PER DIEM.	TOTAL.
			MILES.	\$ CTS.	\$	\$ CTS.
Pontiac.....	294	H. H. Hill.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Dills.....	295	G. W. Berry.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Quincy.....	296	E. C. Selleck.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Benjamin.....	297	G. W. Cyrus.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Wauconda.....	298	D. Huntington.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Hanover.....	300	T. E. Moore.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Courtland.....	301	S. Crossett.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Durand.....	302	Geo. H. Joslyn.....	107	10 70	6	16 70
Raven.....	303	J. G. Andrews.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Cement.....	304	C. C. Halladay.....	94	9 40	6	15 40
Onarga.....	305	J. C. Culver.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	S. Shockley.....	132	13 20	6	19 20
T. J. Pickett.....	307	D. D. Pierce.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Dearborn.....	310	H. S. Toby.....			6	6 00
Kilwinning.....	311	R. G. Lucas.....			6	6 00
Ionic.....	312	M. Y. Glyler.....	175	17 50	6	23 50
York.....	313	Rich'd Falley.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Palatine.....	314	N. P. Keyes.....	27	2 70	6	8 70
Erwin.....	315	L. Stohr.....	256	25 60	6	31 60
Abraham Jonas.....	316	T. N. Booe.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
J. L. Anderson.....	318	H. A. Young.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Doric.....	319	J. G. Marhole.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Dunlap.....	321	William Lane.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor.....	322	H. H. York.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Orient.....	323	A. W. Raymond.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Grafton.....	328	A. J. Rodman.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Altona.....	330	J. A. Florentine.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Tyrian.....	333	Frank Hudson, Jr.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner.....	334	C. B. Jones.....	269	26 90	6	32 90
New Columbia.....	336	J. G. Helm.....	365	36 50	6	42 50
Oneida.....	337	A. B. Anderson.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Saline.....	339	H. J. Huggins.....	351	35 10	6	41 10
Full Moon.....	341	Jacob Godfrey.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Summerfield.....	342	C. O. Hodgdon.....	281	28 10	6	34 10
Wenona.....	344	O. M. Southwell.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Milledgeville.....	345	L. C. Belding, Jr.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
N. D. Morse.....	346	W. H. Ewing.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Sidney.....	347	G. W. Hartman.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Russellville.....	348	Jos. Mickey.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Sublette.....	349	Phillip Hoffman.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Tarbolton.....	351	N. T. P. Robertson.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Kinderhook.....	353	S. B. Gaines.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Ark & Anchor.....	354	J. M. Stout.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Marion.....	355	E. M. Eaton.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Hermitage.....	356	James Vyse.....	280	28 00	4	32 00
Blackberry.....	359	C. Spaulding.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville.....	360	J. L. Blanchard.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Bement.....	365	C. F. Tenney.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Areola.....	366	Geo. Klink.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford.....	367	S. B. Shumway.....	161	16 10	6	22 10
Jefferson.....	368	H. Cornelius.....	297	29 70	6	35 70
Middleton.....	370	A. R. Robinson.....	281	28 10	6	34 10
Chambersburg.....	373	B. Wilson.....	243	24 30	6	30 30
Shabbona.....	374	H. Chapsaddle.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Isaac Underhill.....	375	R. C. Pyle.....	125	12 50	6	18 50
Payson.....	379	J. B. Peck.....	275	27 50	6	33 50
Liberty.....	380	L. M. Roe.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
M. R. Thompson.....	381	J. S. McCall.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Gill.....	382	David Gill.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Waltham.....	384	Alex. Wiley.....	96	9 60	6	15 60
Bridgeport.....	386	M. E. Barnes.....	275	27 50	6	33 50
Youngstown.....	387	H. V. Simmons.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Oconee.....	392	A. G. Kelley.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Jerseyville.....	394	C. E. Miner.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
H. G. Reynolds.....	395	J. C. Kingsley.....	127	12 70	6	18 70

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	MILEAGE.		PER DIEM.	TOTAL.
			MILES.	\$ CTS.	\$	\$ CTS.
Shiloh.....	397	E. Krausse.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Kinmundy.....	398	M. Wilson.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Buda.....	399	B. Way.....	117	11 70	6	17 70
Pacific.....	400	J. W. Sample.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Odell.....	401	S. H. Gammon.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Mason City.....	403	H. C. Burnham.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Batavia.....	404	D. W. Starkey.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Ramsey.....	405	T. M. James.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Stratton.....	408	D. A. Morrison.....	217	21 70	6	27 70
Thomas J. Turner.....	409	G. C. Smith.....			6	6 00
Mithra.....	410	J. Lengacher.....			6	6 00
Hesperia.....	411	D. J. Avery.....			6	6 00
Bollen.....	412	B. C. Benson.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Forreston.....	413	Jno. T. Campbell.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Evening Star.....	414	G. W. Becker.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Lawn Ridge.....	415	John Morris.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Paxton.....	416	F. B. Mason.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles.....	417	W. E. Pritchard.....	76	7 60	6	13 60
Freeburg.....	418	A. Krauss.....	301	30 10	6	36 10
Reynoldsburg.....	419	J. P. Woodside.....	357	35 70	6	41 70
Washburn.....	421	Geo. W. Burson.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
Landmark.....	422	T. C. Clark.....			6	6 00
Lanark.....	423	H. W. Wales.....	141	14 10	6	20 10
Exeter.....	424	H. W. Hitt.....	230	23 00	6	29 00
Kaneville.....	425	Simeon Benton.....	50	5 00	6	11 00
Sunbeam.....	428	A. Conklin.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Chebanse.....	429	J. H. Sands.....	64	6 40	6	12 40
Kendrick.....	430	W. T. Hobbs.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Murrayville.....	432	J. B. Beadles.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Makanda.....	434	F. M. Agnew.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Luce.....	439	Wm. Harvey.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Camargo.....	440	W. F. Jarman.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Sparland.....	441	C. F. Hitchcock.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Hampshire.....	443	S. C. Rowell.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
Cave in Rock.....	444	R. C. Frazer.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Chesterfield.....	445	J. J. Leach.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
S. D. Monroe.....	447	S. Taylor.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Yates City.....	448	B. Kersey.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Mendon.....	449	S. H. Bradley.....	205	20 50	6	26 50
Loami.....	450	J. Jones.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
New Hartford.....	453	J. W. Slade.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Maroa.....	454	Joseph Jones.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Irving.....	455	C. L. Bartlett.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Nokomis.....	456	Geo. Sippell.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Moscow.....	457	W. D. Deans.....	346	34 60	6	40 60
Blazing Star.....	458	C. A. Farlong.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Butler.....	459	Wm. Elliman.....	243	24 30	6	30 30
Jeffersonville.....	460	Eli Brock.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Palmyra.....	463	A. C. Farmer.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Denver.....	464	T. M. Orton.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Huntsville.....	465	W. H. H. Rader.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Cobden.....	466	T. A. E. Holcomb.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
South Macon.....	467	E. D. Cole.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Cheney's Grove.....	468	S. R. Riggs.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
McLean.....	469	George Church.....	141	14 10	6	20 10
Kendall.....	471	M. Hopkins.....	52	5 20	6	11 20
Gordon.....	473	W. C. Harned.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Columbia.....	474	M. G. Nixon.....	294	29 40	6	35 40
New Rutland.....	477	W. O. Ensign.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Wyoming.....	479	T. W. Bloomer.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Logan.....	480	D. Gillespie.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Momence.....	481	W. D. Lane.....	54	5 40	6	11 40
Lexington.....	482	George W. Knotts.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Belle City.....	483	J. Powell.....	312	31 20	6	37 20
Edgewood.....	484	D. C. Healey.....	215	21 50	6	27 50

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	MILEAGE.		PER DIEM.	TOTAL.
			MILES.	\$ CTS.	\$	\$ CTS.
Oskaloosa	485	A. Piekthall.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Bowen	486	Jesse Palmer.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Andrew Jackson.....	487	M. S. Strike.....	340	34 00	6	40 00
Shannon	490	E. Northly.....	135	13 50	6	19 50
Martin	491	J. M. Daggett.....	188	18 80	6	24 80
Libertyville.....	492	L. E. Penniman.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Tower Hill.....	493	E. Brownback.....	205	20 50	6	26 50
Bath	494	T. P. Renshaw.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Stone Fort.....	495	W. J. Hall.....	348	34 80	6	40 80
Tennessee.....	496	J. W. Aiken.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Alma	497	Jos. Steel.....	340	34 00	6	40 00
Murphysboro.....	498	T. F. Hord.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Mt. Zion.....	499	A. Pierce.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
St. Paul.....	500	J. P. Baker.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Woodhull.....	502	W. A. Fraser.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
East St. Louis.....	504	J. B. Sicking.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Meridian Sun.....	505	E. P. Allen.....	86	8 60	6	14 60
Home	508	Wm. Aldrich.....			6	6 00
Parkersburg	509	B. Foster.....	273	27 30	6	33 30
J. D. Moody.....	510	C. M. Jones.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Wade-Barney.....	512	S. M. Etter.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Cold Spring.....	513	T. J. Fritts.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Bradford.....	514	H. Phenix.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
Dement	515	J. V. Diamond.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
Andalusia.....	516	J. M. Montgomery.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Litchfield	517	G. W. Goodall.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
A. Lincoln	518	D. E. Perkins.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Roseville.....	519	E. L. McReynolds	190	19 00	6	25 00
Anna	520	C. Kirkpatrick.....	329	32 90	6	38 90
Illioopolis.....	521	P. P. Lucas.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Chatham.....	523	B. G. Smith.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Delia	525	P. Palmer.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant	526	William Kerr.....			6	6 00
Minooka.....	528	G. Dahlem.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Seneca	532	C. O. Thomas.....	71	7 10	6	13 10
Freemanton.....	533	Perry Carpenter.....	209	20 90	6	26 90
Cuba	534	A. W. Birch.....	189	18 90	6	24 90
Sherman.....	535	W. A. Griffin.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Plainfield.....	536	Thomas Whitley.....	48	4 80	6	10 80
J. R. Gorin.....	537	O. C. McConney.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Lockport	538	W. C. Fisher.....	32	3 20	6	9 20
Chatsworth.....	539	J. H. Meguire.....	96	9 60	6	15 60
Harlem	540	H. H. Sharenburg.....	8	80	6	6 80
Sigel	541	Isaac Perkins.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Towanda	542	Samuel Marsh.....	119	11 90	6	17 90
Cordova	543	J. Cool, jr.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Apple River.....	548	M. Maynard.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
Newark.....	549	George G. Biddulph.....	63	6 30	6	12 30
Sharon.....	550	J. H. Welsh.....	122	12 20	6	18 20
Darwin	551	L. B. Anderson.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Ancona	552	I. D. Bullock.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Kyle	553	L. A. Simmons.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Humboldt.....	555	G. W. Fox.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson	556	A. F. Thompson.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lessing	557	Charles Saltsmann.....			6	6 00
Leland	558	G. F. Watson.....	66	6 60	6	12 60
Thompson.....	559	Peter Holman.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Madison.....	560	M. A. Cline.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Trinity.....	561	E. C. Johnson.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Villa Ridge.....	562	L. F. Crain.....	353	35 30	6	41 30
Hamilton.....	563	J. T. Curtis.....	271	27 10	6	33 10
Pleasant Hill.....	565	T. J. Mitchell.....	265	26 50	6	32 50
Albany.....	566	H. M. Booth.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Frankfort.....	567	S. D. Williams.....	338	33 80	6	39 80
Delta	568	P. G. Schuh.....	365	36 50	6	42 50

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	MILEAGE.		PER DIEM.	TOTAL.
			MILES.	\$ CTS.	\$	\$ CTS.
Jacksonville.....	570	S. H. Thompson.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Bardolph.....	572	N. H. Jackson.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Gardner.....	573	C. K. Charlton.....	63	6 30	6	12 30
Pera.....	574	J. M. C. Reed.....	108	10 80	6	16 80
Capron.....	575	Geo. H. Merrill.....	72	7 20	6	13 20
Viola.....	577	J. B. Longley.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Prairie City.....	578	M. R. Lee.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Dongola.....	581	Henry Mowery.....	338	33 80	6	39 80
Shirley.....	582	T. D. Hartson.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Highland.....	583	J. H. Miller.....	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper.....	584	O. F. Price.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fisher.....	585	J. C. Paxton.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Tazewell.....	586	John Carr.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Princeton.....	587	R. B. Foster.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Troy.....	588	Sam'l Rawson.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Elwood.....	589	G. W. Gray.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fairmount.....	590	H. H. Catlett.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Gilman.....	591	E. Wanger.....	81	8 10	6	14 10
Lodi.....	594	F. C. Van Vlack.....	50	5 00	6	11 00
Miles Hart.....	595	J. B. Daniels.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
National.....	596	L. A. Hamblin.....			6	6 00
Lostant.....	597	Wm. Blair.....	113	11 30	6	17 30
Cerro Gordo.....	600	C. J. Pitkin.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Watson.....	602	S. T. Hillis.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark.....	603	John Ewalt.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Wap-lla.....	606	T. W. Davis.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Piper.....	608	W. Ong.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Sheldon.....	609	A. C. Mantor.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
Lincoln Park.....	611	L. A. Beebe.....			6	6 00
Forrest.....	614	L. Ballard.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
Anchor.....	615	J. S. Townsend.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Wadley.....	616	W. P. Hart.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Milan.....	617	I. S. Wallin.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
New Hope.....	620	T. W. Clark.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Venice.....	621	John Breden.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hopedale.....	622	G. P. Orendorf.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Locust.....	623	A. B. Leeper.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Dubois.....	624	H. B. Ladin.....	274	27 40	6	33 40
McLrose.....	625	R. J. Ward.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Union.....	627	Edwin Wiggs.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Old Time.....	629	J. F. Coppell.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Tuscan.....	630	John W. Davis.....	331	33 10	6	39 10
Norton.....	631	W. B. Sargent.....	78	7 80	6	13 80
Ridge Farm.....	632	J. Hole.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Buckley.....	634	C. B. Jones.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Rochester.....	635	E. P. May.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone.....	636	C. A. Westgate.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Fortitude.....	638	E. Rice.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
Coleta.....	640	E. Brookfield.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Comet.....	641	E. E. Howard.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
D. C. Cregier.....	643	Enos W. Smith.....			6	6 00
San Jose.....	645	E. Rogers.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Simonauk.....	646	R. C. Thompson.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
Elheville.....	647	I. Stokes.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Camden.....	648	E. B. West.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Hinsdale.....	649	L. E. Gifford.....	18	1 80	6	7 80
Greenvew.....	653	W. S. Morse.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Yorktown.....	655	W. W. Craddock.....	125	12 50	6	18 50
Mozart.....	656	H. Honscheidt.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
La Fayette.....	657	J. Brett.....	335	33 50	6	39 50
Rock Island.....	658	J. W. Whitmarsh.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Lambert.....	659	David Goodman.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain.....	660	Jas. Bartleson.....	387	38 70	6	44 70
Bethesda.....	661	H. L. Terpenning.....	119	11 90	6	17 90
South Park.....	662	J. B. Lewis.....			6	6 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	MILEAGE.		PER DIEM.	TOTAL.
			MILES.	\$ CTS.	\$	\$ CTS.
Mayo.....	664	C. M. Scott.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Greenland.....	665	G. W. Spurgeon.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Crawford.....	666	S. H. Newlin.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Burnt Prairie.....	668	W. Phillip.....	268	26 80	6	32 80
Fillmore.....	670	M. A. Harris.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Eddyville.....	672	W. A. Epperson.....	380	38 00	6	44 00
Normal.....	673	J. M. Gray.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Waldeck.....	674	Fred Lehrkamp.....			6	6 00
Pawnee.....	675	G. C. Drennan.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
A. O. Fay.....	676	E. B. Rambo.....	23	2 30	6	8 30
Illinois City.....	679	L. V. Reed.....	205	20 50	6	26 50
Clement.....	680	G. D. Gove.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Morrisonville.....	681	J. C. Wood.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Blue Mound.....	682	John Hatfield.....	190	19 00	6	25 00

Your committee would further report that the following named brethren have rendered services at this Grand Communication, and respectfully recommend that orders be issued to them for mileage and services for the several amounts as detailed in list marked "A," herewith submitted.

And in view of the absence of any regulation in the By-Laws allowing compensation to Committees (except those on Jurisprudence and Masonic Correspondence) recommend the adoption of the following amendment to the Constitution :

Repeat the ninth clause of Section I, Article XI, and insert in lieu thereof, the following :

Ninth. Establish a Mileage and Per Diem rate for its officers and the representatives highest in rank from each Lodge, not exceeding five cents per mile each way, and two dollars per day, and for its Committees such compensation as may be determined by vote of the Grand Lodge.

S. W. WADDLE,
T. F. GREEN,
S. C. STEARNS, } *Committee.*

[A]

List of members recommended for special allowance for extra services by Mileage and Per Diem Committee.

COMMITTEES.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

NAME.	MILES.	AMOUNT.	DAYS.	PER DIEM.	TOTAL.
A. A. Glenn.....	259	\$25 90	9	5	\$70 90
H. W. Hubbard.....	253	25 30	9	5	70 30
Wilson Hoag.....	103	10 30	9	5	55 30
J. C. McMurtry.....	164	16 40	8	5	56 40
J. E. Church.....			9	5	45 00

CREDENTIALS.

NAME.	MILES.	AMOUNT.	DAYS.	PER DIEM.	TOTAL.
George W. Davis.....	249	24 90	6	5	54 90
Gran. M. Evatt.....	263	26 30	6	5	56 30
William E. Ginther.....	183	18 30	6	5	48 30

TO EXAMINE VISITING BRETHREN.

M. D. Chamberlin.....	121	12 10	2	5	22 10
T. J. Prickett.....	308	30 80	3	5	45 80
G. W. Barnard.....			3	5	15 00
T. J. Wade.....	84	8 40	3	5	23 40
G. W. Moulton.....	263	26 30	3	5	41 30

RESTORATION OF RECORDS.

R. B. Foster.....	105	10 50	3	5	25 50
J. D. Hamilton.....	239	23 90	3	5	38 90

FINANCE.

Edward Cook.....			4	5	20 00
W. H. Adams.....	136	13 60	4	5	33 60
Daniel Dustin.....	60	6 00	4	5	26 00

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

L. L. Munn.....	121	12 10	3	5	27 10
A. T. Darrah.....	171	17 10	3	5	32 10

OBITUARIES.

J. C. Bagby.....	227	22 70	3	5	37 70
D. A. Cashman.....			3	5	15 00
Thomas Moore.....	405	40 50	3	5	55 50

PETITIONS.

J. C. Smith.....	171	17 10	4	5	37 10
A. B. Davidson.....	110	11 00	4	5	31 00
W. H. Brown.....	197	19 70	4	5	39 70
M. S. Bowman.....	110	11 00	4	5	31 00

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

John M. Pearson.....			3	4	12 00
W. S. Easton.....			3	4	12 00
A. W. Blakesley.....			3	4	12 00
W. M. Egan.....			3	4	12 00
George O. Ide.....			3	4	12 00
J. W. Clyde.....			3	4	12 00

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

A. H. Wooster.....			3	3	9 00
V. M. Blanding.....			3	3	9 00

LIBRARY.

John Patrick.....	270	27 00	3	5	42 00
D. S. Zabriskie.....	38	3 80	3	5	18 80

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

R. D. Hammond.....	200	20 00	7	5	55 00
J. L. McCullough.....	259	25 90	6	5	53 90
H. G. Calhoun.....	200	20 00	7	5	55 00
C. J. Franks.....			7	5	35 00
J. H. Dixon.....			4	5	20 00

CHARTERED LODGES.

J. D. Crabtree.....	90	9 00	4	5	29 00
L. H. Bradley.....	185	18 50	8	5	58 50
R. L. McKinlay.....	209	20 90	9	5	65 90
J. H. Barton.....	308	30 80	8	5	70 80
C. Wilson.....	360	36 00	9	5	81 00
B. F. Newlan.....	223	22 30	9	5	67 30
D. Lamb.....	150	15 00	10	5	65 00
G. P. Randall.....			8	5	40 00
G. R. McClellan.....			9	5	45 00

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

S. W. Waddle.....	126	12 60	6	5	42 60
T. F. Green.....	100	10 00	6	5	40 00
S. C. Stearns.....	38	3 80	3	5	18 80
George Klink.....	158	15 80	3	5	30 80

The amendment to the Constitution, offered by the committee, was not seconded by the Grand Lodge.

Upon motion of R. W. Bro. ROBBINS, the report (excepting the amendment) was adopted.

R. W. Bro. ROBBINS moved that an appropriation of \$1,965.60 be made to pay the brethren named by the committee in table [A.]

The motion was adopted.

Bro. HARRY DUVAL presented sundry bills against the Grand Lodge, which were referred to the Finance Committee.

R. W. Bro. GURNEY, asked permission to have his address printed with the proceedings.

Granted.

INSTALLATION.

The hour for the special order having arrived, the Grand Lodge proceeded to installation of officers.

The M. W. Grand Master elect announced the following

APPOINTMENTS :

R. W. and Rev. JOHN W. AGARD.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. T. T. GURNEY.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. JOHN F. BURRILL.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. H. W. DYER.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. W. H. LONG.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. ISAAC E. HARDY.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. WM. E. GINTHER.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. JOHN D. HAMILTON.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. L. A. HAMBLIN, W. JOSEPH DIXON, W. M. S. BOWMAN, W. G. W. HARTMAN, }	<i>Grand Stewards.</i>
Bro. JOHN P. FERNS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

The Grand Master announced the reception and approval of the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary.

M. W. Bro. DEWITT C. CREGIER, assisted by R. W. Bro. WILEY M. EGAN, as Grand Marshal, duly installed M. W. Bro. JAMES A. HAWLEY, of Dixon (7), Grand Master of Masons of Illinois, for the ensu-

ing year, and until his successor should be duly elected and installed. He was conducted to his station in the East, and having been duly proclaimed, was saluted as GRAND MASTER OF MASONS.

After a few appropriate remarks, the M. W. Grand Master proceeded to install the remaining Grand Officers, as follows :

R. W. BRO. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, of Mound City (290) *Deputy Grand Master*.
 R. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, of Quincy (296).....*Senior Grand Warden*.
 R. W. BRO. WM. J. A. DELANCEY, of Centralia (201) *Junior Grand Warden*.
 M. W. BRO. HARRISON DILLS, of Quincy (1).....*Grand Treasurer*.
 R. W. BRO. ORLIN H. MINER, of Springfield (333)...*Grand Secretary*.
 R. W. BRO. JOHN W. AGARD, of Wyoming, (479).....*Grand Chaplain*.
 R. W. BRO. THEODORE T. GURNEY, of Chicago (211) *Grand Orator*.
 W. BRO. HENRY W. DYER, of Mound City, (290).....*Grand Pursuivant*.
 W. BRO. WM. H. LONG, of Mt. Carroll (188).....*Grand Marshal*.
 W. BRO. ISAAC E. HARDY, of Alton (27).....*Grand Standard Bearer*.
 W. BRO. WM. E. GINTHER, of Charleston (35).....*Grand Sword Bearer*.
 W. BRO. HENRY E. HAMILTON, of Chicago (611)....*Senior Grand Deacon*.
 W. BRO. JOHN D. HAMILTON, of Carthage (20).....*Junior Grand Deacon*.
 W. BRO. L. A. HAMBLIN, of Chicago (596).....*Grand Steward*.
 W. BRO. JOSEPH DIXON, of Chicago (639)*Grand Steward*.
 W. BRO. MENNO S. BOWMAN, of Sterling (612).....*Grand Steward*.
 W. BRO. GEO. W. HARTMAN, of Sidney (347).....*Grand Steward*.
 BRO. JOHN P. FERNS, of Chicago (438).....*Grand Tyler*.

RESOLUTION.

Bro. MAXEY, (25) offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee :

Resolved, In view of the efficient services rendered this Grand Lodge by our Worthy Past Grand Master, DEWITT C. CREGIER, this Grand Lodge present him with a Past Grand Master's Jewel.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.

W. Bro. WODELL, (143) offered the following amendment to the By-Laws :

Amend Article seven, Section twelve of the By-Laws, by striking out "two dollars per day," and inserting *three dollars per day*.

The M. W. Grand Master declared the amendment out of order, as it conflicted with the Constitution.

R. W. Bro. DELANCEY, J. G. W., moved that the Chairman of

the Committee on Masonic Correspondence be allowed two hundred dollars for his services.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

Bro. HUDSON, (333) offered the following amendment to the Constitution :

Amend clause ninth of Section 1, Article XI. by striking out "two dollars per day," and inserting *three dollars per day*.

The amendment was duly seconded by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master announced the appointment of the following

COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS.

DEWITT C. CREGIER, JOHN M. PEARSON, A. W. ADAMS, GEO. O. IDE, EDWARD COOK.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.

Bro. HUDSON (333) offered the following amendment to the By-Laws :

WHEREAS, A resolution to amend Section 1, Article II. of the Constitution has been offered and seconded by the Grand Lodge, the adoption of which at the next Annual Communication will necessitate an amendment to the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, therefore,

Resolved, That clause seven, section twelve of Grand Lodge By-Laws, be amended by striking out "two dollars per day" and inserting *three dollars per day*.

Provided, however, That this amendment shall not be acted upon until after the amendment to the Constitution above mentioned shall have been adopted.

Referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

REPORT—COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Finance Committee submitted their report on the accounts of the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer, and Grand Secretary, as follows :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee, to whom were referred the accounts of the M. W. Grand Master, the Grand Treasurer, and the Grand Secretary, would respectfully report :

First. That during the year past, the M. W. Grand Master received

For 2 Dispensations, @ \$50.....	\$ 100 00
For Charter Fees \$9 00, plus \$2 00.....	11 00
For 14 Dispensations, @ \$100 00.....	1,400 00
In all for Lodge Dispensations and Fees.....	\$1,511 00
For 47 Special Dispensations to confer Degrees, @ \$5 00.....	235 00
For 37 Dispensations for Special Elections, &c., &c., @ \$2 00	74 00
Making the total amount received by him.....	\$1,820 00

Which has been paid over to the Grand Secretary as per his receipt, a copy of which is hereto annexed:

The Grand Master has expended for printing, stationery, postage, telegraphing, traveling expenses, and other items incident to this office, the sum of \$231 34, as shown in detail by his report, and by vouchers accompanying the same. We recommend that an order be drawn for said amount to re-imburse him for these expenditures.

Your Committee would feel that they had deprived themselves of a very pleasant duty should we fail to highly commend the neat, systematic, and business-like manner in which the Grand Master's accounts have been rendered, and the praiseworthy and accurate character of all his reports upon financial matters.

The Grand Master, as President of the late Mas^onⁱc Board of Relief of Chicago, has also paid to the Grand Secretary, as per voucher in hands of your Committee, the sum of \$3,028 00, being the amount apportioned to this Grand Lodge in the distribution of the surplus relief fund remaining in hands of said Board. We most heartily endorse the views of the Grand Master as to the disposition to be made of this fund, and recommend that the Grand Lodge adopt his suggestion in relation thereto, so that this sum shall be set apart and kept distinct upon the Treasurer's books, as a strictly Charity fund, to be permanently disbursed only for such purposes, though subject to be temporarily loaned either to the current treasury or to other responsible parties by vote this Grand Lodge, provided that if so loaned the interest thereon as well as the principal when refunded, shall be credited to said fund.

Second. Your Committee have examined the accounts of the Grand Treasurer, and find that he had in his hands as per report of Finance Committee at the last Annual Communication, the sum of.....\$ 6,275 79

That he has received from the Grand Secretary as per receipt dated
October 4, 1871..... 26,153 40
And that he has credited the Grand Lodge with interest..... 175 00

Making a total of..... \$32,604 19

He has paid out the following sums, as per vouchers now in the hands of your Committee, viz: Upon orders issued in 1868:

For dues refunded to Lodge No. 523.....	\$21 75
Wilson Hoag, Committee on Jones Library.....	26 00

\$47 75

Upon orders issued in 1869 :

To Librarian.....	\$ 25 00
To H. G. Reynolds, (Temple Com.).....	23 00
For Charter Cases.....	14 00
For printing Proposal Notices.....	5 00
To H. G. Reynolds, on Grand Master's salary.....	125 00
To J. M. Pearson, attendance of Committee.....	4 00
To S. Stevens, Investigating Committee.....	10 00
To dues refunded to Lodge No. 551.....	54 00
To Wm. M. Avise, Committee on Printing.....	19 40
	\$ 279 40
Upon Mileage and Per Diem orders for session of 1871.....	14,655 50
Upon special orders recommended by Finance Committee of 1871, and authorized by Grand Lodge at that session.....	8,481 93
Upon orders issued during vacation and approved by Auditing Committee	1,551 01
For U. S. Bonds.....	2,500 00
For Premium on same.....	312 50
	<u>2,812 50</u>

Total disbursements..... \$27,828 09

Upon which sum we recommend that a payment of one per cent. be made him for services, as has been the custom of this Grand Lodge, and that an order for \$278 28 be drawn in his favor for that purpose, which will leave a cash balance subject to the order of this Grand Lodge of.....\$4,497 82

And \$2500 in U. S. Bonds, which cost..... 2,812 50

Making the total assets in cash and cost value of Bonds... \$7,310 32

The Grand Treasurer has informed your Committee that this Grand Lodge is indebted to him for sundry expenses, incident to his office, but from the lack of an itemized account of these expenditures, your Committee are unable to recommend any appropriation for this purpose at this time.

The Grand Treasurer has also intimated to your Committee that office rent should be allowed him, but we are of the opinion that the amount of labor and clerical work incident to the office of Grand Treasurer are not sufficient to justify us in recommending that any precedent for the payment of rent for a Grand Treasurer's office should be established at present. We would renew the recommendation of last year's Finance Committee, to the effect that the Grand Treasurer be instructed to invest the funds in his hands belonging to the current treasury of this Grand Lodge, and not otherwise provided for, in U. S. Securities.

Third. An examination of the Grand Secretary's report reveals the fact that he has received the following sums during the past year, viz :

For dues of 1872.....	\$23,315 05
For dues of 1871.....	771 65
For dues of 1870.....	19 50

For dues of 1869.....	37 50
For charter fees.....	28 00
For dispensation fees.....	200 00
Refunded by members of Committees, Communication of 1870, as per list in his report.....	288 00
From Chairman Committee on Chartered Lodges, 1871, for corrected Returns.....	90 25
From same, for 1872.....	20 25
From L. Smith, D: D. G. M., property of Mt. Pleasant Lodge, (charter arrested.).....	255 00
For Masonic Hall stock.....	772 50
From George Legare, dues to Lodge No. 18 (extinct.).....	17 25
From Grand Master.....	1,820 00
From D. C. Cregier, President late Masonic Board of Relief.....	3,028 00
Total.....	\$30,662 95

Which has been paid to the Grand Treasurer, as per receipt.

We have also examined the accounts of the Grand Secretary and the vouchers accompanying the same, and find the amounts to be correct, and recommend that an order be drawn for \$613 13, to re-imburse him for moneys expended as per items given in his account. Also, that he be paid the sum of \$225 00, which shall be in full for office rent, fuel, lights and janitor's services, for the year ending October 1, 1872, and further that he be allowed the sum of \$800 00, which shall be in full for clerk hire or salary of Deputy for the past year.

Were it not for the fact that the very large and constantly increasing expenses of this body warn us to husband our resources with all possible care, your Committee would fain yield to the suggestion of the Grand Secretary, by recommending a larger appropriation for clerk hire, but under existing circumstances we feel that the state of the finances does not justify our doing so.

In concluding our report upon the Grand Secretary's account, it gives us great pleasure to bear witness that we have found his books, papers and accounts in admirable shape and models of neatness, order and accuracy, and that the Grand Secretary, by his promptness and efficiency, has greatly facilitated our labors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD COOK,	} <i>Finance Committee.</i>
REUBEN H. ADAMS,	
DANIEL DUSTIN,	

RECEIVED, Chicago, September 30, 1872, from DEWITT C. CREIGIER, eighteen hundred and twenty (\$1820) dollars, being the amount received by him as Grand Master, for dispensations issued for new Lodges, and dispensations issued to confer degrees, and for special purposes, as detailed in his report for the year ending Oct. 1st, 1872.

O. H. MINER, *Grand Secretary.*

RECEIVED, Chicago, Ills., October 3, 1872, from ORLIN H. MINER, Grand Secretary, thirty thousand, six hundred and sixty-two dollars and ninety-five cents, funds of the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois.

HARRISON DILLS, *Grand Treasurer.*

The report of the committee was adopted, and the several recommendations concurred in.

REPORT.—COMMITTEE ON FINANCE—APPROPRIATIONS.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons, of the State of Illinois :

Your committee having had under consideration sundry bills, resolutions contemplating the payment of money, etc., etc., beg leave respectfully to report, recommending the payment of the following sums, viz.:

To John P. Ferns, for making and marking 84 dozen aprons for this Grand Lodge, and for distributing Grand Lodge returns to various Lodges in Chicago, express charges on same, etc., etc., as per bill.....	\$164 50
For services as Grand Tyler at this Grand Communication and during past year.....	100 00

And that the resolution offered, tendering Bro. Ferns the thanks of this Grand Lodge and appropriating to him \$100 as a slight testimonial of our regard for his zeal and devotion in saving the Jewels, etc., of this Grand Lodge from the conflagration of Oct. 9, 1871, be adopted.....

\$100 00

\$364 50

To J. H. McVicker, for the rent of this building, three days.....	\$300 00
To Hazlett & Reed, for cards for committee rooms and for ballots.....	8 20
To John O'Neil, for lamps, etc.....	16 85
To Herald Printing Co., for printing report of Committee on Masonic Correspondence, as per contract of Printing Committee.....	599 85
Chas. Shober & Co., for lithographing, printing charters, etc., and for stone on which same were printed.....	255 50
To John Middleton & Son, to carpenter work done for Grand Lodge, session of 1871.....	2 50
To John H. Small & Co., parchment.....	26 00
“ “ “ “ stationery as per bill.....	119 40
To Thos. A. Hall, for engrossing 18 duplicate charters.....	12 00
To T. H. Agnew, for services and for material furnished at this communication.....	28 75
To John S. Bradford, for stationery furnished Grand Secretary's office.....	44 55

And that the following sums be refunded to Lodges, who, through error, have overpaid dues at this Grand Communication :

Advance Lodge U. D., 14 members @ 75c.....	10 50
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The same members having been paid for by Galva Lodge.

Stratton Lodge No. 408, 2 members.....	1 50
Fairfield Lodge, No. 206, 2 members.....	1 50
To Jas. A. Hawley, expenses in attending trial, by request of Grand Master	7 20
To J. S. McCullough, for services in suspending Oblong City Lodge, by order of Grand Master.....	7 00
To B. F. Newlan, D. D. G. M., for expenses incurred by order of Grand Master.....	4 15
To J. J. French, assisting Grand Master.....	40 00
To M. A. Thayer for charter cases	14 40
To Harry Duvall, for services, preparing committee rooms, etc., for this communication, and for expenses incurred as per vouchers rendered...	126 69
To E. B. Rambo, for assisting Grand Secretary at this communication.....	25 00
To J. F. Burrill, special allowance for expenses at this communication.....	50 00

Respecting the bill for \$700 00 for furniture belonging to Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, and destroyed by fire, Oct. 9th, 1871, your committee would report that we have given the matter the most thorough investigation and the most careful consideration which our time and other duties would permit. From all the facts we have been able to gather in this case, it would appear that although the furniture remained where used by the Grand Lodge three days after the close of the session, and was there destroyed, yet that the representatives of both this Grand Lodge and Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, (Brethren FERNs and AGNEW) used reasonable diligence to have it promptly returned; but were thwarted in these efforts by causes beyond their control, and for which no one in particular can be proven to have been in fault.

We are of the opinion that the spirit of fraternal courtesy and accomodation manifested towards this Grand Lodge by Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, in loaning us their elegant and expensive furniture, should be met on our part by every consistent effort to make satisfactory reparation for the loss sustained by them. Messrs. HALE & BRO., who made the furniture for Cleveland Lodge, and who have been before your committee, have expressed to us a willingness to reproduce the furniture from the original patterns, still in their possession, at the bare cost of manufacture, and to give proper guarantees that it shall be in every respect equal to that which was destroyed; and to furnish satisfactory evidence of the actual cost, which at this time they assure us, will be somewhat less than at the time it was originally made.

We would therefore recommend that the M. W. Grand Master be authorized to employ Messrs. HALE & BRO. to make duplicates of the articles destroyed, as per conditions named above, and provided such course will be perfectly satisfactory to Cleveland Lodge, which we have no doubt it will be, although we have not had the time or opportunity to learn their views on this point.

In the matter of the resolutions offered by Brethren SMITH, (273) YOUNG, (131) BROOKFIELD (640) and DAVIS, (50) and contemplating the return to all the Subordinate Lodges in Chicago, and three others, of their dues for 1872, on account of losses sustained by fire, and if passed, calling for the expenditure of almost \$3,000, your committee would report adversely to the passage of the resolutions, and would respectfully refer these brethren and all interested, to a resolution on page 137, proceedings of last year, offered by the Finance Committee of 1871, and passed by a

very decided vote of the Grand Lodge, as embodying what we esteem sound doctrine upon this point, and as indicating the feeling of the Grand Lodge last year, and which we trust will be reaffirmed at this time.

While we would most heartily commend the brother for the open generosity and fraternal sympathy which prompted him to propose a return to all the Lodges in this city of their dues for this year, we would kindly, and with feelings of gratitude to him and to all those who so nobly contributed to the relief of their distressed brethren, remind him that neither the return to the benevolent donors of the large sums which their munificent generosity enabled the Relief Committee to spare from the surplus and send back to the givers, nor the absence of appeals to this body from the Lodges themselves would indicate any *present* necessity for the exercise of *charity* in the direction proposed.

Inasmuch as the resolution of last year clearly defines it to be the view of the Grand Lodge that such repayments as contemplated by these resolutions would be a matter of *charity*, we would respectfully suggest that should the circumstances of any Lodge be such as to make them feel justified in or compel them to seek such aid as a matter of relief, we have no doubt the Committee on Charity will be found ever ready and willing to listen to their appeal.

In the absence of any provision for the payment of salaries to the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, we would recommend that for the ensuing year they be authorized to draw, in monthly installments, salaries at the rate of \$1500.00 and \$2800.00 per annum, respectively, the same to be in full for services and clerk hire, unless otherwise ordered by this Grand Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD COOK,	} Finance Committee.
REUBEN H. ADAMS,	
DANIEL DUSTIN,	

The report was adopted and the recommendations concurred in.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS—SECTIONS 27, 28, 91.

In the absence of any report from the Committee on Constitution, Manual and By-Laws, the Finance Committee offer the following amendments to the By-Laws. First. Add the following new section, to be called section 91.

The salary of the M. W. Grand Master shall be at the rate of \$1,500 00 per annum, payable in monthly installments, and this sum shall be in full compensation for the performance of the duties of his office, including clerk hire.

Provided, That the Grand Lodge may appropriate a further sum to re-imburse him for money expended in traveling upon the necessary business of this Grand Lodge, and for stationery and postage.

Second. Amend section 28 by adding thereto:

For the due performance of the duties hereinbefore described and for all neces-

sary clerk hire and office rent, and in full compensation therefor, the Grand Secretary shall receive the sum of \$2,500 00 per annum, payable monthly. For the repayment of sums actually expended for postage, stationery, express charges and other incidental expenses, the Grand Lodge may make appropriations upon presentation of itemized bills approved by the Auditing or Finance Committee.

Third. Amend section 27, by adding,

He shall invest whatever moneys are in his hands as Grand Treasurer, in excess of amounts required for immediate disbursements, in United States Securities, the same to be done within thirty days after the close of each Annual Grand Communication, the interest upon which he shall credit to this Grand Lodge, and he shall receive for his services one per cent. of such sums as are legally disbursed by him, which shall be in full compensation for his services.

The amendments being duly seconded, lie over until the next Annual Grand Communication.

W. Bro. COOK, from the Finance Committee, to whom was referred the resolution offered by Bro. MAXEY, (25) in regard to the presentation of a Past Grand Master's Jewel to Past Grand Master CREGIER, made a verbal report, recommending the adoption of the resolution, and moved that the matter be referred to the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, with power to act.

The recommendation and motion were adopted.

REPORT—COMMITTEE ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES—SUPPLEMENTARY.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances submitted the following supplemental report:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois A. F. & A. M. sons :

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances, would submit the following supplemental report, embracing cases that have come before us since our regular report:

NUMBER XXIII.

This is a petition of JOHN W. SMITH, an expelled Mason, for restoration.

This petition is accompanied by the recommendation of Greenup Lodge, No. 125, which expelled him. Your Committee recommend that the prayer of said petitioner be granted, and said JOHN W. SMITH be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

NUMBER XXIV.

In the matter of Cedar Lodge, No. 124, referred to them by the Grand Lodge.

Your Committee most heartily endorse the action of M. W. Grand Master CREGIER, in closing said Lodge until the meeting of the Grand Lodge, but as the questions involved in this case are of paramount importance to the interests of Masonry, not only in the neighborhood of said Lodge, but throughout this Grand Jurisdiction, your Committee have not felt willing, from the partial investigation they have been able to make of the case, owing to the late hour at which it came before them, to recommend extreme measures, so far as the Lodge is concerned, and therefore recommend that the whole matter be left in the hands of the Grand Master, with power to act in the case as the interests of Masonry may require, said Lodge to remain closed until said Grand Master shall otherwise order.

Your Committee would further recommend that the punishment of GEORGE MANN, whom said Lodge found guilty on his own confession of the crime of adultery, be decided by this Grand Lodge, and that said GEORGE MANN be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, for gross unmasonic conduct.

NUMBER XXV.

In the matter of Wiley M. Egan Lodge, No. 593, also referred to them by the Grand Lodge. Your Committee endorse the action of M. W. Grand Master CREGIER and R. W. D. D. G. M. CASHMAN, in arresting the Charter of said Lodge. Your Committee, after hearing the statements of several members of said Lodge, as well as those of R. W. Bro. CASHMAN, and Bro. GARDNER, of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, who was familiar with the facts in the case, are of the opinion that the best interests of our beloved order will be promoted by the permanent arrest of the Charter of said Wiley M. Egan Lodge, No. 593, and would so recommend.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. A. GLENN, H. W. HUBBARD, J. C. McMURTRY, J. E. CHURCH, WILSON HOAG,	}	Committee.
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Case No. 23. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

Case No. 24. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

Case No. 25. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION—THANKS TO COMMITTEES.

M. W. Bro. CREGIER, P. G. M., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due, and hereby tendered to the Brethren constituting the several Committees for their ability and industry in the discharge of their arduous duties in connection with the business of this Grand Communication.

REPORT—COMMITTEE ON OBITUARIES.

The Committee on Obituaries submitted the following report :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Obituaries to which was referred so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address, as relates to those of our Brethren who have passed to that bourne from whence no traveler returns, would respectfully report :

That we have no words wherewith to embalm the memories of our deceased Brethren in other Jurisdictions, so well chosen as those adopted by the M. W. Grand Master in his address. It may be that the returns of the various Lodges in this jurisdiction may disclose the death of some faithful, zealous worker in Massony, distinguished for a pure and blameless life, but so far as we are informed, we take great pleasure in announcing, and we congratulate the Grand Lodge on the fact that during the past Masonic year there has not occurred in this jurisdiction any case calling for any action on the part of your committee.

JOHN C. BAGBY,	} Committee.
THOMAS MOORE,	
D. A. CASHMAN,	

The report was adopted.

RESOLUTION—THANKS TO J. H. MCVICKER.

M. W. Bro. CREGIER, P. G. M., offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge is justly sensible of the sacrifices made by Bro. J. H. MCVICKER, in surrendering the use of his beautiful Theatre for our accommodation during this Grand Communication ; and for his generous kindness the Grand Lodge of Illinois tenders its thanks to Bro. J. H. MCVICKER.

CALLED OFF.

At 12 o'clock the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 2 o'clock P. M.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

TWO O'CLOCK, P. M., }
THURSDAY, October 3, 1872. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor.

PRESENT.

M. W. Bro. JAMES A. HAWLEY, Grand Master. Officers, members and representatives as in the morning.

RESOLUTION.

R. W. Bro. ROBBINS, S. G. W., offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Resolved, That an appropriation be made sufficient to pay the Committee on Printing the lawful rate of mileage and the per diem rate appropriated to Committees at this Communication, for their services when called together in June last to award the contract for Grand Lodge printing.

RESOLUTION—THANKS TO HOTELS.

W. Bro. LONG, (188) G. S., offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to the proprietors of the Sherman, Tremont and Briggs houses, for favors shown to the members of this Grand Lodge by a reduction of fare during its session.

W. Bro. HART, of Wadley Lodge, No. 616, stated that said Lodge lost its Hall and furniture by fire on the 30th day of July last, and asked that the Grand Lodge dues of said Lodge for the current year, be refunded.

Upon motion the matter was referred to the Committee on Charity.

REPORT—COMMITTEE ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred certain portions of the M. W. Grand Master's address and other matters, respectfully report the following :

First. Your Committee approve the ruling of the Grand Master in sustaining the action of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, in rejecting the charges and specifications presented in said Lodge by Bro. HANNA against Bro. BILLINGS. These charges and specifications, were substantially accusations about mere money and other dif-

ferences between these two brethren, growing out of a copartnership in business. The Lodge decided that the complaint did not present a Masonic offense within the meaning and scope of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge; no appeal was taken by the accuser from this action of Oriental Lodge. That decision remains unreversed, the same on reference to the Grand Master having been approved by him, and the question of construction now presented is whether a subordinate Lodge has the power to refuse to entertain charges and hold a trial concerning matters of mere business differences between brethren.

Your committee are of the opinion that a Lodge has the right to decide upon the validity of charges and specifications both as to form and substance, and to refuse a trial under the same, if they fail to present a Masonic offence, and to do so for its protection against an injudicious waste of time, and to save much fruitless investigation; and further that the Lodge is not the proper forum to adjudicate upon mere business difficulties and partnership troubles, whose investigation and settlement properly belong to the civil courts. Section 62 of the By-Laws virtually prescribes that a Masonic offense must have been committed before an accuser has the right to insist upon a trial. No brother ought to be tried by his Lodge, unless the case presented against him discloses clearly a violation of moral and Masonic law. This case is not of that character.

Second. The action of the Grand Master in closing Oblong City Lodge, No. 644, we consider justified by the circumstances. That Lodge cannot shield the injustice it has done without cause by publishing a brother from another jurisdiction in a newspaper as an imposter, contrary to the fact, by other accusations, which may or may not render him amenable to Masonic trial and punishment in the Lodge to which he belongs. For the contumacy of Oblong City Lodge in disregarding the directions of the Grand Master, and its delinquency in making a public retraction of the false publication, we recommend that said Lodge remain closed until said directions are complied with, and the matter be referred to the Grand Master with power to act in accordance herewith.

Third. Your Committee are of the opinion that the rejections intended to be covered by section 23 of the By-Laws, mean rejections for initiations, and not those for membership. And this is in accordance with the practice in such cases. The rejection by objection and not by ballot, which is covered by Section 49 and required to be entered of record, should not be reported and noticed under the provisions of Section 23. The clause "entered of record," in Section 49, we construe to mean the Lodge record.

Fourth. In regard to the matter of the appeal of Bro. LOUIS ZEIGLER, referred to your Committee. The facts in this case, as presented, appear to be these. The appellant, W. Bro. LOUIS ZEIGLER, a Past Master and member of Chenoa Lodge, No. 292, and a resident of Chenoa, Illinois, the location of said Lodge, having in view a permanent removal to Kansas, applied verbally to his Lodge, through the Secretary, for a dimit. The By-Laws of Chenoa Lodge are explicit in regard to dimitts, declaring that the members of that Lodge are entitled to dimitts for one *only* of the following reasons:

“1st. In case of residence without the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

2d. In case of a desire to join another Lodge in the same city or town, or a Lodge nearer to the residence of the applicant than this Lodge.

3d. In case of a desire to assist in the formation of a new Lodge.”

BRO. ZEIGLER'S application did not fall under any one of these provisions, and consequently under these By-Laws he had no right to a dimit, notwithstanding, Chenoa Lodge in contravention of its By-Laws, inadvertently it is presumed, acted upon this application at the same meeting at which it was presented, and granted the dimit without question, and without requiring the payment of dues in arrears. These dues, however, BRO. ZEIGLER afterwards voluntarily paid to the Secretary. Shortly after the granting of this dimit, BRO. ZEIGLER purchased property in Chenoa, and entered into a permanent business there, instead of removing to another State. Some two months afterwards, he petitioned Chenoa Lodge for membership and was rejected. On June 5th, 1872, he tendered in open Lodge to the Master the dimit granted him, claimed that he was still a member of the Lodge, on the ground that he had never removed out of the jurisdiction of the Lodge, and desired the Master to receive the dimit and recognize him as a member. This the Worshipful Master refused to do. A resolution was then offered for the action of the Lodge, by a member, as follows: “Whereas, this Lodge did, on the 21st of February, 1872, grant a dimit to BRO. LOUIS ZEIGLER, which was contrary to a provision of the By-Laws of this Lodge regulating dimitts, be it therefore resolved, that so much of the proceedings of this Lodge as refers to said dimit be, and the same is hereby rescinded.” This resolution the Worshipful Master ruled out of order, and refused to allow it to be entertained by his Lodge. From this ruling of the W. M. of Chenoa Lodge, BRO. ZEIGLER has appealed, and it is upon the legality or illegality of this decision, based upon the facts as above recited, that your committee are called upon to report.

It is the judgment of your committee that the mere irregularities complained of, viz.: acting upon the application at the same meeting when presented, not requiring the pre-payment of dues and the exhibition of a receipt in accordance with Section 56, Grand Lodge By-Laws, although they should be discountenanced, did not of themselves invalidate the dimit in question. Your committee do not lay any stress upon them in this case. But your committee are of the opinion and do report that the granting of said dimit to BRO. ZEIGLER was an infraction of the By-Laws of Chenoa Lodge, was not permitted by said By-Laws, and was therefore null and void.

ZEIGLER, under the circumstances, had no right to a dimit, being still a resident of Chenoa, having in view an intention only—never afterwards executed—of removing to another residence. There is no pretence that he made any other claim, or that the Lodge was deceived as to the object of his application. The action of the Lodge in granting the dimit was without power, and the dimit issued to him a void instrument, ZEIGLER, consequently, did not sever his connection with Chenoa Lodge. He remained, and still is a member of that Lodge, amenable to its By-Laws, and subject to his obligations to it, nor did his subsequent petition to the

Lodge, and his rejection for membership change the condition of things, and render the void dimit valid.

The vote of the Lodge was illegal for the want of power, and void because forbidden by its By-Laws, cannot be cured by the subsequent conduct of ZEIGLER, and the Lodge, if such an absurdity can be imagined. As well might any member of a Lodge, after having regularly become such member, petition anew for the degrees or membership, and being rejected, be declared by the Master no longer a member thereof. It was therefore, in the judgment of your committee, the duty of the Worshipful Master of Chenoa Lodge to have so declared the law, to have stood by his By-Laws and not suffered them to be broken, and further, that inasmuch as Chenoa Lodge erred in granting said dimit, Chenoa Lodge had a right to act upon a resolution, presented by one of its own members, concerning a business proceeding of the Lodge, and to vote for or against the adoption of the resolution in question. In refusing to allow this resolution to come before his Lodge for discussion and action, the W. M. of Chenoa Lodge erred. Your Committee, therefore, present the following resolution concerning this case :

Resolved, That the decision of the W. M. of Chenoa Lodge, No. 292, refusing to allow the resolution offered by Bro. J. A. MONROE in said Lodge on June 5th, 1872, concerning the matter of the granting of a dimit to Bro. LOUIS ZEIGLER, to come before his Lodge, be reversed, and that Bro. LOUIS ZEIGLER is, without further action on the part of the Lodge, a member of Chenoa Lodge, No. 292.

Fifth. In relation to that part of the Grand Master's address which refers to notice of expulsions and rejections as provided for in section 23 of By-Laws, your Committee are of the opinion that the matters referred to can be remedied only by an amendment to the By-Laws.

Sixth. In relation to that part of the Grand Master's address which refers to Section 26 of the By-Laws, a part of your committee are of the opinion that said section, as a separate proposition, means Lodges in the State of Illinois : yet, from the construction heretofore put upon said section by the present Grand Master, and his predecessors in office, and heretofore approved by this Grand Lodge, your committee recommend that the decision of the Grand Master be confirmed.

Seventh. Your committee concur in the decisions of the M. W. Grand Master numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Decision 9 we also concur in, provided : the Lodge has at all times complied with the provisions of Section 46 of Grand Lodge By-Laws.

In relation to decision No 10, your committee agree that the same would properly apply to all cases of Indefinite Suspension ; but not to cases of Definite Suspension, or to cases where a brother is suspended until dues are paid. Decision No. 11 refers to the manner and mode of Granting dimit, which your committee cordially endorse ; and recommend that the same be confirmed as the law of this Grand Lodge.

Eighth. In regard to the construction to be placed upon the clause, "on or before the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge," where it appears we are of the opinion, that the Annual Communication referred to is the one to be holden in

the next succeeding year. This is the intention of the By-Law, and the uniform practice under it.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

A. W. BLAKESLEY,	} <i>Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.</i>
J. W. CLYDE,	
JNO. M. PEARSON,	
WILEY M. EGAN,	
GEO. O. IDE,	
WM. S. EASTON,	

The report of the committee was adopted, and the recommendations concurred in.

RESOLUTION.

W. Bro. AVERY, (411) offered the following preamble and resolution :—

WHEREAS, It has for many years been the custom for the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge to charge and collect a fee for signing and affixing the seal of the Grand Lodge to all diplomas and certificates of membership and Masonic standing of brethren desiring to obtain such diplomas and certificates; and

WHEREAS, The Grand Secretary has never returned to this Grand Lodge, either with his annual report or otherwise, any account of the monies so by him from time to time received; therefore,

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be required to return with his next annual report, an account of all moneys by him received for such purposes.

Upon motion of W. Bro. BRADLEY, (500) the resolution was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

W. Bro. MCCLINTOCK, (272) offered the following amendment to the Constitution, which was not seconded by the Grand Lodge.

Amend Section 2, Article XVI of the Constitution, by striking out the words "two-thirds" and substituting therefor the word *majority*.

REPORT—COMMITTEE ON CHARITY.

The Committee on Charity submitted the following report :

In the matter of Wadley Lodge, No. 616, which lost its property by fire, the Committee on Charity report:

That in their opinion this presents a clear case of destitution, and warrants this

Grand Lodge in remitting the dues of Wadley Lodge, No. 616, for the present year. In making this recommendation, the Committee do it on the ground of charity alone, and especially disclaim the intention of establishing a precedent for the future, fully concurring with the views expressed on this subject by the Committee on Finance.

JAS. A. HAWLEY,
JOSEPH ROBBINS,
GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, } *Committee on
Charity.*

REPORT—FINANCE COMMITTEE SUPPLEMENTARY.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons :

Your committee to whom were referred the resolution offered by Bro. DELANCEY, and the bill presented by Bro. L. A. HAMBLIN, would respectfully report recommending the appropriation of the sum of \$200 to R. W. Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS, for labor performed in compiling and publishing the very complete and able report of the Committee on Correspondence. Your committee do not deem the sum any adequate compensation for the work performed, but regard it rather as a token of our appreciation of the manner in which it was done, and as a slight recognition of the obligation this Grand Lodge is under to the R. W. Bro.

We also recommend the payment to Bro. A. DEMAREE, of \$28 30, for expenses attending session of Printing Committee in June last. Also that Bro. L. A. HAMBLIN's bill of \$9 00 be paid.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD COOK,
Chairman Finance Committee.

The report was adopted.

APPOINTMENT—COMMITTEE ON RESTORATION OF RECORDS.

The M. W. Grand Master announced that he had appointed the following named Brethren as the Committee for the Restoration of Records :

R. W. Bro. A. W. BLAKESLEY, (1) M. W. Bro. HARRISON DILLS,
(1) W. Bro. E. C. SELLECK, (296.)

RESOLUTION.

W. Bro. AVERY, (411) offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge be, and he is hereby authorized to charge and collect the sum of one dollar for signing and affixing the seal of this Grand Lodge to each Diploma or Certificate, and that the same shall be a perquisite of his office.

The resolution was put to vote, and declared lost.

There appearing to be no further business before the Grand Lodge, solemn prayer was offered by the R. W. and Rev. Grand Chaplain, when the M. W. Grand Master closed the Grand Lodge

IN AMPLE FORM

Until the next regular Communication, PEACE and HARMONY PREVAILING.

James A Hawley

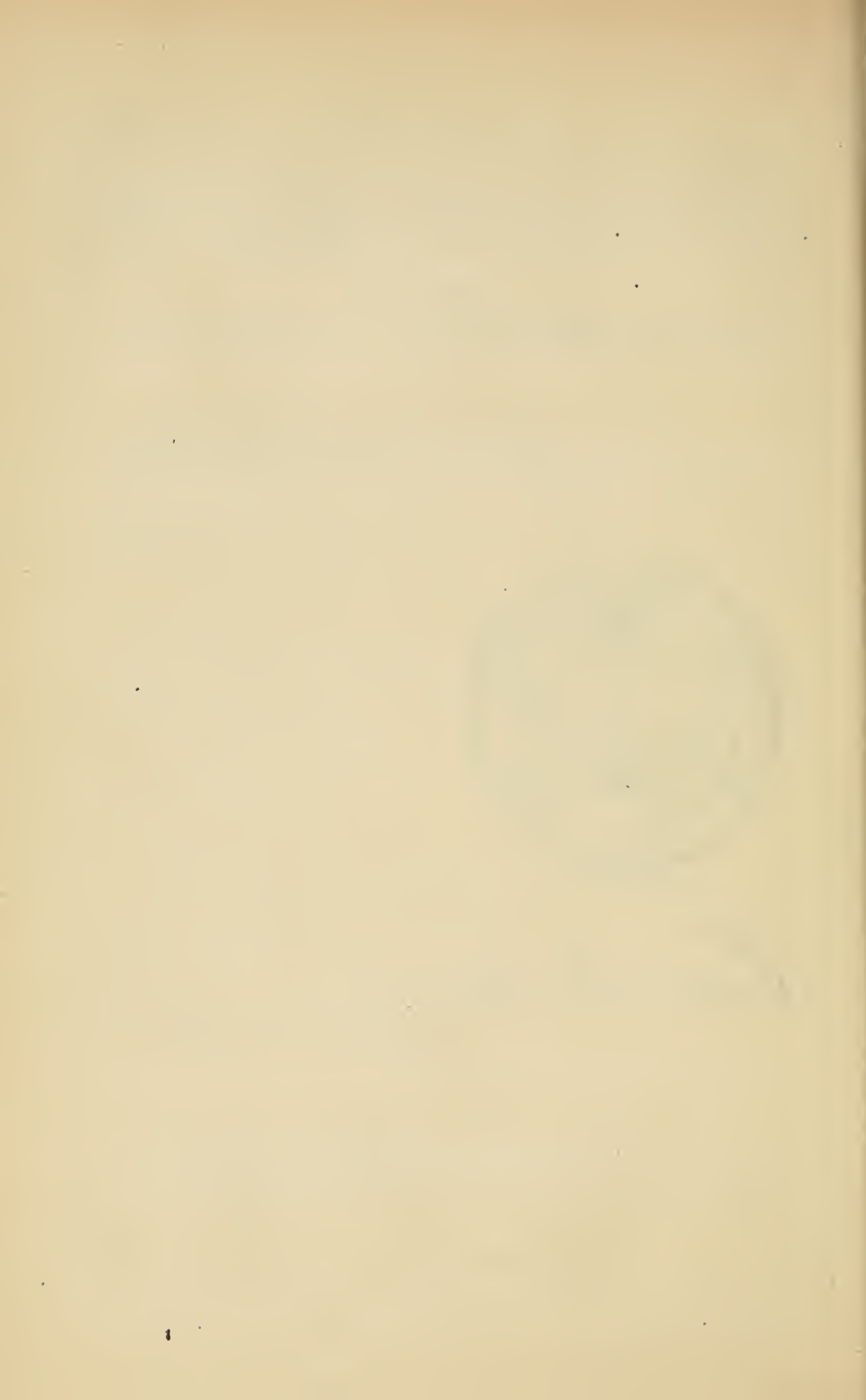
Grand Master.



ATTEST :

Orin H. Miner

Grand Secretary.



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons, of the State of Illinois:

As we commence printing, we are without the proceedings of Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Of those at hand we shall make an alphabetical arrangement, and similarly dispose of such as may reach us while the report is passing through the press, in an addenda thereto.

ALABAMA.

The Grand Lodge met at Montgomery, Dec. 4, 1871. Among the initial proceedings we find the following:

"P. G. M. Brother David Clopton, introduced P. G. M. William Leigh, who appeared as a delegate from Florence Lodge No 14; and who, after an absence of many years from the Grand Lodge, now in his eighty-second year, was cordially greeted by the Grand Master, and the members of the Grand Lodge."*

The Deputy Grand Master JOSEPH H. JOHNSON occupied the chair made vacant by the death of Grand Master CHILTON, to which event he alluded most fittingly in his opening address.

The address is a terse *resume* of his official acts and embraces a synopsis of his decisions. Of the two answers embraced in the following selection we may remark that the first is directly opposed to, and the latter in perfect accord with the law in Illinois:

"After a candidate has been duly elected to receive the degrees, can he be *estopped* by the objection of a member of the lodge, made either in open lodge, or privately, to the Worshipful Master, no reason being given by the objecting member?" I replied, *No.*"

*NOTE.—Brother Leigh has been a Master Mason about fifty years. The last time he appeared in the Grand Lodge was 1852. At that time he had moved to Louisville, in Kentucky. He was elected Grand Master in 1833, and again in 1834, having been elected Grand Junior Warden in 1828, and Grand Senior Warden in 1829 and 1830. He presided at the re-organization of the Grand Lodge in 1836. He is now in his 82nd year, still hearty, active, and vigorous; and as zealous a Mason as in the days of his youth.

The first and second of the Grand Master's decisions are as follows:

"1. *Held* that a lodge has no right to refuse to entertain charges against one of its members, preferred by a member of another lodge.

2. That masons made in army lodges sustain the same relation to the fraternity that other non-affiliated masons do; and that if they desire to affiliate with another lodge, they must produce the best evidence in their power to prove that they were made masons in an army lodge, and submit the same with their petition for affiliation."

Of the first we should say it was right provided the charges were of such gravity that the Lodge would entertain them if preferred by one of its own members.

We copy the second because it is such a just and common-sense statement of the case, and because statements having neither of these qualities have obtained credit in some other jurisdictions.

In 1869 the Grand Lodge passed the following edict:

"*Resolved*, That the subordinate lodges shall hereafter grant no dimit unless the member asking a dimit is about to remove without the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, or for the purpose of forming a new lodge, or joining another lodge; and the subordinate lodges are directed to insert in each dimit granted, at the end of the form of a dimit as published in the Masonic Code, the words—'When he affiliates with any other lodge of ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and notice of such affiliation given to this lodge,'"—

The Grand Master holds with Mackey that though the holding of membership in a Lodge is an absolute duty, yet it is one that cannot be enforced; and that if a Mason violates it, all that can be done is to visit him with the penalties which fall upon the unaffiliated Mason. He further says:

"This one subject of dismission has created more confusion, and given rise to more dissatisfaction, since the passage of the edict in 1869, than any and all subjects in connection with the government of subordinate lodges. I earnestly recommend, therefore, that the edict be repealed, or declared null and void, by the Grand Lodge."

The edict was accordingly repealed.

We find from his decisions that in Alabama the right to restore an expelled Mason rests only in the subordinate lodge; and that no length of residence is prescribed in that State before a resident may petition for the degrees.

He decides, also, that the widow of a man not a Mason, notwithstanding her first husband was a Mason, cannot claim the protection and charity of the fraternity, but that the children of the first marriage are so entitled; and that a Fellow Craft who has been rejected for the third degree, has the right to petition for a certificate in the nature of a dimit, and that the lodge is bound to grant it or prefer charges against him. This, we take it, is founded on a local regulation.

The docket of the Committee on Appeals embraces only nine cases, a creditably small number. On the recommendation of the committee the charter of one Lodge was arrested for persistent disregard of the requirement of the Grand Lodge that the papers in a case coming up from it on appeal should be formal and complete. Having failed to comply in three years the Grand Lodge evidently concluded that forbearance was no longer a virtue. In a case where a brother had been found guilty

of defrauding another but the Lodge refused to inflict punishment, the case was remanded with an order that the Lodge immediately expel the offender on pain of losing its charter. The Grand Lodge, finding on review of the case that he was properly convicted, should have finished the work by affixing the penalty, when it might have further dealt with the Lodge or have left its members to their remorseful reflections after the stump speech which the committee injected into its report of the case, should have come to their notice. We quote:

"We regard with deep concern any such disposition, as we fear has affected our brethren of Warrenton Lodge, to evade the punishment of masonic offenses. Let us ever purify our mystic cement of unworthy material; then shall our beloved Order fulfill its holy mission, and in its glorious career, like the beauteous queen of night, it shall continue to silver the dark clouds of earthly trouble and sorrow, and diffuse a blissful radiance about its entire pathway."

A memorial from twenty-four members of a Subordinate Lodge praying for a new trial in the case of a member on the ground that the witness on whose testimony he had been convicted had since proved himself unworthy of credit, was favorably considered and a new trial granted.

JOSEPH H. JOHNSON, of Talledega, was elected Grand Master; DANIEL SAYRE, of Montgomery, Grand Secretary.

The following which was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence indicates that our Alabama brethren have found a way to "whip the devil round the stump:"

"*Resolved*, That the habit, indulged in by some lodges, of allowing the friends of a deceased mason, who at the time of his death stood *suspended for non-payment of dues*, to pay up his arrearages for the purpose of allowing him a masonic burial, is decidedly reprehensible, and the same is hereby strictly prohibited."

The following from Brother RICHARD F. KNOTT, of the Committee on Correspondence to whom the subject was referred last year, was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the W. M. Grand Lodge of Alabama recognize the organization of the W. M. Grand Lodge of Quebec, and that we extend to her the right hand of fraternal recognition."

Six Lodges whose charters had been forfeited were reinstated, and fourteen new charters granted.

The able Report on Correspondence is again from the pen of Brother RICHARD F. KNOTT. It reviews with care and discrimination the proceedings of forty-four American Grand Lodges.

Excellent as the report is we cannot give it unqualified praise because it is occasionally marred by the out-cropping of the author's opinions on subjects that should be avoided in Masonic papers, a criticism that we make with regret.

Illinois receives handsome notice. Copious extracts are made from the address of Grand Master REYNOLDS. He copies his decisions and properly commends his remarks on irregular work. Anent the Illinois Report on Correspondence for 1870, he says:

"The growth of freemasonry and multiplication of Grand Lodges, is such that, *ex necessitate*, all reports on correspondence fail in two important particulars,

Endeavoring to be brief, they omit many things very worthy of notice, and aiming to comprise as much as possible of what is of great interest and merit, they are all too long, even when not to say longsome. Some plan will have to be devised by which the *important masonic literature* appearing yearly may be preserved and placed within the reach of every member of the craft, and not confined to Grand Lodge transactions, which are seen but by few. We have reflected much on this subject, and hope to mature a plan that may be of service to the fraternity."

Bro. KNOTT is of the opinion that non-affiliation deprives a Mason only of Lodge privileges, and that he is as much entitled to masonic burial as if affiliated; he waits for enlightenment, as do we, as to whence the Master derives the power to suspend a member when notice to show cause why he has not attended Lodge meetings, as prescribed by the by-laws, has been served, and he fails to do so, as held in an Arkansas decision; properly holds that when a petitioner has been found to be ineligible—not unworthy—proceedings should stop without a ballot; holds to the rule of one ballot for the three degrees, in which we are with him; is distrustful of Masonic schools, colleges, homes and the like and gives good reasons for his distrust.

We should be glad to quote many of Bro. KNOTT's comments on various subjects, but experience has taught us how reports grow unless a tight rein is held.

The Grand Secretary's work is well done, and the volume has a good index.

ARKANSAS.

The Grand Lodge met at Little Rock, November 6, 1871.

Grand Master WILLIAMS after alluding to the signal manner in which as a people they had been blest—in that a bountiful harvest had crowned their labors, and that while the breath of pestilence and fire had melted cities to ashes elsewhere, their homes had been spared—points in forcible language the truth that Masons are too apt to forget their moral duties. He tersely says that the moral stamina of a Lodge is the aggregate morality of its members, and that one can generally judge accurately of its moral sense by the character of its officers.

In the case of a Lodge which refused to convict where the crime had been clearly proved, he recommended that its charter be withdrawn—the Committee on Appeals having reviewed the case recommended the same course and the Grand Lodge wisely concurred.

The Grand Master submitted a list of nineteen decisions. Some of them have only a local interest while others are general in their character. He held that where a brother, against whom charges are pending, dies before trial, that the Masonic rights of his family are not impaired. This is not only in accordance with a decision of the Grand Lodge heretofore rendered, but essentially right. Among other things he decided that a Lodge might close at a regular meeting to a day certain, for the purpose of finishing unfinished business, and such meeting for that purpose would be a regular meeting; that on a Masonic trial, the Tyler was present must be counted in determining the two-thirds vote, and must vote, and to do so intelligently, must hear the evidence taken, or read, and for this purpose the outer door should be closed, and he should come inside and hear the evidence, his being a

precautionary, not an indispensable office, nor his presence at the door necessary to the existence of the Lodge. Anent these decisions the Committee on Masonic Law and Usage (the Grand Lodge concurring) say that while they believe the first to be correct when properly understood, yet to avoid misapprehension they would have it read that where a Lodge closed a regular meeting to a day certain for the purpose of finishing unfinished business, such a meeting for that purpose would be a *continuation of the regular meeting*.

The second decision they hold to be practically correct, but properly dissent from the expression of the Grand Master that the office of Tyler is precautionary and not indispensable; holding that by the land-marks it is *indispensable*; that every Lodge must be duly tyled, therefore that duty may and sometimes of necessity must be performed by a brother filling another office. All the other decisions were approved, including the following:

“Charges were regularly preferred, with specifications, and at the trial, the Lodge found not guilty upon the specifications, and on voting upon the charge, found guilty and suspended the accused. I held the suspension to be good; the trial was upon charge, the specification was, or ought to have been, but an elaboration of the charge, showing particular facts, and if ignoring them disposed of the charge, why vote last upon that, as required by the law of trials; and if the vote when taken, resulted in finding the charge true, I know of no law to prevent the consequence, although the Lodge might have acted whimsically in ignoring special facts and finding the general charge true.”

To our mind the action of the Lodge in this case was something more than whimsical; it was erroneous. If the charge was false in detail, it could not be true as a whole. The Lodge having declared that the specifications were not sustained there could be no warrant for declaring the charge sustained except the admission of irrelevant evidence (evidence to prove some misdemeanor not specified,) which of itself would demand that the trial should be set aside. A brother being charged with unmasonic conduct is entitled to know which particular act or acts render him obnoxious to such a charge. This is the office of the specifications to indicate, and with such definiteness that it can be met and answered. The issue is upon the particular act or acts set forth in the indictment, and if these are not proven the charge falls because it is in these acts alone that the alleged guilt lies. The obvious answer to the question, Why vote last upon the charge if it is disposed of by ignoring the specifications?—is, to clear the ground and leave the Lodge no excuse for stultifying itself as in the case under consideration.

The Grand Master reports eighteen dispensations granted for new Lodges.

He announces the death of Bro. HAMILTON G. REYNOLDS, Past Senior Grand Warden, one of the early settlers of Arkansas, and prominently connected with her past history.

He reports hopefully of the condition of St. John's College, it being now in a condition where with steady effort it can be placed on an assured basis, and makes a strong appeal for the necessary support. As usual the surplus funds of the Grand Lodge were appropriated to the College.

Twenty-four new Lodges were chartered, four dispensations continued and one granted.

SAMUEL W. WILLIAMS, of Little Rock, was elected Grand Master; LUKE E. BARBER, Little Rock, Grand Secretary.

The installation of the Grand Officers and the oration by the Grand Orator, Bro. O. P. GRAY, were public.

One of the district deputies decided that a ballot should not be taken in any case except seven members are present. On this point the Grand Lodge concurred in the following from the Committee on Masonic Law and Usage:

"In this jurisdiction all balloting is done in the Master's Lodge, and it may open and work with not less than three members present. No man can be entered, or admitted to membership in a Lodge, without the unanimous consent of all the members present when the ballot is taken. When the requisite number of members to open a Master's Lodge is present, they may legally ballot upon petitions; but the Master should in the exercise of a sound discretion, postpone the ballot when but few of the members are present. We, however, know of no absolute rule requiring the presence of *seven* members to authorize a ballot."

Under the lead of the same Committee the Grand Lodge rejected a proposition to pay mileage and per diem, and decided that in trials a Lodge has the right to excuse a brother from voting, and that a unanimous vote is not required for that purpose. Whether the brother excused must, like the Tyler, be counted in determining the two-thirds vote is not stated. Neither does the process of reasoning appear by which the same Committee reach the conclusion that the Tyler "must vote," while another brother may be excused if he so desires.

The docket of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances numbers sixteen cases, of which twelve came up on appeal. In eight of these the judgement of the Lodges below was reversed or set aside. In one of these, where after two trials the Lodge refused to convict on what the Grand Lodge considered sufficient evidence, the charter was withdrawn. The Grand Lodge did not, as it should have done, assess the penalty against the offending brother. In another case the prejudice was on the other side, and in this the action of the Lodge in convicting was set aside, and on the ground that he could not have a fair trial in his own, the case was sent to another Lodge for trial.

A motion having been made to reconsider the vote, by which a resolution was passed, the Grand Master refused to entertain it on the ground that there were present "a less number of members than at the passage of the resolution." This may have been a good reason why the vote should not have been reconsidered, but of this, in our opinion, the Grand Lodge and not the Grand Master was the proper judge, the question being one of a purely business character.

The Report on Correspondence notices the proceedings of thirty-seven American Grand Lodges and one foreign—Prussia. Bro. B. S. JOHNSON, on whom at the eleventh hour fell the lion's share of the work, has confined himself to a compilation, holding to the exceedingly conservative notions of Bro. FISHER, regarding the duties of reporters.

Not so with Bro. FAY HEMPSTEAD who prepared a smaller portion of the report. He is a free lance, ready to go for anybody whom he suspects of putting on airs, letting his heels fly with as much frolicsome good nature as a colt just loosed from his tether. His remarks make a pleasant spice for Bro. JOHNSON's generally staid selections.

Bro. ALBERT COHEN gives an interesting review of Prussia.

Illinois receives full and fraternal notice.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

We have before us the proceedings of the convention to organize, and first Grand Communication to the Grand Lodge of this Province.

June 26, 1871. R. W. I. W. POWELL, Provincial Grand Master under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and R. W. ROBERT BURNABY, District Grand Master under the Grand Lodge of England, issued circulars to the lodges on their respective registers throughout the Province, providing for a *per capita* vote on the question of forming an independent Grand Lodge. The vote being nearly unanimous in the affirmative (194 to 28), a convention was called, which met at Victoria, V. I., Oct. 21, 1871. Bro. JAMES A. GRAHAME was chosen Chairman and Bro. H. F. HEISTERMAN, Secretary.

The Committee on Credentials reported eight lodges represented, five on the Scotch and three on the English Registry. One lodge on the latter registry, Union No. 889, New Westminster, refused to co-operate in the movement.

Proxies were declared entitled to vote; Past Masters allowed one vote each as such; the Rules of the Grand Lodge of England adopted for the government of the convention, when the following resolutions were separately moved and adopted: *

“Resolved, That in order to establish perfect fraternal harmony and concord, and to promote the lasting welfare of the Masonic fraternity in British Columbia, it is expedient to form a Grand Lodge in and for the Province of British Columbia.

Resolved, That the representatives now in convention assembled on behalf of their respective lodges represented by them, do hereby declare themselves to be and that they now proceed to organize the most worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of British Columbia.

Resolved, That the constitution of the Grand Lodge of England for the present be adopted, so far as may be found applicable to existing circumstances, except nevertheless that the following officers shall be elected by Grand Lodge, viz: Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Chaplain, Grand Treasurer, and Grand Tyler, the remaining officers to be appointed by the M. W. the Grand Master.”

A motion to make the Grand Secretary an elective officer was lost by 15 ayes to 19 nays.

ISRAEL W. POWELL, of Victoria, was elected Grand Master; and H. F. HEISTERMAN, of Victoria, was at a subsequent stage of the proceedings appointed Grand Secretary.

In consideration of eminent services, R. W. Brethren ROBERT BURNABY and JAMES A. GRAHAME were respectively breveted Past Grand, and Past Deputy Grand Master.

It was ordered that the number and status of each lodge be fixed by the date of the warrant under which it had previously worked; that until the issue of proper warrants the Grand Master should issue dispensations to continue work, and that all lodges of Free and Accepted Masons in the Province be required to surrender to their respective Grand Lodges on or before Jan. 1, 1872, the warrants now held by them.

A committee to report a constitution and resolutions was appointed and the convention adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

At Victoria, Dec. 26, 1871, R. W. JAMES A. GRAHAME opened a lodge of Master Masons, when R. W. Bro. BURNABY was received with honors, assumed the Chair and installed the officers of the Grand Lodge. After congratulations, during which Bro. BURNABY was presented with a Past Grand Master's jewel, the Master's Lodge was closed, and the Grand Master on the throne opened the Grand Lodge of British Columbia in ample form. The Grand Lodge was then consecrated and dedicated according to ancient custom.

Grand Master POWELL delivered an admirable address, in which, without proposing to exhaust the subject he gave some of the reasons why an independent Grand Lodge had become necessary. The following shows that he accepts the principle now so generally acquiesced in, on which the right of Quebec to Masonic independence was predicated:

"The Confederation of the separate British Provinces under the Imperial Act of Union has opened British Columbia to any or all of the Grand Lodges of the Dominion as territory into which their Warrants for the erection of lodges could be issued. There were in this Province a Provincial Grand Lodge under the Grand Lodge of Scotland and a District Grand Lodge under Grand Lodge of England—the former with five subordinate lodges and the latter with four, and each having concurrent jurisdiction. These facts alone, would give rise to the appearance and certainly abundant food for the thought, of too much government for a limited community, but when added to the prospect of other Grand Bodies claiming jurisdiction in our midst, it became a question of paramount necessity to unite discordant and fractional elements and give *undivided supremacy* to a Grand Lodge which should be formed of ourselves and with ourselves."

The language of the address, as well as the correspondence of the Grand Secretary of England, indicates that the Grand Lodge of England expects, and the Grand Lodge of British Columbia intends that the rights of the single lodge still adhering to its former allegiance, shall be respected so long as it so remains.

We trust the recusant lodge will soon esteem it no less a duty than a privilege to affiliate with the new body, and thus make masonry in the Province what it should be, a unit.

The Grand Master recommended a liberal policy in regard to the ritual, that the differing work of the English and Scottish Lodges both be permitted; and that the regalia of the Provincial Grand Lodge (Scottish) be adopted. The Grand Lodge

concurred, and for its seal adopted that of the late District Grand Lodge (English), with suitable alterations.

A fraternal and cordial letter was read from Grand Master HALLER, of Washington Territory, expressing his regret that his Grand Lodge could not accept the invitation tendered him to be present and assist in the ceremonies of inauguration and consecration, owing to a previous engagement. It closed with the assurance that his Grand Lodge would most cordially welcome the new body into the circle of Grand Lodges.

The Grand Secretary acknowledges the receipt of proceedings from twenty Grand Lodges, among them those of Illinois for 1869.

The charges of a Freemason (Anderson), and the fifteen charges to the Master-elect are published with the proceedings.

The Constitution provides that Lodges may be represented by proxies if the proxy be a Master or Past Master entitled to a seat in the Grand Lodge; that Brethren of eminence and ability, who have rendered service to the Craft, may be constituted members by vote and receive brevet rank; gives Past Masters one vote each; establishes the Grand Representative system; provides that the Grand Master shall not be applied to officially on Masonic business, except through the Grand Secretary; provides for a Board of General Purposes which may do almost everything except to expel a member or erase a Lodge, and which like its English prototype makes the Grand Master a member of a body which is presided over by an officer of inferior rank (the Deputy Grand Master); forbids installation by proxy; establishes the minimum fee for the degrees at fifty dollars; provides that a member suspended for non-payment of dues shall be restored without ballot, on application to the Lodge, and the payment of all arrears, including regular dues during period of suspension; that if the Master be not present, the immediate Past Master, or in his absence, the Past Masters by seniority shall take the Chair, and in the absence of all the Past Masters the Senior or Junior Warden may rule the Lodge but not confer degrees; that no Warden or other officer can resign, but that on complaint of the Master a majority vote may authorize him to displace any officer and cause the place to be filled by election or appointment; that a person who cannot write shall be ineligible to receive the degrees; that *three* black balls shall be requisite to reject a petitioner for affiliation, though one shall reject for the degrees, and cuts off non-affiliates from all Masonic privileges save that he may be permitted to visit any lodge in the place where he resides once during his secession from the Craft.

It is hardly necessary to say to those familiar with American Masonic jurisprudence that we deem some of these provisions radically wrong. Of such is that of permitting Brethren to be constituted members of the Grand Lodge by its own vote, because the Grand Lodge can only rightfully consist of 'the Masters and Wardens of all the regular particular lodges on record, with the Grand Master at their head.' Of such, too, we hold that permitting brevet rank, or rank without corresponding election, installation and service. So, also, of that placing Past Masters before the Wardens in the absence of the Master, not only because the regulation of 1721, from which the rights of Past Masters in such cases is supposed to be derived, shows the

Warden to be the true source of power by providing that he alone can congregate the lodge, but because this regulation was in 1723 superceded by another declaring that "in the Master's absence, he fills the Chair, even though a former Master be present." In the same category we place the requirement of three black balls to reject a petitioner for affiliation because two who have already attained the rights of membership in that particular lodge, *may* be driven from the lodge by the affiliation of one whom they cannot fellowship.

But if we feel compelled to criticise some of the provisions of this Constitution, we find more pleasure in saying that on the whole it is an admirable instrument and contains provisions that deserve especial commendation. Notably so is the following, because Grand Lodges are not always sufficiently careful to recognize the principle that offending Lodges and individual Masons are under all circumstances entitled to notice and hearing before being dealt with :

"No Lodge shall be erased or its warrant declared forfeited until the Master, or in his absence, the Wardens, shall have been notified in writing of the offence, and shall have been summoned to answer the complaint made."

The following will commend itself to many, like ourselves, who have sat in Grand Lodge with brethren so bewilderingly bedizened that it was hard to determine whether they were walking show-cards for a manufacturing jeweler, or itinerating showman who had strayed in thither without thinking to remove the fac similes of their two-headed and four-legged monstrosities.

"No honorary or other jewel or emblem shall be worn in the Grand Lodge, or any subordinate Lodge, which shall not appertain to, or be consistent with those degrees which are recognized and acknowledged by the Grand Lodge."

The work of our British Columbia brethren has been well done. The proceedings incident to the formation of the Grand Lodge have been correct and unexceptionable, and the emulation with which those composing the Provincial and District Grand Lodges which formerly existed, vied with each other in properly inaugurating the new body, augers well for its future harmony and prosperity. The new Grand Lodge will be promptly recognized by all ; by none, we trust more heartily than by Illinois.

CALIFORNIA.

It is high but deserved praise to say of the volume of proceedings before us, that in quality and style it is up to the California standard.

The Grand Lodge met at San Francisco, Oct. 10, 1871.

The address of Grand Master PRATT is a vigorously written and very able paper. He gives a picture of the condition of the society in the State so frightful that we trust it is overdrawn, and says:

"With the new-fangled dogmas of a loose morality, Masonry must have no intercourse or sympathy; but in the midst of these growing evils—this threatened triumph of vice and immorality—it should stand like the beacon-light on some tall cliff or jutting headland, unshaken and unscathed, in the midst of, yet above and beyond the war of elements,—whose golden sheen shall catch the first glance of the

imperiled wanderer, to light him in peace and safety home. But the lessons of morality must be taught, and this influence on society must be wielded, if at all, by your example rather than by precept—by acts, not words—deeds, not promises to do. You must yourselves obey the moral law in every particular, and be scrupulously observant of all your obligations. The Masonic relation does not require or permit you to shield a brother in the practice of any vice or wrong, and the temples where Justice is proclaimed as a cardinal virtue must never be converted into asylums for criminals.

Imbued with these views of the public and private duties of Masons, I have never hesitated to exercise the power of my official position with prompt and unsparing hand when departures from that standard of excellence have come to my knowledge. I have never felt called upon to deal tenderly with willful and persistent wrong-doers. That is a mistaken notion of Masonic charity which leads to the toleration of vice through a series of months and years, in the hope that, at some indefinite period in the future, reformation may be accomplished. I have but little patience with such treatment of such diseases, and have chosen to bring in requisition the remedies which Masonic jurisprudence affords, to hasten the cleansing of the Masonic household."

After citing cases in which he had compelled reluctant Lodges to punish members guilty of flagrant wrongs, he congratulates the Grand Lodge that the moral advancement of the Fraternity has more than kept pace with its material progress, and says that the system of inspection adopted the previous year had vastly accelerated the work of purifying and reforming, the presence in the Lodges of an officer clothed with the authority of the Grand Lodge and specially charged with the correction of abuses, having unearthed and exposed whatever was reprehensible and led every where to the prompt reformation, or equally prompt expression, of wrong-doers. It had proved efficient, too, in correcting the loose manner of transacting the general business of the Lodges, in bringing about a strict compliance with the regulations of the Grand Lodge and forcing upon those inspected uniformity in the Work and Lectures.

The Grand Master reluctantly recommended that steps be taken to enforce the surrender of wrecked and feeble Lodges where from exhaustion of mines and the departure of population there is no hope of their resuscitation.

He had been frequently asked for instructions how to proceed, and what position to assign to other societies, when they desire to participate, as societies, in funerals conducted by Masonic Lodges. He very properly replied—and we think the same answer applicable to all public Masonic work. "The Masonic funeral service is complete in itself, and permits no interruption or interpolation. Until the Grand Lodge shall take some action, other societies, on such occasions, must be treated as citizens simply, without any recognition of their distinctive character or organizations. When we bury a brother Masonically we must take the precedence, complete our ceremonies, and retire; nothing more—nothing less."

He touches the question of physical qualifications, and though disclaiming any desire for change, leaves the impression that he would favor a relaxation of their present rigid rule but for the difficulty of drawing the line when once the work of modification is entered upon.

He strongly urges that the rule of one ballot for the three degrees be made obligatory on all the Lodges. On this point he justly says :

"By separate ballots you reserve to any member of the Lodge the power to arrest the progress of a candidate at any stage of advancement. This *may* be done, and we know sometimes *is* done, from the most unworthy and unmasonic motives, through caprice, jealousy, or personal ill feeling. I repeat what I said on this subject last year—that after initiation, the candidate has some rights as a Mason, and it is unjust, wrong and cruel, to leave him exposed to this species of Masonic assassination. After initiation he should be stopped only for cause, and the sufficiency of that cause should be determined by the Lodge, and not by some one factious or capricious member."

He adheres to his conclusions of last year, that the case of the Grand Lodge of Quebec was one of rebellion, simple and unqualified. His views upon the merits of the controversy have not changed, but as the current has set rather strongly in favor of recognition and there is little doubt that most of the Grand Lodges on this Continent will soon be in fraternal intercourse with the new Grand Lodge, he questions, while still crying out against any sympathy with insubordination, whether for the Grand Lodge of California alone to place all Masons who now hold allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec under the ban of non-intercourse, might not seem capricious and impracticable, and unpleasantly complicate her relations elsewhere. Without making any other recommendation he urges that something be done at once, and unmistakably.

The Committee on Jurisprudence to whom the subject was referred submitted majority and minority reports both able, and admirable in temper.

The majority report, from the pen of P. G. M. BELCHER, enters into an elaborate argument to show that the Province of Quebec is not sufficiently entitled to the character of an independent State to justify the formation of a Grand Lodge, but that it stands in much the same relation to the British Government that one of our counties stands to the government of the State—liable, at any time, to have its name or its boundaries changed, or to be consolidated with another county, or to be subdivided at the pleasure of the Legislature. Bro. BELCHER, however, fails to point out any particular bit of territory within the Dominion, which possesses the characteristics of an independent State in any higher degree than the Province of Quebec. Yet aside from the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the Grand Lodge of Canada which is soon, probably, to be the Grand Lodge of Ontario, there are two other Grand Lodges—New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—exercising as complete jurisdiction within their own limits as was ever exercised by the Grand Lodge of Canada. If the political status of these provinces is such as to justify the existence of independent Grand Lodges therein, and the whole Masonic world agrees that it is, then the equal independence of Quebec is sufficient justification for the existence of a Grand Lodge there. This then narrows the question down to this: Can a new Grand Lodge be lawfully formed within any territory over which an established Grand Lodge has exercised exclusive jurisdiction without the consent of the latter body, when the territory in which the new Grand Lodge is sought to be established has by a change in its political relations become as independent as the political division where the protesting Grand Lodge exists. The terms of the question itself suggest

the answer. If they did not the long line of unvarying precedents in this country would, and that answer must be in the affirmative.

P. G. M. MARSH, the author of the minority report, shows briefly, but conclusively, we think, that the subdivisions of territory known as the Province of Quebec is sufficiently marked and independent to justify the formation of a Grand Lodge. He then says:

"Whether this proposition be true or not is not the question. The Grand Lodge of Quebec exists. It is a Grand Lodge *de facto*. Whether it is a Grand Lodge *de jure* is a question which, if we should attempt to decide, would accomplish no result. The Grand Lodge of Quebec would still exist, still have its Annual Convocations—its subordinate Lodges performing their Masonic work—and still persist in refusing to submit to any edicts this Grand Lodge might see fit to adopt. The only proposition for us to consider is what action of this Grand Lodge would be for the good of Masonry in general. Viewing the subject in this light, is it not far better to fall into line with the great majority of the American Grand Lodges and take facts as they are, not as we might think they ought to be?"

A motion to adopt the minority report, embracing a resolution of recognition, was lost, and after considerable discussion the whole subject was postponed for one year.

But to return to the Grand Master's address: He pays a high and deserved tribute to Grand Secretary ABELL; congratulates the Craft on the result of their contributions to the Mt. Vernon Fund, which amounted to over one thousand dollars exclusive of Grand Lodge appropriation; and recommends that not only should the Grand Lodge contribute to the San Francisco Board of Relief for the relief of sojourners from foreign jurisdictions, but that Lodges within the jurisdiction should refund the amount expended for the relief of their own members. The support of this far reaching charity falls almost exclusively upon the Craft in San Francisco, and nobly have they sustained it.

The report of Grand Secretary ABELL is a complete epitome of the relations of the Grand Lodge with its Subordinates. He reports that the Grand Master had issued nine dispensations for new Lodges; that on the roll there are one hundred and eighty-four working Lodges, including eleven under dispensation; and that, as for many years past, no Lodge was in arrears for dues, and that the returns from every Lodge had been received.

The report on Correspondence (pp. 100) reviewing the proceedings of forty-three American Grand Lodges, is again from the pen of Bro. WILLIAM HENRY HILL. Illinois receives courteous and extended notice, opening as follows:

"Representatives were present from five hundred and thirty Lodges, numbering, with past and present Grand Officers, seven hundred and twenty-one individuals. A mammoth Grand Lodge truly, and yet, notwithstanding all the Grand Officers, down to Chaplain and Tyler, were elected by ballot, and notwithstanding the great amount of business that must devolve upon such a body, all its work was done in three days! We have several times asked for the secret of such dispatch, but our brethren will not answer. *Do tell us, please!*"

We answered this question in 1869 by citing Bro. HILL to page 188, Ill. Proc. 1868, but as it seems not to have fallen under his observation, we will copy the

matter referred to, first premising that the work in our Grand Lodge, as in all legislative bodies, the Grand Lodge of California, we presume, included, is done mainly by Committees:

"In Illinois, the committees are all appointed for a long time beforehand, and each member is notified to appear for duty at a certain day—say four, three, two, or one—before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, or on the day the Grand Lodge meets, according to the apparent amount of work to be done. The Committees on Appeals and Grievances, Chartered Lodges, Lodges U. D., and Mileage and Per Diem, meet four days beforehand, and in the absence of bustle and confusion, with the ready and intelligent assistance of the Grand Master, Grand Secretary, and his Deputy, proceed steadily and surely with their work. The Committee on Appeals resembles a regular trial court, and every case is thoroughly examined. The Committee on Lodges U. D. have an enormous work; but after settling principles and rules of proceedings, the work is parceled out, and every item of business, usage, or work is thoroughly overhauled, and when ready to report, the Chairman takes Lodge by Lodge, and makes up a terse, clear, and pointed report and table of statistics. The work in Committee on Chartered Lodges is immense, but no point is neglected, and the entire mileage for every officer, committeeman, and Lodge is in readiness. So of all other committees. Everything that can be reported on is ready when the Grand Lodge meets. If all this work were to be carefully and safely done during the sittings of the Grand Lodge, it would take a session of four or five days. By the system now pursued, the revenue, which is less per member than in any other corresponding Grand Lodge, is sufficient to meet expenses, and mileage and per diem, and leave a surplus, while at least one-half of the aggregate time is saved to the persons attending upon Grand Lodge."

Of Bro. ROUNSEVILLE'S Report Bro. HILL says: "It is so concise that it more resembles a dictionary than a report," and continues:

"And here we may remark, that our brethren of the Illinois Grand Lodge have so studied and practised brevity, that they have approached the borders of obscurity. What, for instance, can an outsider, like ourself, learn from such a report as this, which is all that is given in some twenty cases of appeals from the action of subordinate Lodges: 'We recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.' All right we suppose, but occasionally we would like to have a few facts or reasons stated."

In these cases which came up from the Committee on Petitions, the evidence and the parties interested are before the Committee. Where the law is well settled and its requirements are complied with, the Committee does not deem it necessary to traverse the ground in their report over which they have gone in their deliberations to reach their conclusions. The report is first read, then taken up and acted upon *seriatim*. Ample opportunity is given for objection, and if any is made discussion brings out all the facts. Only the action of the Grand Lodge, however, goes upon the record.

Bro. HILL extracts largely from the address of Grand Master REYNOLDS, and from the Oration of Bro. BROMWELL, which he characterizes as "a well written production, rather too metaphysical for the general reader, or hearer; but still containing much of thoughtful suggestion and sound Masonic advice."

In conclusion Bro. HILL intimates that this is his last report, but we are glad to note that the Grand Master did not take the hint and that he still remains chairman of the Committee for another year.

Judging from the proceedings the news of the calamity at Chicago must have reached our California brethren on the morning of the second day of the session. The record of that day shows the following :

“Bro. MORRIS M. ESTEE offered the following :

“*Resolved*, That in view of the fearful calamity which has just befallen our sister city, it is ordered that the entire representative fund of this Grand Lodge, amounting to five thousand dollars, be and is hereby unanimously appropriated for the benefit of the sufferers at Chicago, and that our Grand Master immediately telegraph that amount to the Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, for the purpose indicated.

“Bro. JAMES LAIDLEY, for the purpose of facilitating the dispatch of the aid proposed, offered the following as a substitute for the foregoing :

“*Resolved*, That five thousand dollars, in coin, of the funds of this Grand Lodge now in the hands of the Trustees of the Reserved Fund, be donated and immediately forwarded to the Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, in aid of the sufferers by the late conflagration in Chicago.

“The substitute resolution was accepted by Bro. ESTEE and was referred to the Committee on Finances, by whom it was immediately reported back with the recommendation that it be adopted; and it was unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge.

“Bro. WILLIAM H. HILL offered the following resolution :

“*Resolved*, That, as a further evidence of our practical sympathy, the box of Masonic charity be placed upon the altar at two o'clock, this afternoon, and that the brethren be requested then to cast their offerings therein, as God has blessed and favored them; and that the moneys thus contributed be also transmitted by our Grand Master, without delay, to the Grand Master of Illinois, to be disbursed according to his own judgment, for the relief of destitute Masons and their families.

“Which resolution was adopted.”

At 2 o'clock the contribution box was placed upon the altar and the sum of one thousand and five dollars was found to have been contributed. A telegram announcing the dispatch of \$6,800 in currency was immediately sent to Grand Master CREGIER at Chicago. This is the history of that munificent donation which reached the Grand Master in advance, we believe, of all others, bringing hope to the hearts, and thankful tears to the eyes of many weary and despairing craftsmen. We are sure the heart of every Mason in Illinois was in the telegraphic response of Grand Master CREGIER: “GOD BLESS OUR CALIFORNIA BRETHREN!”

The Committee on Jurisprudence (the Grand Lodge concurring) say that no ballot should be had on a petition when the report of the investigating committee is unfavorable, but that the Master should, upon the reception of such report, declare the candidate rejected; they proposed a constitutional amendment to this effect which was unanimously adopted. Notwithstanding the high character of the Committee from which it emanated and the unanimity with which it was adopted we cannot accept this as good law. If by the ordeal only of the ballot the candidate can be accepted, then by the same ordeal only can he be rejected. We know it is asked—Bro. HILL asks the question in the same connection—“What difference it can make practically? If but *one* of the Committee casts a black ball, the candidate is re-

jected. If *three* say by their report they will, and the whole Lodge *ought* to do so why not take their word for it, and dispense with the formality of a ballot, which, under such circumstances, approaches, if it does not reach the ridiculous?" To the candidate it makes no particular difference, perhaps, how the dissent is expressed that debars him from admission. But it is a matter of some moment whether the common law of Masonry, which gives Lodges the power to accept or reject a candidate and not the Master or a committee, is ignored. Every member has a right "to signify his consent or dissent in his own prudent way," and by universal and immemorial usage that prudent way is held to mean by the use of the white or black ball. He may dissent from the conclusion of the committee that the candidate is unworthy, and he has a right to express that dissent by casting a white ball though every other member casts a black. This he does by the same right by which he expresses, by the use of the black ball, his dissent from a favorable report.

There is, we think, a difference which no sophistry can cover up, between the action of a Lodge in a certain direction and the assumption, however probable, that it will so act.

One point raised by the Committee on Jurisprudence merits a moment's attention. "A ballot," they say, "would be an idle ceremony, because the candidate could not be lawfully initiated if elected. A report that the candidate was unworthy, would as suggested by the Grand Master, be an objection most formally made, which should effectually stay his initiation."

This is not the first time we have seen it claimed that the "right of objection," or the right to stay a candidate by verbal protest, came into existence before the power of objecting by the ballot had been exhausted. We demur, however, emphatically. Verbal protest is a *dernier resort* as shown by the fact that it is of comparatively recent origin, and, like all exceptionable privileges, should be carefully restricted to emergencies where the established rules have failed.

At the rate the "right" is at present waxing it will soon overshadow all others or else break down under the burdens being heaped upon it.

The report of the San Francisco Masonic Board of Relief we learn that aid to the amount of \$151.40 was extended to one brother from Illinois.

Occasionally we find a bit of humor outside of Bro. HILL's Report on Correspondence. The following is from the report of the Committee on Grievances in the case of a brother expelled:

"A witness was called, who stated that it was his recollection that the brother had been reprimanded and suspended upon a like charge before. With this statement, the recollection of the Worshipful Master and one or two of the Commissioners, agreed; and thereupon, 'after due deliberation upon the testimony,' the Commissioners, without expressing any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, rendered the following astonishing verdict:

"In consideration of the fact that Bro. W. B. FUDGE has been once before reprimanded, and also suspended, on a like charge, and remained suspended for at least one year and a half; therefore—

“Resolved, That Bro. WILLIAM BARRINGTON FUDGE be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

“The charge upon which the accused was tried seems to have been practically ignored, and he was expelled for having been punished on a former occasion, the Commissioners probably desiring to give poor FUDGE a taste of all the penalties allotted to Masonic offenses.

The case was remanded for a new trial.

Bro. JOHN M. BROWNE, Grand Orator, delivered a fine oration on “Masonry, its origin, object and effect.” We have already devoted so much space to California that we can not quote from it, as we might with profit to our readers.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, of San Francisco, was elected Grand Master; ALEX. G. ABELL, San Francisco, Grand Secretary.

Eight charters were granted, two dispensations continued, and one Lodge declared extinct.

CANADA.

This volume contains the record of four Special Communications for laying corner-stones, and of the Annual Communication held at Ottawa, where the Grand Lodge met July 12, 1871.

The address of Grand Master STEVENSON is brief, the time which would otherwise have been employed in its preparation having been passed in camp with his fellow soldiers of the Volunteer Militia.

Eighteen new Lodges had been established by Dispensation; two which had long lain dormant were resuscitated; and one seceding Lodge had returned to its allegiance.

Examination shows that in the latter case the Lodge had by vote transferred its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and that Grand Master STEVENSON had granted a dispensation to certain protesting members, authorizing them to work until a duplicate Warrant should be granted.

The Grand Master animadverted on the evils of dual membership, and the initial steps were taken for its abolition. He condemns the too common habit of members of the Fraternity rushing into print to ventilate real or financial grievances, as inconsistent with a proper respect for the institution. He draws a flattering picture of the condition of Masonry in the jurisdiction, which is borne out by the fact that at the preceding semi-annual meeting of the Board of General Purposes not a single case of grievance was presented!

Referring to the Quebec difficulty he sees no reason to change, or even modify, the views heretofore expressed as to the strict legality of the position of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and holds that neither on the score of expediency can any valid arguments be adduced in favor of a separation. Still he recognizes the fact that in one portion of the jurisdiction a number of Lodges and Brethren refuse to acknowledge their sway; that the organization which they have set up has been officially

recognized by some of the Grand Lodges in the United States; and that there exists within their own body a number of active and energetic sympathizers with the seceding movement who lose no opportunity to forward its interests. The Brethren, he thinks, are, in their opinions, divided into five classes. He says:

"Very many Brethren, no doubt, prefer to remain as we are, trusting to time and the good offices of Brethren concerned, to heal, at no distant day, the breaches which have been made in our ranks. Others, again, prefer the idea—the promulgation of which gave rise to all this difficulty—of the formation of a Grand Lodge for the Dominion, with Provincial Grand Lodges in each of the Provinces. A third class see the feasibility of continuing the Grand Lodge of Canada within its present jurisdiction and establishing three or four Provincial or District Grand Lodges for local purposes. A fourth class favor the idea of referring the whole question to arbitration, on principles somewhat similar to the recent International Joint High Commission. While a fifth class advocate the adoption of a measure, whereby permission might be granted by this Grand Lodge to the Lodges in the Province of Quebec to form a Grand Lodge for that Province; to the Lodges in Ontario, to form a Grand Lodge for Ontario; the Grand Lodge of Canada consenting to withdraw jurisdiction from both Provinces, cede her territory to these new Lodges, distribute equitably her funds and property to these, her successors, cancel her warrants, and *cease to exist!* In which of these alternatives lies the best solution of the problem, it is not for me to say. There are, no doubt, difficulties to be overcome in the attempt to carry any one of them into practical operation.

"Candor compels me to say, that, personally, I would greatly prefer the first, and were it not for the elements at work in our midst, I see no reason to doubt of its success in due time. The second calls to our mind the vast extent of this Dominion, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and presents the practical difficulty of the existence of other Grand Lodges within its bounds, whose consent to such an arrangement it might be impossible to obtain. The third, feasible enough, if the Brethren concerned were desirous of acting together in harmony, but there lies the whole difficulty. The fourth seems fair and honorable, but whether it would be accepted by the Brethren who have seceded from us, yet remains to be seen. The fifth plan, if a separation must take place, and if a Grand Lodge can dissolve itself, is undoubtedly a Masonic method of separation, and dissolution without involving either the idea of revolt or secession. Whatever course you see fit to adopt, will doubtless form a precedent for future guidance. How important then that the conclusions you arrive at shall be in accordance with correct Masonic principles, tending to preserve the independence, maintain the sovereignty, and secure the perpetuity of Grand Lodge organizations."

He closes with an eloquent invocation to the Most High.

The reports of the District Deputies sustain the Grand Master's estimate of the flourishing condition of Masonry in the Province. Twenty-two Warrants were issued for new Lodges.

The Report on Correspondence is again from the pen of Bro. E. MITCHELL, reviewing the proceedings of thirty-four American Grand Lodges. Though we find frequent occasion to differ with Bro. MITCHELL and think he is sometimes either hypocritical or goes off at half-cock, he has such a hearty outspoken impatience with shams and dislike for buncombe that we enjoy reading his reports.

The Illinois Proceedings for 1869 and 1870 are included in his review. He makes extracts from Grand Master REYNOLDS' address for 1869—and the Oration

and Report on Correspondence come in for as much praise as they will bear, to say the least.

In reviewing the proceedings of 1870, he justly says that if a man is made a Mason in any lawful Lodge there is no law that authorizes any Lodge to call him clandestine.

He inveighs strongly against the right of a member to exclude a visitor without giving reasons therefor; thinks that while it would not be improper for a number of Brethren, in a secure place, to communicate instruction without opening a Lodge, "yet a Lodge so opened"—a Lodge for instruction—"would be clandestine," which we think is rather "thin;" faults the decision of Grand Master SCOTT, of Iowa, that "no general law of the Subordinate Lodge can divest a Brother of any Lodge privileges either for non-payment of dues or for any other cause" without "a regular trial, finding and judgment," because striking from the roll for non-payment of dues is frequently effected by virtue of a general law, and this he thinks, divests a Brother of some of his privileges, from which it seems Bro. MITCHELL would make the law bend to a practice, rather than make the practice conform to the law.

Finding all his cotemporaries discussing the Canada-Quebec imbroglio, he gives notice at the outset that he will give them a raking shot under the head of Nevada. Accordingly he makes Bro. TAYLOR's report the text, or rather the occasion of his argument. Bro. MITCHELL has the good sense to see that the whole controversy turns upon the question whether the North American Act of 1867 rendered the Province of Quebec unoccupied Masonic territory with such a degree of independence as to give the right to form a Grand Lodge, and very properly considers much that has been written about the irregularity of organization as irrelevant. Bro. MITCHELL makes a long and able argument on the two points mentioned, but we see in it nothing to change our previously expressed opinion that Quebec possesses such a degree of independence as to make the formation of an independent Grand Lodge accord with a long line of precedents in this country.

The Board of General Purposes to whom the Grand Master's address was referred, reported in reference to the Quebec difficulty a series of resolutions re-affirming the principles of Masonic law on which their claim to full jurisdiction was based; regretting that no approach to a restoration of harmony has taken place; declaring that a unanimous desire on the part of the Lodges in Quebec to have that Province set apart as a separate Masonic territory, would at all times have been favorably entertained; providing for a committee to confer with a committee of "the Lodges of Quebec" with a view to the restoration of harmony, and that the suspensions of Masters of Lodges and Masons in the Province be removed.

An amendment was offered that the suspensions be withdrawn; that the Grand Lodge of Quebec be recognized as a duly constituted Grand Lodge; that to it be ceded the whole of the Province of Quebec subject to the condition that all Lodges therein, now in connection with the Grand Lodge of Canada may maintain that connection if they desire, but recommending them all to unite with the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The following substitute was offered and adopted :

“ Resolved, That all the words in the said report after the word ‘adoption’ be struck out and the following words substituted for them : ‘That this Grand Lodge, while re-affirming its former opinion expressed at the Montreal and Toronto meetings, December, 1869, and July, 1870, as to the illegality of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and although no valid reason has ever existed for the disruption of this Grand Lodge in the manner attempted by the said so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, but being desirous of re-establishing peace and good will and harmony amongst all the Masons of Canada, and of preventing further trouble and complications, and being now of opinion that these objects can best be attained by the existence of a Grand Lodge of Quebec properly organized, with the unanimous assent, if possible, and good feeling of all the Masons in that Province ; while at the same time the duties and obligations of this Grand Lodge towards the said loyal Masons should not be disregarded. This Grand Lodge will give up and cede all the territory which it has occupied since 1855 in that part of Canada now constituting the Province of Quebec, making all just and financial settlements, remove all suspensions, and do all such things as may become necessary, so soon as this Grand Lodge receives notice that a settlement or compromise, mutually satisfactory, shall have been effected between the Masons residing in the Province of Quebec, who have been and are now loyal and faithful to this Grand Lodge on one side, and the members of the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec on the other, in such manner as they may decide amongst themselves whilst acting in a true Masonic spirit ; and this Grand Lodge will not, for the present, take any further step or action of any kind whatever concerning the said so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec.’ ”

We regret that the Grand Lodge of Canada did not at once magnanimously take the inevitable step and accord to Quebec full recognition. It is only a question of time

JAMES SEYMOUR, of St. Catharines, was elected Grand Master ; THOMAS B. HARRIS, Hamilton, Grand Secretary.

We are glad to see that the proceedings of the Grand Lodge from its formation are to be reprinted and sold to the Lodges and members at cost.

The next Communication of the Grand Lodge will be held at Hamilton.

A memorial tablet is inserted to SAMUEL D. FOWLER Past Grand Senior Warden.

COLORADO.

The Grand Lodge met Denver, Sept. 26, 1871. Past Grand Master BROMWELL, of Illinois, now a resident of Colorado, officiated as Grand Chaplain, and was afterwards formally introduced to the Grand Lodge.

Grand Master TELLER in his brief address refers to the organization of the Grand Lodge ten years ago. In August 2, 1861, the representatives of three Lodges—one chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kansas and two by the Grand Lodge of Nebraska—met at Golden City and organized the Grand Lodge of Colorado. At the Annual Communication in December, 1861, the membership of the four Subordinate Lodges—another Lodge having been chartered by Kansas after the August Convention, which affiliated with Colorado in December—amounted to sixty-two. Now there were fifteen Lodges on the roll, with a membership of nine hundred and three.

They had lost two Lodges by the organization of the Grand Lodge of Montana, and two had surrendered their charters. He reports the fraternity in a prosperous condition; the Lodges, financially, doing well; and as great a degree of uniformity in the work as could be expected. He had granted two dispensations for new Lodges.

Referring to the fact that he had served as Grand Master one-half the period of the existence of the Grand Lodge. He says:

"I have at all times felt the importance of commencing right in a new jurisdiction like ours; the necessity of strict Masonic discipline among the members; and I have realized that the first ten years of our existence as a Grand Lodge, would in a great measure, determine the character of this Grand Body in the future.

"I have found it often better to reprove than to praise, and I have with some of the Brethren, obtained a character for fault finding and reproof; with being too conservative; with going too slow; as not being anxious enough to multiply Lodges in the jurisdiction; as lacking in sympathy with the Brethren in the sparsely settled districts; as not willing to give the facilities for Lodge gatherings near their homes. I have endeavored while serving you as Grand Master, to discourage the formation of weak Lodges. I have pointed out to you before, the danger of creating weak and unhealthy Lodges, and I trust you will pardon me if I repeat what I have before said on this subject. In a new jurisdiction it is but natural that the Brethren should desire to see the number of Lodges increased, and in a country so new as ours, it is frequently quite impossible to say what the future of many of the small towns may be. The Brethren confident of the future of their place, will petition the Grand Master for a dispensation to open a Lodge. The Grand Master, with better opportunities for observation, uninfluenced by local considerations, can readily see that the interests of the Fraternity do not require the formation of a Lodge in that place, and by refusing, often pains those whom he would gladly please. The expense attendant on the support of a Lodge is so great in this jurisdiction that a Lodge is sometimes rendered a burden instead of a benefit to the Brethren who compose it, and there is danger in such a case, that when a petition is presented, the Brethren will think more of the advantage to be derived by the candidate's election, financially, than the qualifications which should recommend him to be a Mason. It is impossible for a small Lodge, embarrassed by debt, to do justice to the Fraternity at large, and I trust the Brethren will bear this in mind, and that no applications will be made for dispensations when it is not very evident a good healthy Lodge can be sustained."

This extract is enough, we think, to demonstrate the wisdom of our Colorado Brethren in keeping the writer at their head for another year.

Grand Secretary PARMELEE was received as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Two Charters were granted.

In the afternoon session of the First Day we find the following:

"Upon invitation of the Grand Master, H. P. H. BROMWELL, of Illinois, addressed the Grand Lodge, paying a glowing tribute to Colorado Masonry, and gave an eloquent testimonial of the great and high aims and deeds of Masonry at large."

HENRY M. TELLER, of Central City, was elected Grand Master; ED. C. PARMELEE, Georgetown, Grand Secretary.

In lieu of a report on Correspondence we find the following:

"The undersigned, your Committee on Foreign Correspondence, would beg to

say that an unusual amount of personal business of late having so engrossed my attention as to render it impossible to submit for your consideration a report.

"Hoping for your indulgence in this matter, I have the honor to be
Fraternally yours, &c.,

W. D. ANTHONY, *Chairman of Committee.*"

The position of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances is a sinecure in Colorado; no business was brought before it.

The question of recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec was again referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, with instructions to report next year.

Colorado does not agree with California as to the effect of an unfavorable report on a petition for the degrees. The By-Laws expressly state that in such cases "the report shall not be considered a rejection, and the ballot shall be spread."

We find the following among the Standing Resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That no Lodge in this jurisdiction shall knowingly hereafter cognize as a Mason any citizen of Colorado who shall hereafter be made a Mason outside of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, during his citizenship, unless by permission of the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he resided."

In this we think the Grand Lodge has transcended its powers. It cannot declare a Mason clandestine who has been made in a lawful Lodge. However censurable the Lodge may be which has made him, he has acquired Masonic rights of which he cannot be justly deprived without a trial by his peers, and to such a trial no general rule bears any semblance.

CONNECTICUT.

The volume opens with the proceedings of a Special Communication, held at New Haven, December 6, 1871, when Grand Master GOULD, assisted by the Grand Lodge, laid the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple.

The Annual Communication was held at Hartford, May 8, 1872. We quote the opening sentence of the Grand Master's Address, as indicating his style when he cuts loose from the details of business:

"Under the law of our Supreme Grand Master, decay is followed by a new combination of matter, and after death comes the resurrection. So when winter has wrapped the earth in his icy mantle, we look forward with faith and hope to the time when Nature will again awake to a new and fresher life. So with the advent of genial May, 'when Spring unlocks the flowers to paint the laughing soil,' we come up from our respective localities to hold our Grand Communication—the General Assembly of Masons. The very season impresses upon our hearts its soft and balmy influences, and teaches us to meet, act and part with cheerful, genial and kindly feelings for one another, and for the whole brotherhood. The warm sunlight streaming down upon the quickening earth; the swelling buds and spreading leaves; the love songs of the birds, which even the noise and hum of the busy city cannot entirely shut out from our ears; all these are so many symbols of, and incentives to, that harmony which should pervade our hearts and govern our deliberations. With thanksgiving, then, we come together to-day, with but one sad thought to mar the unalloyed pleasure of our meeting."

The sad thought alluded to was suggested by the death of Past Grand Master

DAVID E. BOSTWICK. He was buried with Masonic honors, and an appropriate memorial tablet is inserted in the Proceedings.

The Grand Master reports the year as one of general prosperity and harmony among the Lodges. But four decisions were considered of sufficient importance to report. Three of these are only of local interest, the other we copy:

"I also decided that Sec. 28 of our by-laws does not apply to the case of a non-affiliated Mason, who may be employed as counsel by a brother on trial, the right to have counsel being only restricted, so far that such counsel must be a Mason."

If, as we infer, Sec. 28 refers to visiting by non-affiliates, we think the discrimination of the Grand Master is just. Like all others in like situation he had been uselessly bored by numerous questions on points fully covered by their printed code. He had granted two dispensations for new Lodges. Apropos of having been compelled to decline many invitations to visit Lodges on festive and other occasions, he says:

"It is estimated in the Great Light, that marrying a wife or buying a yoke of cattle was not a valid excuse among our ancient brethren when bidden to a feast, but I am sure, that had any of our ancient Grand Masters, even King Solomon himself, been the editor of a daily newspaper, he would have been promptly excused for almost any short-comings. At all events, it is certain that the former excuses sink into insignificance when compared with the latter!"

Under the head of "Masons at Sight," he says:

"In the month of July last, the officers, and several members of St. John's Lodge, No. 3, represented to me that two gentlemen of worth and high social standing, whose temporary residence was in Connecticut, but who were legal residents of New York, Messrs. Henry C. Baldwin and Robert Livingston, were desirous to receive the degrees of Masonry in that Lodge, and had procured the regular consent of the proper authority therefor; but that owing to a by-law of St. John's Lodge, suspending its meetings during the summer, no stated communication could be held to receive or act upon their petitions until so late that business engagements would prevent their obtaining the degrees. Having made thorough inquiries into the facts, and the characters of the proposed candidates, and becoming entirely satisfied that the brethren of St. John's Lodge were unanimously desirous that they should be made Masons, and become members of that Lodge, I determined, at the request of the officers of the Lodge, to exercise the highest and most responsible prerogative of the office with which you honored me, and make these gentlemen Masons at sight. Accordingly, I invited the brethren to meet me at Masonic Hall, in Bridgeport, on the evening of August 11th, A. L. 5871, when and where I opened an emergent Lodge of Master Masons in ample form, the Grand Master presiding, and assisted by the necessary officers, and a large number of brethren. The object of the meeting was stated, and a Lodge of Entered Apprentices was then opened, and the two gentlemen mentioned were initiated in due and ancient form, after which the Lodge was closed."

On the afternoon of a subsequent day they were passed, and in the evening raised in the same manner; as soon as they could do so they affiliated with St. John's Lodge. While we do not question the prerogative of the Grand Master to make Masons at sight, and think that in this case the *manner* of their making was unquestionable, we confess that we are unable to reconcile the Grand Master's action in making Masons of legal residents of a sister jurisdiction, with his own decision, as follows:

"I decided in several cases, that a candidate, who had not been a resident of the State one year, could not be received, *and that the Grand Master could not properly dispense with a jurisdictional requirement of the Grand Lodge.*"

The italics are ours.

The prerogative of making Masons at Sight is, if not identical with it, so nearly allied to the dispensing power that we do not see how they can be separated. In this case we agree with the written decision rather than the act.

The Grand Master acted with great promptness and energy on the receipt of the news of the great fire, issuing a circular to the constituent Lodges on the following day, and gave his personal attention to raising money, and buying tools and clothing for the sufferers. In addition to the funds sent through the Grand Master, many of the Lodges sent aid directly to Chicago and to the sufferers in Michigan and Wisconsin. The total amount sent to the Northwest was \$3,681.03.

Two Charters were granted, and one petition for a new Lodge refused.

Only one appeal came up and that was of a trivial nature.

LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, of Greenwich, was elected Grand Master; JOSEPH K. WHEELER, Hartford, Grand Secretary.

A Committee was appointed to report on the general subject of invasion of jurisdiction, and to devise means for enforcing decrees of non-intercourse, and the more certain protection of Grand Lodges in their jurisdictional rights.

The Report on Correspondence is again from the pen of Grand Secretary WHEELER. It is a concise review of the proceedings of forty-two American Grand Lodges, marked by the same courtesy and clearness which have characterized its predecessors from the same source.

Illinois is fraternally noticed. Quoting the remarks which, while reviewing the Connecticut Proceedings last year, we made relative to striking from the roll, he says:

"If the brother is laboring under the delusion that it is the practice in Connecticut to strike from the roll of membership, for the non-payment of dues, *without* due notice, and giving the brother a full opportunity for defense, we wish he would speedily rid his mind of any such idea; for such is not our practice. We also concur in his opinion, that a brother, when struck from the roll, has been deprived of a portion of his Masonic rights; and that is just what is intended. This deprivation, however, does not operate any further than the rights which inure to a brother, in consequence of Lodge membership; and his Masonic standing is not interfered with. It seems to us, there can no more harm grow out of the practice, than that of voluntary dismission, which is so prevalent in many jurisdictions; and, oftentimes, for the purpose of not being obliged to pay dues. We think, after all, that striking from the roll when due notice has been given, amounts to nothing more than voluntary dismission. One goes out because he don't wish to pay dues, and the other because he won't."

We were not at that time laboring under the delusion referred to, nor were our comments aimed at the Grand Lodge of Connecticut. We quoted the language of its Committee on Jurisprudence, because it was an authoritative declaration from a highly respectable source as to the status of Masons stricken from the rolls,

a question just then being mooted in several jurisdictions where the practice obtained. Our animadversions on "the practice of summarily striking from the roll" were intended to be general in their character, and were based on the ground that it was an evasion of the just law that no Mason can be deprived of any portion of his rights, without notice, after the fact, and an opportunity for defence. The general policy of striking from the roll—for we do not deny the right—is to be discussed on other grounds, as the remarks of Bro. WHEELER well show.

Bro. SMITHERS, of Nova Scotia, having said, "If three Master Masons may form a Lodge of Master Masons, surely they can transact business and do work." Bro. WHEELER subjects the proposition, as is his wont, to the test of common sense, as follows:

"We fail to see how *three* can conduct the work of the Lodge, and do it properly. It is said that three anciently constituted a Lodge of Master Masons, and great stress is laid upon this, in determining the proper number to conduct the business of the Lodge. If only three are necessary, it seems to us that the same number should be all that is necessary to form a new Lodge, or to retain the charter after being formed. Why require seven Master Masons to form a Lodge, or to retain the same, and allow three to undertake to do what they cannot, and do it properly? We must bear in mind that a Lodge of the present day is not what it was in ancient times, when three constituted a Lodge of Master Masons, and that the labors conducted may reasonably be supposed to be very different. We, therefore, believe that no Lodge should be opened for work or business, unless there be seven present."

In the following he somewhat elaborates an idea expressed by Grand Master Clark, of Oregon:

"When we consider, for a moment, that there are so many questions answered by Grand Masters, which are reported as their *decisions*, that are nothing more nor less than the regulations of the Grand Lodge already adopted, we can look upon it only as a stunning rebuke to those Masons who are constantly asking questions of the Grand Master, which are sufficiently explained in the Grand Lodge regulations, to be interpreted by any one of sufficient intelligence to preside over the sons of light; and a little egotistical on the part of Grand Masters, who report such answers as decisions."

DELAWARE.

The Grand Lodge met at Wilmington, June 27, 1871.

Grand Master McCABE, after congratulating the Grand Lodge that during the last twelve months death had not entered its portals, proceeds to a detailed report of his official acts. The address is mostly of local interest, if we except frequent reference to banquetings, valuable as indicating the conservative tendencies of our Delaware brethren. Verily, in this they stick to the "good old ways."

The Grand Master had delivered several public addresses during the year. If the eloquent discourse delivered on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple at Wilmington—published elsewhere in this volume—be taken as a sample, we see no reason why ignorance of the Institution, or other than exalted ideas of its character, should prevail among the "Blue Hen's chickens."

Of the new Temple, the Grand Master says: "It will be one of the chief orna-

ments of the city of Wilmington, and a subject of just and legitimate pride to the Craft throughout the State."

The record of the Grand Master's official acts is in the form of a diary. Under date of Jan. 12, we find the following :

"JANUARY 12. Received a letter from the Secretary of a clandestine Lodge, to which, of course, I made no reply."

Later—and "here's richness for you"—we find this :

"It will be remembered that I have alluded, under date of January 12th, 1871, to a letter received from the Secretary of a clandestine Lodge, to which I made no reply. Several others from the same source have shared the same fate. The regulations of the Grand Lodge now, (and I trust they ever will remain) adopted June, 1867, (article 17) declare "that no Lodge, or individual Mason, shall hold communion or fellowship with any society or body professing or claiming as such, to be Masonic, except such as are *recognized* and *acknowledged* by this Grand Lodge. Any disregard, violation or infraction of this regulation, will subject the party or parties to expulsion." We recognize and acknowledge but one Grand Lodge in this Jurisdiction; "any other body claiming recognition, whether spurious, or deriving authority from a foreign Jurisdiction, is unknown, and clandestine. Should any member of this Grand Lodge, or of any subordinate Lodge in this Jurisdiction, so far forget his obligations to Masonry, and the laws of the Grand Lodge, as to visit, affiliate or *correspond* with any clandestine Lodge, or any individual or individuals connected therewith, he is subject to expulsion, and it will be the duty of every good and true Mason, upon ascertaining that any member of the Craft has so done, to report him for discipline."

We copied the regulation referred to above, last year, with the avowed intention of suggesting the equal propriety of interdicting the making of Masons of women, idiots, and other inhibited classes, from which we were only deterred by the timely recollection that a similar buncombe deliverance stood among our own "Resolutions in Force." We should have had an additional reason for holding our hand could we have foreseen that our Most Worshipful Delaware brother would use it for a shield to protect himself from the pestiferous paper pellets of these lost tribes who are groping about in a vain attempt to find some path leading back to the patrimony from which their fathers strayed or were driven. We might have been sure that our Delaware brethren would devise some plan to circumvent the clandestine chirographers who would rudely disturb their slumbers, but who could have foreseen that it would take this shape? Our regret that it could not be foreseen is not for ourselves alone, but for a dozen Grand Lodges who have unwillingly violated the law; for Bro. Gardner, and a score of reviewers who have wasted a world of writing because some slow-working mind failed, at the critical moment, to evolve the idea of chucking the clandestine correspondence into the waste-basket!

The Report on Correspondence is from the pen of Bro. J. THOMAS BUDD, who condenses what he has to say of the proceedings of twenty-six Grand Lodges into three pages. Bro. BELL, being, the Committee think, in the expression of his opinion of Delaware, and some of her decisions, "about as hard as the granite of his native hills," they invite him to come down into their "genial climate and get thawed out and eat peaches." The receipt of the Illinois Proceedings for 1870, is acknowledged.

J. COLLINS McCABE, of Middletown, was elected Grand Master; J. P. ALLMOND, Wilmington, Grand Secretary.

The volume contains the proceedings of five special Communications for various purposes.

At the Communication of February, 1871, convened to receive the report of the Committee on Constitution, we learn that after the Grand Secretary had read the report of the Committee, "the Grand Lodge was declared 'at ease.'"

At the same Communication Union Lodge extended to the Grand Lodge an invitation to a banquet, "which," the Grand Secretary naively adds, "was of course accepted."

On the 20th of April, 1871, the Grand Lodge laid the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple at Wilmington, when Grand Master McCABE delivered the address to which we have already alluded. A grand banquet followed at which Gov. PONDER and other distinguished guests were present.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The volume before us contains the records of no less than six communications—all held at Washington.

Stated Communication January 11, 1871. The Grand Lodge refused to adopt a new manual, on the ground that it would necessitate a change in much of the esoteric work, as now understood, thus imposing much labor without any real corresponding benefit.

The following proposed amendment to the Constitution was rejected:

"But when objection is made to the passing or raising of a Brother, if, at the end of one year, the objection is still persisted in, the Brother objected to may, upon the recommendation of the three first officers and four members of the Lodge, apply to another Lodge within this jurisdiction for advancement or raising, as the case may be."

On the same subject the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That when a Brother has been elected to receive the Fellow Craft's or Master Mason's degrees in a Lodge, and an objection is entered to his receiving it by a member of the Lodge in good standing, the degree shall not be conferred upon the Brother so long as the objection shall remain; but should the Brother who made the objection cease to be a member of the Lodge from any cause, the objection shall fall and the Brother be entitled to have the degree conferred upon him, unless the objection shall be renewed by a member in good standing in the Lodge."

Special Communication March 8, 1871. The proceedings were mainly incident to the presentation to the Grand Lodge of a portrait of the late Grand Master FRENCH.

Special Communication, April 10, 1871. This Communication was the occasion of the reception and banquet given to the EARL DE GREY and Ripon, Grand Master of Masons in England.

Our brethren of the District determined to give the affair a national character,

and every Grand Master in the United States was invited, many of whom were present in person, others by proxy, as were also Bro. STYLEMAN LE STRANGE, of England, and W. Bro. Lord TENTERDEN, Secretary of the High Commission of which EARL DE GREY was the head.

After the Grand Masters of the various American jurisdictions, and Bro's LE STRANGE and Lord TENTERDEN, had been received with appropriate honors, Past Grand Master DONALDSON and R. W. Bro. GIBBS, Senior Grand Warden, entered, accompanied by the Grand Master of Masons of England, who was introduced by the former, received with the Grand Honors, and welcomed by Grand Master STANSBURY in a singularly felicitous speech. We quote from the proceedings:

Most Worshipful Sir:

"In the name of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and speaking for the entire Craft in this jurisdiction, as well as for the many brethren from other jurisdictions who have united with us on this occasion, I tender you a sincere and cordial Masonic welcome.

"This is the first instance in the history of American Freemasonry in which an opportunity has been afforded to the fraternity to extend Masonic hospitality to the Grand Master of Masons at once of our mother jurisdiction and of our mother country; and we deem ourselves fortunate in being the first to have the privilege of expressing thus directly the cordial sentiments which, as Masons, we entertain for our brethren of England. We are glad to acknowledge, both personally and Masonically, the tie which binds us to the country from which our forefathers for the most part came, from which we received our original Masonic charters and instructions, and whence we have derived, not only much of what is valuable in our system of public law and polity, but a common inheritance in a charming literature, and a history illustrated by devotion to the rights of man and the principles of sound constitutional liberty.

"We trust that your sojourn in the United States may be agreeable to yourself and useful to the cause of peace, and that among the kindly recollections of your future life may remain the memory of the fraternal greetings of your Masonic brethren in America. You will now accept a seat in the Grand East.

"At the close of the address the EARL DE GREY was escorted to a seat on the right of the Grand Master in the Grand East.

"The Masanic Choir, conducted by Bro. E. S. HOLMES, then chanted a song of welcome to the honored guest.

REPLY OF EARL DE GREY.

"EARL DE GREY, in response, spoke as follows:

"MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRETHREN: I trust that you will permit me to return you my most grateful thanks for the very kind and truly fraternal welcome which you have given to me on this occasion. I assure you, sir, I esteem it a great honor to have been thus received by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia; an honor which I am well aware I owe, not to my personal merits, but to the fact, the important and significant fact, that I am the representative of the Grand Lodge of England—a Mason, however unworthy, whom they have been pleased to honor with the highest mark of their confidence. And, sir, I esteem it a most fortunate occasion—fortunate for me as an individual, and fortunate for Masonry in both countries—that there should at length have taken place so close a union between Masonry in America and Masonry in England, as that you should now, for the first time, as you tell me, sir, receive within the walls of this important Grand Lodge the Grand Master

of English Masons. We all know that fraternity is the first principle of Masonry; and, therefore, it is that all must rejoice at everything which tends to bind more closely together the Masons of different nations and of different countries.

"I, sir, esteem myself very happy, indeed, to have had it in my power to attend here to-night. I shall carry from this Grand Lodge a most grateful recollection of your kindness. I shall make it my first duty to tell my brethren in England of the magnificent reception which has been accorded to their Grand Master to-night. And I am confident that I do not misinterpret the feelings with which they will receive that information, when I say, that they will indeed rejoice that a first step—and I trust it is but a first step—should thus have been taken to a closer and more intimate union between American and English Masons, [applause;] a union which, for my part, I have always believed, and now believe more strongly, cannot be too close and fraternal. [Continued applause.]"

After more music, the Grand Lodge was called off and each brother present was introduced to the distinguished guest.

The Grand Lodge was then closed.

An elegant banquet followed. After the cloth was removed, the Grand Master caused the hall to be purged of all except Master Masons, after which a Table Lodge was opened in due form.

After a few eloquent words of welcome from the Grand Master, the Grand Secretary read letters from Grand Masters who were unavoidably absent, among them the following:

FROM THE EAST OF THE M. W. GRAND LODGE

A., F. AND A. MASONS, ILLINOIS,

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,

CHICAGO, April 6, 1871.

"DEAR SIR AND M. W. BROTHER: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to be present on the occasion of a Banquet to be given by the M. W. Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia to our M. W. brother, the Right Honorable the EARL DE GREY and Ripon. It is with sincere regret that I am obliged to deny myself the great pleasure it would afford to join you on so interesting an occasion; yet I beg to assure you the invitation is justly appreciated, not only for the distinguished mark of respect thus extended to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, but also for the honor and pleasure it affords us to participate with the craftsmen of the District of Columbia in extending a fraternal welcome to your noble guest, the Grand Master of England, the representative a grand jurisdiction from whence comes the "trestle-board" upon which are laid down plans revered by Masons throughout the world, and by which the five hundred thousand craftsmen of America are governed in their labors of executing the work upon the great moral temple of Freemasonry, which shall endure for all time.

Be pleased, Most Worshipful Sir, to present to your distinguished guest, to the officers of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and to the Committee, our fraternal regards, and accept for yourself assurances of the highest respect of,

Yours, truly and fraternally,

DEWITT C. CREGIER.

"HON. C. F. STANSBURY, G. M. A., F. and A. Masons District of Columbia, Chairman Committee."

The Grand Master then introduced the invited guests, each guest rising as his name was called, and the Grand Honors were given them with great enthusiasm.

The regular toasts followed, after which EARL DE GREY in a few appropriate words proposed the health of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, to which Grand Master STANSBURY responded.

Semi-annual Communication, May 10, 1871. The proceedings are entirely of local interest if we except the speech of the Grand Master on presenting Past Grand Master DONALDSON with a Past Grand Master's jewel, and the reply of the recipient. Both were eloquent.

Annual Communication, Nov. 8, 1871.

The address of the Grand Master is brief. Death had entered few of their doors; they had been spared the disasters and calamities which have befallen some other portions of our country; peace and harmony have reigned, and not a ripple of discord had disturbed the even flow of their Masonic career. After such a year it was the happy privilege of the Grand Master to have little to report.

In the District the Grand Officers visit all the Lodges during the year, and for three years at each Grand Visitation some brother, at the request of the Grand Master, delivers an address. The Grand Master eulogizes the system as having developed the talent of their members, encouraged study and a desire for self-improvement, led to more exalted and correct views of Masonry, and contributed largely to the brotherly feeling which now remains supreme in the jurisdiction. As connected with this subject of education he urges greater attention to the Library, and subsequent proceedings show that his excellent advice was not lost. He also recommended the appointment of a committee on the history of Masonry in the District. Illinois Masons will always remember with what promptness and liberality our brethren of the District came to the rescue in our hour of trial. Alluding to the destruction of Chicago, the Grand Master says:

"When the news reached our city I immediately called a mass meeting of the fraternity, which was held in the Temple on the evening of October 11. Fifteen hundred dollars were paid in on that occasion for the relief of our suffering brethren; and the sum was subsequently increased to \$2,868.40, which was conveyed, by a special committee, to Chicago, and handed over to the Grand Master of Masons of Illinois. The committee was received with the greatest courtesy and kindness by the Grand Master and other brethren of Chicago, who accepted our contribution with every expression of appreciation of the promptitude with which it was offered and the fraternal feeling in which it had its motive. Since the return of the committee a further sum has been collected, which it is expected will be considerably increased by the proceeds of the concert to be given on the 16th instant by the Masonic Choir for the benefit of the same benevolent object.

"Our thanks are due to Hon. JOHN W. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and to D. W. CALDWELL, Superintendent of the road from Columbus to Chicago, for their liberality and courtesy in providing free transportation for our offerings, and passes to and from Chicago for the members of our Relief Committee."

Very few important questions of Masonic law and usage had been submitted to him. Such decisions as he gives are clear and sound, but embrace nothing not well settled in this jurisdiction. He gives the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District a strong endorsement.

The Grand Lodge adopted the report of a committee appointed to confer with a

committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, of the District, on the question of the right to take precedence on funeral occasions, the latter claiming that the courtesy was due to them in cases where the deceased was more prominent in their organization than in the Masonic. The committee say :

" Having considered the proposition, your committee concluded to go no further in the matter, but to report to the Grand Lodge, that in their opinion the question of courtesy on such occasions belongs exclusively to the Worshipful Master of the Lodge having charge of the funeral, and with whom they suggest the matter should be left entirely, believing that the interests and reputation of the fraternity will be properly protected by them, and that a W. Master is fully authorized to extend such courtesy when the circumstances of the occasion would render it advisable and proper to do so."

C. F. STANSBURY was elected Grand Master ; C. W. HANCOCK, Grand Secretary.

Installation Communication, Dec. 27, 1871.

On being installed the Grand Master delivered a brief address.

The Report on Correspondence was submitted by Bro. W. R. SINGLETON. It is a lengthy and careful review of the proceedings of forty-five American Grand Lodges.

Bro. SINGLETON is a Mason of the "old, *old* school," but his writings display a virility that we boys may well envy.

Barring a little testiness at reviewers who he thinks go off at half-cock relative to the position of his Grand Lodge on the "making" of sojourners, and his evident familiarity with Masonic events when some of us were in swaddling clothes, there is nothing in his review to banish the suspicion that he is quizzing us when he talks about his "age." The whole paper is frank, outspoken, fraternal.

He thinks the number of cases of appeals which have to be dealt with by Grand Lodges forcibly illustrates the necessity of selecting for Lodge officers those who will study the common law as well as the ritual of Masonry, and we guess he hit one nail on the head there.

Of Traveling Certificates from which Grand Master BROWN, of Kansas, thinks some possible good might come, he says :

" This question has been agitated occasionally ever since we first saw the 'light in Masonry,' and is yet one open to discussion. The certificate system cannot be any safer, without the traveling passsword, and quarterly, which originated with it ; and they *all* belong to another and independent Order, and Masonry has nothing whatever to do with them. They are most excellent in their place, and when brought into our Ancient and Honorable Order, they must be the result of theft—and unfortunately there are many other *stolen* goods to be found in our midst, and the sooner we get rid of them the sooner shall we return to our first love, and have Ancient Masonry and *her* landmarks in their purity and simplicity."

Taking for his text some remark of Bro. BARKLEY reflecting upon the position of the Grand Lodge of the District in regard to the initiation of sojourners, Bro. SINGLETON launches out vigorously against those who have animadverted upon the course of his Grand Lodge because they have misunderstood its position. We

therefore copy the famous 22d Section of Art. XX of the Constitution, which held the germ of the trouble. It read as follows :

“Every Lodge is prohibited from initiating, passing or raising any one not a citizen of this District until due inquiry shall have been made of the Lodge nearest his place of residence, and a sufficient time allowed for an answer to be received under the *seal* of the Lodge addressed: *Provided*, That this is not designed to prohibit any person from being initiated, passed or raised, even after such due inquiry is made and answer received, except the latter contains such tangible objections as would of themselves operate in the case of a permanent citizen of this jurisdiction.’ ”

Grand Master DONALDSON told his Grand Lodge that it occupied in this matter the anomalous position of ignoring what was “recognized as a settled point of Masonic law by every other Grand Lodge in this country.” Accordingly an amendment was offered which if adopted would have placed the Grand Lodge in accord with other American Grand Lodges. We copy it together with the comments of Bro. SINGLETON immediately following :

“Strike out section 22 of article 20, and insert the following: ‘Section 20. Every Lodge is prohibited from initiating, passing or raising any one not a citizen of this District without first having received the consent of the Lodge nearest his place of residence, *under seal*.’ ”

“This amendment was not adopted, nor the other one alluded to as having been offered by Brothers LARNER and DANIELS; but finally, in 1870, the following was adopted, and now is part of the Constitution, viz: ‘Art. 20, Sec. 22. Every Lodge is prohibited from initiating any one not a resident of this District for a period of twelve months, without first having received the consent of the Lodge nearest his place of residence, *under seal*.’ And we leave the text for Brother BARKLEY to find out where this one differs from the others previously rejected.”

Now we do not desire to be hypocritical, and we think we are not obnoxious to such a charge in saying that the germ of the difficulty still remains. By rejecting the first amendment the Grand Lodge refused to abandon the ground on which it claims the right to make Masons of the *citizens* of other States. The clause, “not a resident of this District for a period of twelve months,” does not touch the point at all, because many persons reside in the District for years and still retain their citizenship elsewhere. The intimation that the rejected and adopted amendments are equivalent in terms, is “too thin.” If a person had become a *bona fide* citizen of the District the point in asking “the consent of the Lodge nearest his (former) place of residence” would be entirely lost.

The Lodge referred to only has jurisdiction over a profane while his *home* remains within its territorial limits; on his permanent removal it ceases at once, and as absolutely as if he had never existed.

Bro. SIMONS having said of the doctrine that no Lodge can be opened without the actual presence of the warrant. “Such is the general law, but we would be glad to have some one give us a valid reason for it,” we remarked in 1869, “Don’t we wish he may get it?” Bro. SINGLETON quotes Bro. TAYLOR’s remarks in reply :

“Some inquisitive candidate might be curious enough to desire information as to whether he was about to be initiated in a regular or clandestine Lodge; and a visitor might claim the *right* to inspect the charter of the Lodge at the *place where the Lodge is holden*, before submitting to an examination.”

He then comments as follows :

"We ask what constitutes a Lodge? Let the answer settle the question. If the charter be not with the other elements, there can be no legitimate results. If one portion be sufficient, so must the other be. And the charter alone, or combined with either of the others, would likewise be sufficient in presence to constitute a Lodge."

Suppose we let the answer to Bro. SINGLETON's question settle the main question. The trouble is it don't stay settled. If the constructive presence of the charter is not sufficient at the moment of opening, neither is it at any other moment; and if a visitor *should* claim the right to inspect the instrument, and it should be sent out to him, would the Lodge cease to be?

We have attended many Masonic funerals, yet have never seen the charter carried to the grave. Did we labor under a delusion when we supposed that the Lodge was present? Manifestly our practice affords a different answer than that suggested by the theorizing of our brethren. Illinois is included in this review. We quote the following in reference to our proceedings lest the fact alluded to should have escaped the notice of Bro. HILL in his efforts to find out how we crowd so much business in so short a period of time :

"Pending the election of Grand Officers, while the votes were being counted for the various offices, motions and resolutions were offered and passed upon, which certainly is an admirable plan of dispatching business, and relieves the tediousness of the usual method of voting, or rather the time passed in counting the votes."

Of Bro. ROUNSEVILLE's Report, he says :

"They say of our proceedings of November 2, 1869: 'Very little business was done except to receive the report of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence and the address of the Grand Master. The latter was brief, and the former the reverse of that virtue, occupying some one hundred and twenty-five pages of the proceedings, of which seven are devoted to the G. L. of Illinois.' Now, brethren, this is too bad, after P. G. Master STANSBURY gave you the benefit of seven long pages you should so characterize his effort to place before the members of our *little* jurisdiction the results of the labors of all the large and largest sisters, so that we who do so *little* at our own Communications may learn from the outside world what our enlightened craft are doing for the benefit of the human race. No, brethren of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the great Prairie State, we will not let you off so easily. Change your plan; commit this work to one man, and we warrant you he cannot find it in his heart to boil down ten thousand pages into twenty-six."

At the risk of being reduced to a fraction of a man by the logic of our brother's closing proposition, we must take space enough to notice his very elaborate and complete table of statistics. The labor of preparing it must have been enormous, and as we contemplate it our heart goes out in sympathy for our Deputy Grand Secretary who is doing a similar service for us.

In addition to the usual information given in the more elaborate of such tables, he gives the area of each Grand Jurisdiction; the total population; the white population and the ratio of members to each.

The ratio in the United States of membership to population averages 1 to 76.7; highest in Maine, 1 to 33.3; lowest in West Virginia, 1 to 207.8. The ratio in Illinois is above the average, being 1 to 70.

FLORIDA.

The Grand Lodge met at Jacksonville, February 13, 1872.

After a brief reference to the true designs of Masonry, Grand Master PASCO, in his address, proceeds to the details of his official work.

Four dispensations for new Lodges had been granted during the year. If, as it appears they are, some of the older Lodges are in a languishing condition from lack of zeal among the officers and members—some of the younger ones have a surplus that will make a fair average; for instance:

“A somewhat peculiar case came before me from Dawkins Lodge, No. 60. There had been some delay in organizing this Lodge, which received its charter at our last Grand Annual Communication, and the brother named as Master, and who had acted as such under the dispensation which first authorized the forming of the Lodge, called the Lodge together and conferred some degrees before the officers were installed. The candidates had taken the degrees in good faith, and the installation ceremonies were soon after duly observed. I was satisfied that the brother had only been over zealous, and had intended to infringe none of our ancient laws, and after exhorting him to exercise more discretion and caution for the future, I granted a dispensation to heal his work.”

Among other things the Grand Master decided that should a Master be satisfied that a candidate is likely to be an element of discord in his Lodge, or that he is objectionable to an absent brother who intends to oppose his admission, he should not permit any undue advantage to be taken of the accidental or temporary absence of such brother, or of the Lodge being thinly attended, but should postpone the ballot until a reasonable opportunity is given for a full one; that it is a safe rule in these days, though of doubtful antiquity, that a candidate should be able to read and write. Further:

1. “A Lodge does not possess any summary power to expel a brother for contempt. Its jurisdiction in such cases is acquired from the Constitution, and the provisions there established must be carried out.

2. “A brother under charges should not be excluded from the Lodge room while the charges are pending, in cases where there has been no gross violation of Masonic law. A proper discretion should be exercised in such cases.”

With the first we entirely agree. With the second we do not if he means that the pending charges *may* be made an excuse for his exclusion. Until he has been tried he is there by right and not sufferance.

The Grand Master urges the necessity for a greater uniformity of work, but is unable to suggest any new plan for securing it on account of their large territory and small means; suggests that the cumbersome provisions of the Constitutions relative to Lodge trials be simplified; thinks that in a State so sparsely settled it is not wise to sever their efforts from those of their fellow-citizens in the matter of education by attempting the establishment of Masonic schools, and fails to find, after a careful review of the whole matter, any reason why the Grand Lodge of Quebec should be recognized.

Of ourselves and neighbors he thus fraternally speaks:

“A large number of our brethren in Illinois and Wisconsin have been severely

scourged by the angry flames. Far and wide over their beautiful country did the consuming elements carry the terrible work of desolation, sweeping away many cities with the besom of destruction, and with them Chicago, the pride of the Northwest. Let us assure the sufferers of our sympathy and fraternal good will. Others whose means are more ample than ours have contributed to their necessities, but the brethren of Florida, in spite of their poverty, which heritage of a desolating war is still theirs, would freely contribute their mites did the occasion require, and we hope soon to see prosperity rise again along the pathway of the flames, and the fallen temples of Masonry rebuilt with new splendor."

We can assure our Florida brethren that we gratefully take the will for the deed.

The Committee on Education reports that a few of the Lodges have children at school at their expense, but that the free school system of the State, now in operation, does away with the necessity for such charity.

Four charters were granted. The report on Correspondence, reviewing in fifty-one closely printed pages the proceedings of forty-three American Grand Lodges, is from the pen of Bro. D. C. DAWKINS, who falls back into the practice—from which he departed last year—of reviewing each body separately. For this he gives two reasons, both good; first, as a matter of courtesy and uniformity; second, for the reason one gave for writing a long letter, that he had not time to make it shorter. The almost unanimous verdict of the Craft is that the separate plan is the most satisfactory.

Illinois is fraternally noticed, though only our detached Report had reached the reviewer. Alluding to the great fire, he says:

"Suffice it to say that a great number, perhaps thousands, of our worthy Masonic brothers are among the multitudinous number of the distressed who are entitled to our aid and sympathy. It is true, that being in the midst of a fertile and prosperous country, blessed with adequate facilities, supplies for immediate relief went in unprecedentedly short time and quantity to alleviate the sudden misery and elevate and gladden the hearts of the grateful recipients. Thus the hand of Masonic and public charity was at once extended, and the Craft everywhere, even to this day, are forwarding donations by the hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands of dollars to aid and start anew the fallen victims of that most heart-rending calamity. And although we have not yet passed through the vale of poverty into which we were suddenly thrown at the close of the late revolution, and although our universal want was in no degree whatever relieved by our enriched brethren of this and other prosperous Grand Jurisdictions, because we have not gone with our cries of distress to their doors, yet we can even now contribute a share of our daily bread to the relief of our suffering brethren of Chicago, and your Committee recommended that it be done. If you can do but little, do that, at least as a material token of fraternal sympathy, and that little will be properly accepted and appreciated."

Bro. DAWKINS takes strong ground against Quebec, and in this connection thinks he sees danger in a particular direction. He says:

"While we rejoice that we are at peace with all the Regular Grand Lodges of the world, we entertain, against our will, some serious forebodings of a dark day in the future, not far distant; for in the day when the American Grand Lodges, or any number of them, shall attempt to force others into a recognition, as a Regular Grand Lodge, of any organization which they believe to be irregular, under the pretense of enforcing their peculiar views of Jurisdictional Rights, a cloud will arise which will soon grow into formidable dimensions. We sound the alarm now, and caution brethren everywhere, that they may guard against the impending danger. A respec-

table minority must be respected, and the benefit of every doubt should be given in favor of Fraternal Harmony and against any applicant for Masonic Honors, in every case, where different opinions arise. At least such is our opinion, and we have yet to learn that any given number of Grand Lodges have the power to force recognition upon others; but on the other hand, we entertain that every regular Grand Lodge, by virtue of its Supremacy, has the absolute right to choose its own associates and peers, of like qualifications, where Mutual Friendship and Brotherly Love exist."

He further says:

"We hope that our brethren everywhere, who have assumed or been led into the error of recognition, will re-examine and reconsider their action, and thus drive the Quebec organizers into proper terms of Masonic propriety and regularity, whereby true Fraternal Harmony may once more be restored among all the Craftsmen in North America."

We fraternally submit to Bro. DAWKINS, in view of the fact that the eleven obstinate jurymen fail to see their error, whether true fraternal harmony may not be sooner restored by a different course than he suggests.

The Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah were recognized, and diplomatic relations entered into with the Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio, which "Valley" we judge by a circular signed by RUY GERMACK POSSOLLO, 33; to be somewhere in the neighborhood of Rio Janerio.

GEORGIA.

The Grand Lodge met at Macon, Oct. 31, 1871.

The address of the Grand Master is in the dignified, reverent, almost quaint style for which Bro. LAWRENCE is noted. It is impossible to read anything from his pen without feeling impressed with the personality of the man. He announces that general harmony prevails.

A charter having been granted for a new Lodge at the last Communication, the Grand Master directed the District Deputy Grand Master not to constitute the Lodge, on learning that the petition therefor had not received the recommendation of the nearest Lodge as the Constitution required, wisely holding that the Grand Lodge could not set aside a Constitutional requirement by resolution, and that a grant of charter under such circumstances was a nullity. We extract the few decisions which he deems of sufficient importance to report:

"1st. The XVII General Regulation applies only for the time being to the Communication of the Grand Lodge, while in session, and does not forbid the Grand Officers therein enumerated from serving as officers of a Subordinate Lodge in vacation. It is to be construed as simply affirmative of that provision of our Constitution, that "no brother shall represent more than one Lodge at the same time, *i. e.*, act in two representative characters at and during the Communication of the Grand Lodge. If a Grand Officer, he must act only as such; but so soon as the Communication is closed, he returns to his station in his Subordinate Lodge, whatever that may be.

"It must be remembered that these old Regulations, if old when they were compiled, could only apply to the General Assembly of Masons, which was annual, there being no Grand Lodge as now constituted. Indeed, a careful consideration of the

Regulations, from the XIV. to the XVIII., inclusive, clearly shows that they all refer to the Grand Lodge *while in Communication*, and do not look beyond. But that some misconstruction as to this very XVII. Regulation had arisen at an early day after the adoption of the present Grand Lodge system is evident, since in the new Regulations, adopted before 1756, we find it thus explained: 'Old Grand Officers, are now, some of them, officers of particular Lodges, but are not deprived of their privilege, in the Grand Lodge, to sit and vote there as Old Grand Officers; *only* he deposes a past officer of his particular Lodge to act, *pro tempore*, as the officer of that Lodge, at the Grand Lodge.'

"In this state of the law, and seeing that the custom in this State has always been *contra* to Bro. ROCKWELL's ruling, and that good policy would encourage skillful brethren, who are Grand Officers, if they will take the burthen, to serve, in vacation of the Grand Lodge, as officers in the Subordinate Lodges, where the work of Masonry is done, I think it proper that they should not be debarred from such privilege, and am the better satisfied in overruling the decision of Bro. ROCKWELL.

"2d. A brother who has never served as Warden," except in the case of a new Lodge, is ineligible as Master. This again overrules a decision of Bro. ROCKWELL, but I could not avoid it, as such is my reading and construction of the IV. Old Charge, which is the Constitutional law of Freemasonry. No brother can be a "Master until he has acted as a Warden." To my mind, no refinement in argument can get over the plain meaning of these words.

"3d. None but a present or acting Master has the right to claim a jury of Past Masters on a charge touching moral character or standing. And this is only allowed in consideration of the probability that where such a dignity falls so far below the duties and requirements of his position as to justify or call for charges against him, there may be too much prejudice existent in his Lodge to ensure him a fair trial. A Grand Master himself, *on general principles*, is subject to trial and discipline by the Lodge of which he is a member, *for gross, immoral or unmasonic conduct*. Otherwise, when the charge involves *official* misconduct. Then he can only be tried by his peers in Grand Lodge. But on the broad platform and basis of moral and Masonic behaviour and conduct, we are all peers. Yet, in consideration of the high dignity of his office, *he* can only be tried before his Grand Lodge.

"4th. A brother objecting to a visiting brother must do so in person. He cannot do it by proxy, himself being absent.

"5th. Though the minutes once confirmed cannot be amended, yet in the case of a trial, where the Secretary fails to record the charge, plea, etc., on motion, at a subsequent meeting, a full statement of the charges, plea, etc., may be entered on the minutes, *nunc pro tunc*.

"6th. One ballot more than the number of brethren voting appearing in the box, and there being only one black ball against the candidate, the ballot may be retaken, though declared, the fact being discovered after it was declared."

We are not quite sure that we understand the Grand Master in the third decision. If it means, simply, that the Master is not subject to trial by his Lodge, then we agree with him, for—begging pardon of Indiana—we consider that point pretty well settled. We do not agree, however, that the consideration mentioned by Bro. LAWRENCE is the reason for this immunity. He is *Master* there, and can effectually nullify any attempt, to bring him to trial unless it emanate from a power higher than himself.

The Grand Master announced the death of Bro. OSCAR V. BROWN, Senior Grand Deacon.

The Deputy Grand Master for the Third District reports a case where a "clever gentleman" not a Mason, induced an unsophisticated Lodge to stand sponsor for a gift enterprise or "distribution sale." His circular describing the property, giving the number of tickets, time of sale, number of dice to be thrown, number of times thrown, and the amount of premiums offered to the Lodge selling the highest number of tickets, was headed with the following:

QUITMAN LODGE, No. 106, RINGGOLD, GA.,
July 20th, 1871.

To the W. Master and Wardens of.....Lodge, No.....F. A. M.

"This Lodge takes pleasure in calling your attention to the scheme below, of the distribution sale, gotten up by Mr. BERY C. YATES, of this place, and recommending it to the favorable consideration of the members of your Lodge, with our assurance that it will be carried out strictly in accordance with the scheme. It is not one of the bogus sales so common in these days, but will be fairly and honorably conducted. The property comes up fully to representation.

"Done by order of the Lodge.

[L. S.]

A. T. HACKETT, W. M.
W. J. WHITSITT, S. W.
A. S. CHASTAIN, J. W. *pro tem.*
W. S. INMAN, *Secretary.*"

Later, we find this in reference to it in the Report of the Committee on Grievances and Relief, in which the Grand Lodge concurred:

"The case of Ellaville Lodge, No. 144, complaining of the action of Quitman Lodge, No. 106, in sending private documents under the seal of the Lodge for Mr. BENJAMIN C. YATES, the Grand Lodge having put its seal of condemnation on this practice, it is not necessary for us to say anything. Quitman Lodge is censurable for *allowing the seal of their Lodge to be used in any such way*, and should Lodges in this jurisdiction continue to do so, discipline from the Grand Lodge might become necessary."

The Grand Lodge is building a Grand Lodge Hall at Macon. Perhaps, in view of the general tendencies developed by such enterprises, it ought to congratulate itself that the contract made by the Building Committee only exceeds by one-third the amount to which they were limited by the resolution of the Grand Lodge.

We are glad to learn, through the Committee on the Southern Masonic Female College, that that institution has again reached a point where it is just going to succeed. A plan was adopted for raising an endowment and building fund, and \$1,000 appropriated for the preservation of the property.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE, of Atlanta, was elected Grand Master; J. EMMET BLACK-SHEAR, Macon, Grand Secretary.

Six Charters were granted.

The following, which was concurred in, gives us a glimpse of poetic justice:

"In the case of Claremont Lodge, No. 140, asking for the refunding of \$6.00, the result of their own carelessness in keeping the name of G. H. SYKES on the list after he was demitted, and paying on him, we recommend, as it was their own neglect, the request be not granted."

The Committee on Jurisprudence, reporting on the evil of non-affiliation and its rapid increase by the practice of dropping from the roll for non-payment of dues, presented a plan by which, if it could be made to work, all voluntary non-affiliates would be expelled, and all who have become non-affiliated by being dropped from the roll, and are unable to pay, would be restored, the Grand Lodge exacting no dues from its constituents for such restored members. All involuntary non-affiliates to be protected by a certificate from the Lodge refusing his application for affiliation. The report was referred to the Committee on Revision of the Constitution.

The Committee on General Welfare submit a jeremiad of generalities that would have delighted Bunsby.

As it is one of those things that will not be absolutely spoiled by cutting, we venture to make an extract :

“Your Committee, in looking over the wide and extended field of Masonry, and comparing things by things, even within the last fifty years, (and some of the Committee have seen it fifty years ago,) can hardly report upon its welfare as equal now to what it was then. In many respects, between the years 1821 and 1845, Masonry passed the severest tests, and outlived the most intolerant prejudices that were ever leveled at any institution in this country.

“Will it not be well to ascertain whether or not Masonry could now sustain the shock it then bore ; and if not, why and wherefore ? May it not be justly said, that fifty years ago there was a holy union that united its brotherhood into one common mass, that made them indivisibly united as one man ? Who ever heard that a Mason in those days would sell his inheritance for a mess of pottage, or a Lodge sell its Masonic prestige for a few hundred dollars ? But, alas ! alas ! these things are too common now, and bespeak the welfare of Masons as rapidly declining ! ”

In the Report on Correspondence, Bro. J. EMMET BLACKSHEAR reviews, in ninety-three pages, the proceedings of forty-four American Grand Lodges. Eighteen pages additional are devoted to foreign jurisdictions, mainly to a very interesting notice of Belgium.

Illinois is noticed in fraternal terms. Liberal extracts are made from Grand Master REYNOLDS' address, and Bro. BROMWELL's oration receives merited praise.

Bro. BLACKSHEAR comments little, but that little is generally pointed and just.

With him “we cannot understand why a brother, should not be permitted to affiliate where he chooses, regardless of State boundaries.”

Of the appearance of brethren in funeral processions clothed as Royal Arch Masons, he forcibly says :

“Our funeral ceremony belongs purely and exclusively to Symbolic Masonry ; in its performance we are doing the work of the LODGE, and should, therefore, be clothed as Lodge Masons.”

IDAHO.

The Grand Lodge met at Silver City, Oct. 2, 1871.

Grand Master CONNELLY says that nothing has occurred out of the ordinary course of events to disturb the peace and harmony of the Jurisdiction ; that though the ac-

cessions to their numbers by initiations has not been large, it indicates an advance in the right direction as showing a more careful selection of material; that though none of the Lodges possess an abundance of funds, yet they are all in a healthy condition, able to meet present wants and supply the ordinary demands of charity.

Two years ago the Grand Lodge established an Orphan's Fund. This action the Grand Master thinks was premature; recommends that the project be abandoned for the present, and the money already accumulated vested in a representative fund. In this the Grand Lodge refused to concur.

The Grand Master submitted a concise history of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, without recommendation. On the recommendation of a Special Committee to whom the subject was referred, the Grand Lodge of Quebec was recognized.

We subjoin such of the Grand Master's decisions as seem to be new, general in their character, or to require comment:

"2. An active elective officer of the Grand Lodge is not disqualified to be elected Master of a Lodge.

"4. The Deputy Grand Master has the right to preside in any Subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction.

"5. It is the privilege of the Deputy Grand Master to arrest Charters.

"6. A member of a Subordinate Lodge within this jurisdiction may be stricken from the Roll, for non-payment of dues, without summons.

"8. A member refusing to answer a letter received by him from his Lodge, should be disciplined.

"9. In order to maintain the harmony of a Lodge, its Master may exclude an offensive member."

All these decisions were concurred in, except No. 2, instead of which the Grand Lodge declared that none of the Elective Grand officers shall be eligible to the Office of Master or Wardens in a Subordinate Lodge; which provision is also embraced in the new Constitution.

The Committee on Jurisprudence had taken a middle course, and recommended that the decision should stand in this form: "All the Elective Grand Officers are eligible to the office of Master or Wardens, except the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master;" but they were overruled. In the reason of things, we do not see why any Grand Officer, except the Grand Master, (and the Deputy Grand Master, because he may become Grand Master), may not at the same time properly be Master or Warden of a Lodge. As for the XVIIth of the Old Regulations, on which the Constitutional provision before alluded to is based, we incline to the opinion of Grand Master LAWRENCE, that it refers simply to the time during which the Grand Lodge is in session. That Regulation applies as well to those who are acting *pro tempore* for the Grand Officers as to the Officers themselves, and we do not think we go far astray in saying that, in this particular at least, it has been almost universally disregarded.

On what principle decisions numbered 4 and 5 are based, we do not know. The

right to preside in any Lodge, and the power to arrest Charters, are prerogatives belonging to the person and office of the Grand Master, which, though he may delegate, he cannot alienate, nor can they be alienated by the Grand Lodge. Whether the Deputy Grand Master be appointed by the Grand Master, as under the new Constitution he is, or an Elective Officer, as he was when these decisions were promulgated, he can exercise such powers only by the sufferance of the Grand Master. He may have the privilege, he cannot have the right.

Decision No. 6 evinces an impatience with the forms of law inconsistent with the welfare of Masonry, but less surprising in a new than in an old community.

The same disposition to take short cuts has crept into the Constitution. Striking from the roll is not contemplated by that instrument, but if a member is six months in arrears, he is to be "notified by the Secretary that, unless, at the next stated meeting, his dues be paid, or sickness or inability to pay be shown as the cause of such refusal or neglect, he will be suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. If neither of these things be done, he shall be so suspended, unless, for special reasons shown, the Lodge may otherwise determine." We do not question the right or propriety of suspension for non-payment of dues, but we do question the right to do it by a general rule, by which guilt is assumed, instead of being first charged, then proven. The handle is on the wrong side of the jug.

Three appeals came up, all from one Lodge.

The Lodge was censured, not only for its careless and informal manner of conducting trials, but for refusing to convict where the proof was held to be clear. In this connection, the Committee on Appeals say:

"Your Committee feel that the noble principles of our Beloved Order are forgotten by extending a false charity to members against whom charges are brought.

"The facts are that Masonry in this jurisdiction is becoming a reproach and by-word, not only among the good and true of our Order, but among the business men and families in our several communities, and it is time now to put a stop to these flagrant outrages against our Beloved Order. Our Lodges must be purified, and if members will not, from a love of the Fraternity, be good and true, the subordinates must act promptly and enforce our laws; and if kind words and Brotherly Affection will not cure the evils existing, then we must cut off the unworthy by expulsion."

JONAS W. BROWN, P. G. M., of Idaho City, was elected Grand Master; L. F. CARTEE, Boise City, Grand Secretary.

For a Representative Fund to be disbursed *pro rata*, according to mileage, a tax of one dollar and fifty cents for each member, was levied on the Lodges.

The new Constitution and By-Laws are published with the proceedings.

The latter provide, wisely we think, that one ballot on a petition to be made a Mason, if clear, entitles the applicant to the three degrees; but recognize the right of a member to stay initiation or advancement by simple objection, to which, so far as it relates to advancement, we demur. We demur also to a provision that no Lodge shall recognize any citizen of Idaho who has been made a Mason, outside the Jurisdiction during his citizenship, unless by permission of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resided.

While we have no sympathy with Lodges who poach on other's preserves, and are ready to join in denouncing Grand Lodges who permit their constituents to do so, we hold that no Grand Lodge has a right to forbid a Lodge to recognize, and thus brand as clandestine, any lawfully made Mason, made such in a Lodge which the Grand Lodge itself recognizes as regular and lawful.

The following is also a provision of the By-Laws :

"No Lodge shall be opened for the transaction of any business unless there be present at least seven Master Masons, members of the Lodge, nor shall a ballot or vote be taken upon any subject whatever, unless there be present seven members of the Lodge."

No affiliation fee is permitted.

Provision is made for a Committee on Correspondence, and Bro. R. T. MILLER, Deputy Grand Master, is Chairman for the ensuing year.

INDIANA.

The Grand Lodge met at Indianapolis, May 28, 1872.

Grand Master RICE began his very clear and practical address with congratulations on the uninterrupted prosperity of the past year. He announced the death of Bro. WILLIAM SHEETS, Past Grand Master, who had been for forty-two years a member of the Grand Lodge. A tablet inscribed to his memory appears in the proceedings.

Thirty-three petitions for dispensations for new Lodges had been received, eleven only granted, the Grand Master holding them down strictly to the rules, which cut off the other two-thirds. The Grand Master performed a large amount of public work, including the laying of the Corner Stone of a new Masoic Temple at Lafayette, and of a new Court House at Columbus.

He reports four cases where Masters were put on trial in their respective Lodges for unmaasonic conduct. At one trial he presided in person, at the others by proxy. He refused to legalize the election of a brother to office of Master who was inelegible under the Regulations of the Grand Lodge. In this connection he says :

"This is but one of the many instances in which I have been asked to confirm the action of a Lodge violating a Regulation of the Grand Lodge. Some Masons seem to regard the Grand Master as an autocrat, who may make or unmake laws at pleasure, and who is answerable to no higher power for his official acts. However much this may have been the case at any period in the history of our Order, it certainly does not exist under our present Grand Lodge organizations, in which are vested supreme control of all things pertaining to the government of the Craft in their several jurisdictions, and to which the Grand Masters are respectively answerable for their official acts."

It is scarcely necessary to say that we differ with him most decidedly, as we have often expressed the opinion that the Grand Master has prerogatives which he has no right to yield and which the Grand Lodge cannot lawfully abridge.

He suggested a rule that "no Lodge can legally work at any time with less than

seven members present," in which the Grand Lodge concurred, as it did also in his recommendation to repeal Rule 157, declaring that "an appeal from the decision of the Worshipful Master, or from the action of the Lodge, can only be taken on error." We share the mystery of the Committee on Jurisprudence as to how such a section ever got there. He also recommended that indefinite suspension should be fixed by the Grand Lodge as the penalty to be inflicted by the Lodges for non-payment of dues. The Committee on Jurisprudence, with a regard for the rights of the particular Lodges too seldom manifested, reported adversely. The Committee say :

"While it is the right and duty of the Lodge to clearly define what penalty may be inflicted for Masonic offenses, we think it should be left with each Subordinate Lodge hearing the evidence, to inflict such penalty as in its judgment the nature of the offense may demand.

"This is most certainly the chartered right of every Lodge in this jurisdiction, and your committee very much doubt the propriety of interfering with these rights by legislation."

The Grand Lodge concurred.

We trust the Grand Secretary will indulge us in a good-natured growl over the fact that the report of the Committee on Grievances is scattered, in fragments, over a good many pages instead of being conveniently consolidated.

The docket of this Committee embraced twenty-five cases of appeals from the action of Lodges. Fifteen of these cases were remanded for trial anew. In one case of acquittal the case was remanded for new trial, with instructions to find the accused guilty. We hardly think it worthwhile to dignify with the name of trial a proceeding where judgement had been rendered in advance.

One case involved a point which we do not remember to have seen decided before. The case was an appeal from sentence of expulsion, wherein the Committee learned during the session of the Grand Lodge at the appellant was dead. Believing that whatever rights he possessed, under and by virtue of this appeal, were purely personal, and did not revert to any one as his representative, they recommended a dismissal of the appeal for want of parties to prosecute; and it was accordingly dismissed.

The language of the Committee leaves us in doubt whether they mean that the appellant had no family whatever, or whether the reversionary rights which he held in trust before his expulsion had ceased to exist. If the latter we certainly do not concur. If the decision of the Lodge had been reversed, *all* the rights pertaining to good Masonic standing would have been left intact, the reversionary rights possessed by his wife and children no less than his own personal rights.

Even if he had no family, we think the Grand Lodge took a narrow view of the case, inasmuch as the Committee certified to the accuracy and perfectness of the transcript filed in the case, showing that they had the data on which to base a judgement on which *might* have relieved the memory of a brother of an unmerited stain.

Having found fault with the Committee in these particulars we want to do them

and ourselves the justice to say that the report shows conscientious labor, familiarity with Masonic law, and is ably written.

A series of resolutions looking to the establishment of a Widows' and Orphans' Home, were laid on the table.

Ten charters were granted, one refused, and one dispensation continued.

Masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg was dissolved and interdicted.

The Grand Lodge of Utah was recognized.

Grand Master CHAMBERLAIN, of Michigan, was received as a visitor, and himself and Past Grand Master ADAMS, of Kansas, were elected honorary members of the Grand Lodge.

CHRISTIAN FETTA, of Richmond, was elected Grand Master; JOHN BRAMWELL, of Indianapolis, Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence by Bro. JOHN CAVEN, is a live paper, reviewing the proceedings of forty-six American Grand Lodges. Illinois is fraternally noticed.

Bro. CAVEN "lets himself out" in a spicy article on the controversy on our northern border, taking the anti-Quebec side of the question. The occasion for this was found in a remark of Bro. WHEELER implying that the Committee of the Indiana Grand Lodge which reported adversely on the proposition to recognize, might have been influenced by the presence of Deputy Grand Master SEYMOUR, of Canada.

In justice to the Indiana Committee we copy Bro. CAVEN's closing remarks:

"It is due to the D. G. M., of the G. L. of Canada, R. W., JAMES SEYMOUR, to state that the report which was submitted and adopted in the G. L. of Indiana, was written before any one of the committee had been introduced to him. He met the Committee but once, and then but for a few moments, and did not attempt in the slightest degree to influence them. The Committee were impressed, and so expressed themselves to each other, with the extreme delicacy of his conduct in the matter. He handed the Committee some printed documents (copies of all of which the Committee already had,) and stated that was all he wished to do—that he did not intend to, nor did he say anything touching the merits of the question; and it is further true that some time before that interview the report had been written and agreed upon by the full Committee, and was not after that interview changed in a single word. The writer of this knows from personal knowledge, for he wrote that report, and read it before the Grand Lodge, and read and corrected the printed proof. Any intimation that D. G. M., JAMES SEYMOUR exercised any improper influence over that Committee, or that he attempted to exercise any, either proper or improper, is wholly untrue."

IOWA—(See Addenda.)

KANSAS.

The Grand Lodge met at Topeka, October 18, 1871.

The address of Grand Master BROWN is fully equal in ability to those which he has before given to the Craft, and is marked by the same generous and truly Ma-

sonic spirit which made their perusal a source of genuine pleasure. Passing his beautiful and, with the exception of a single line, singularly appropriate exordium, we come to the record of his official acts.

He had granted nineteen dispensations for new Lodges; an unusually large number, but demanded by the unprecedented immigration. We are quite ready to believe with him that they have been guilty of no over haste, for we have learned how it is ourselves.

In cases where the harmony of Lodges had been disturbed, he says it had rarely been caused by a necessary and proper administration of discipline, but generally by some affair too trivial, if properly estimated, to merit attention. There is much force in his remark that very much of the trouble that afflicts our Lodges is the immediate result of personal misunderstanding during warm discussion. He wisely warns the Craft against the evil of allowing political considerations to find any place in the Lodges. He urges the necessity of adopting efficient means for disseminating the work, and the importance of uniformity. Under the heads, "What are Masonic Crimes?" "Obedience to Law" and "Who should be Officers of a Lodge," the Grand Master talks long and well. We wish our space would permit us to quote him entire on these subjects, but must content ourselves with the following:

"The Master of a Lodge is known and regarded as the representative man of those over whom he presides. His conduct is open to public scrutiny—his acts and words elicit criticism—and if the public judgment is against him, the whole Lodge, be its member ever so upright, are sure to suffer, and with him incur public reprobation. Yet this need not be. Why, then, do Masons tolerate such a condition of things? The power is in every Lodge to evoke a new order of things. The ballot, free and untrammelled, is yours. Judiciously exercise your inalienable prerogative and the victory will result in moral freedom."

The Grand Master announced the death of Bro. BEVERLY BECK, Past Grand Treasurer; Bro. CHARLES MUNDA, Past Grand Secretary, and Bro. JOHN L. THOMPSON, and able member of the Grand Lodge.

He made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the suffering Craftsmen of Chicago, the conclusion of which we quote:

"I therefore appeal to you, as co-workers in a noble cause, to give aid to your brethren in want. Let us, in deed and in truth, practice the excellent tenets of our profession. Remembering that it is far better to give than to receive, let our action be prompt, and our gifts liberal. You could not aid a more worthy band of *fraters* than those who are the subjects of this appeal. I know many of them personally; they are large hearted, and ever ready to do their every Masonic duty—never weary in well doing. They have done much to alleviate the distress of their brethren, and, in fact, have given more to relieve the wants of destitute brethren than they will require to supply their now pressing wants. Winter is almost upon them; no time should be lost. What you do must be done quickly. I would suggest that you appropriate, out of our general fund, at least \$500, and, in addition thereto, that you earnestly recommend that each Subordinate Lodge contribute out of their Lodge funds a sum not less than one dollar for each member borne on their rolls for the year ending October 1, 1871. This will raise a sum, in the aggregate, of \$3,500. I would recommend that all contributions made by the Grand Lodge or the Subordinate Lodges be sent through the incoming Grand Master to M. W. Brother DEWITT C. CREIGER, Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, leaving the

distribution of your contribution to him, only stipulating that it shall go the members of the Craft. I can most cheerfully vouch for the faithful application of all you may send him. He is a true specimen of a just and upright man and Mason."

The Grand Lodge, through a Special Committee, adopted the recommendations of the Grand Master, and ere long many a destitute brother had cause to bless the body whose bounty was thus sped on its merciful way.

The Grand Master submits thirteen decisions in Masonic law. In so far as they are not based on local regulations they do not differ from our practice.

JOHN M. PRICE, of Atchison, was elected Grand Master; JOHN H. BROWN, Leavenworth, Grand Secretary.

Fort Scott was selected as the place for holding the next Annual Communication.

Thirteen Lodges were chartered, and one dispensation granted.

An attempt to adopt the mileage and per diem system failed.

A Committee was appointed to procure a testimonial for Bro. E. T. CARR, the retiring Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence is again from the pen of Bro. CARR.

The proceedings of forty American Grand Lodges are briefly reviewed, Illinois included, and copious extracts made from the New York and Tennessee reports on Foreign Grand Bodies.

Bro. CARR, as might have been anticipated, agrees with the statement of Illinois in the TAPPAN case, that "a regular Lodge cannot do clandestine work."

The printing and style of the Kansas Proceedings are excellent.

LOUISIANA.

We have received, by favor of the author, the advance sheets of Bro. SCOT'S Report on Correspondence. We do not review it now, hoping that the Proceedings will come to hand in time to be noticed in the addenda.

MAINE.

The Grand Lodge met at Portland, May 7, 1872.

The address of Grand Master LYNDE is an able one. He announces the death of Bro. ABNER B. THOMPSON who was Grand Master in 1838, '39 and '40, and one of the few who were faithful during the dark days of the Anti-Masonic crusade; of Bro. EDWARD E. WIGGIN, District Deputy Grand Master, a young man of much promise; of Bro. CHARLES COBB, one of the Trustees of the Grand Charity Fund; of Bro. JOHN P. BOYD, an officer of the Grand Lodge at its organization in 1820, and of Bro. SETH CLARK, who on the demise of Bro. BOYD became the last survivor of the original members of the Grand Lodge. Memorial tablets are dedicated to them in the Proceedings.

The Grand Master had granted eight dispensations for new Lodges.

Of one of these he says :

"The petition of the brethren at Canton, with other matters connected therewith, present several very interesting points which require your careful consideration. At a stated meeting of Oriental Star Lodge, notice was given that at the next stated meeting, a petition for a new Lodge at Canton would be presented for their approval, and that a donation from the funds of the Lodge would be asked. At the next stated a petition for the new Lodge was presented, signed by nearly half of the active members of Oriental Star Lodge, and the proper recommendation was given. A motion was made and carried, some of the petitioners voting, that \$1,000—nearly one-third of the property of Oriental Star Lodge—be placed in the hands of Trustees, and by them held a limited time. If before that limit expired these petitioners were in possession of and working under a charter from this Grand Lodge, the money should be paid into their treasury. If they were not in possession of such a charter, it should return to the treasury of Oriental Star Lodge.

"Our venerable and highly esteemed brother, Past Grand Master WASHBURN, and others of the brethren, contended that the petitioners could not legally vote upon the question because they were interested parties, and that, if they had the right to vote, the lodge had no right thus to dispose of its funds. That the petitioners had no *right* to demand such a favor I admit, but I was unable to determine that the Lodge had no right thus to dispose of its funds if it chose to do so. I know of no rule of this Grand Lodge, disfranchising members who *ask* for a dispensation. On the contrary, it is held, I think to a certain extent wrongfully, that a Mason in a Lodge working under dispensation retains all his rights in the parent Lodge until dismissed or constituted into a new Lodge. I had then only to consider the claim that the petitioners could not vote because they were interested parties.

"Lodge funds are held solely for charitable purposes, and can only be used for the payment of necessary and proper expenses, and the alleviation of human suffering. No Mason can possibly have a selfish interest in such funds, unless he is in a condition to need charity at the hands of his brethren. Transferring funds from one chartered Lodge to another, without an intention of violating the rules of the Grand Lodge, is not a diversion of the funds from the purposes for which they were accumulated, for Masonry confines its charties to no such narrow limits as Lodge boundaries. Any suffering brother is entitled to assistance from any Lodge or any Mason, whether he belong to this Lodge or that, whether affiliated or non-affiliated, native or foreign. Is he in distress? is the only question asked, and he is relieved by that Mason or that Lodge at whose door he falls. I could not look upon Lodge funds from such an interested stand point, but granted the dispensation and decided that the vote was legal and not sufficiently unjust to require action at my hands."

Doubting the policy of multiplying Lodges for instruction, he declined to grant a dispensation for that purpose.

A brother indicted for incendiarism before the civil court was tried and the jury failed to agree. Subsequently, charges were filed in his Lodge. The case came up for trial, when, after full discussion, it was postponed for more than six months, or until after the time fixed for his second trial in court. On investigation, the Grand Master ascertained that the principal reason urged for postponement was, that our obligations require us to give a brother our support and assistance until the civil tribunal had disposed of the case, no matter what the circumstances, or how great the law's delay. This doctrine he properly regards as most pernicious and untrue. He proceeds :

"Firmly convinced that the welfare and perpetuity of our institution can only be

maintained by promptly purging our Lodges of all unworthy members; that such action should be taken without regard to any other tribunal or society; that we should not be hampered with the uncertainties or delays of the law; and that the promulgation of the doctrine that we are obligated to sustain a brother, whether guilty or innocent, would convey a wrong and mischievous impression, and result in lasting injury to our institution, I set aside the action of the Lodge, and ordered them to proceed with the trial without unnecessary delay. The matter will be before you upon an appeal from the result of that trial."

We learn from the report of the Committee on Appeals that the brother was acquitted. The Committee say:

"In the appeal of CHARLES I. COLLAMORE from the doings or Rising Virtue Lodge No. 10, of Bangor, in the acquittal of Bro. ALBERT L. SPENCER, your Committee are of the opinion that the matter is of so much importance,—not only to the accused, but to the Fraternity generally—and the testimony in the case is so voluminous, (being 106 pages of closely written cap paper), that the time given them at this session of the Grand Lodge is not sufficient for them to peruse this vast amount of testimony and to digest the same properly, so as to render a decision in so important a case; they therefore recommend that the same be referred to the next session of this Grand Lodge."

The Committee was accordingly continued during the recess, to examine the case and report next year.

Ten decisions in Masonic law were submitted. They are all sound. We copy those of general application:

"2. Charges are filed against a brother, and he is acquitted. The Grand Lodge review the evidence and suspend him. Subsequently he is restored by Grand Lodge. He is thereby restored to membership in his Lodge.

"4. None but actual Past Masters should be present when the Installing Officer is communicating the secrets of the Chair to an elected Master.

"5. Applications from candidates over whom the Lodge has no jurisdiction, or who are physically disqualified, should be returned without a ballot, and the facts entered upon the record.

"10. It is not illegal or improper to prevent the admission of a candidate at the request of a brother who cannot be present."

Immediately after the reference of the Grand Master's address, Past Grand Master WASHBURN presented a memorial from Oriental Star Lodge, protesting against the vote transferring a portion of the funds to the new Lodge at Canton. It was laid on the table, but subsequently taken therefrom and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence. Before that committee agreed upon a report in the case one of its members went home and at its own request it was allowed until the next Annual Communication to report. The following was adopted on its recommendation:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge direct Oriental Star Lodge and its Treasurer for the time being, to hold the sum of \$1,000, to await the action of the Grand Lodge, in relation to so much of the address of the Grand Master as relates to the donation by said Lodge to Whitney Lodge, and the memorial of M. W. REUEL WASHBURN and others relative thereto."

We have noticed this matter because it involves questions that occur in all jurisdictions.

The action of the Grand Master seems to us to be in strict accord with the law.

The constitutional amendments relative to non-affiliation, proposed a year ago, were adopted. They may be found on page XXII of our report of last year. Action on the alternative amendment, printed on the same page, was postponed for a year in order to test the practical working of those adopted.

We shall look with much interest for the reports.

DAVID CARGILL, of Augusta, was elected Grand Master; IRA BERRY, Portland, Grand Secretary.

The following was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That no person shall be admitted to an examination in order to visit a Lodge in this State, without being vouched for by a brother, or presenting satisfactory written evidence, under seal, that he is a Mason in good standing, made in a regular Lodge."

The Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah were recognized.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence who reported the resolution of recognition say of British Columbia :

"They regret to perceive that the Grand Lodge of England proposes in her recognition of the new Grand Lodge, to allow the Lodge which did not join in forming the new Grand Lodge to continue its old allegiance; the matter, however, has not been acted upon by the new Grand Lodge. In recommending recognition, your committee assume that the new Grand Lodge will assert and maintain *exclusive* jurisdiction in that Province."

The Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio, was recognized as the supreme authority over Symbolic Masonry in that Empire, and the appointment of representatives provided for. We trust the example of Maine will not be followed in Illinois until the composition of the Grand Orient is thoroughly understood. For ourselves we want no alliances with bodies erected on mongrel rites.

The docket of the Committee on Appeals was very light. In one case a sentence of indefinite suspension was set aside as insufficient, and the offender expelled.

Nine Charters were granted; one dispensation granted, and one continued.

A Committee was appointed to prepare a Digest of Decisions, Code and Monitor.

Past Grand Master LYNDE was received as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

The Report on Correspondence is again from the pen of Bro. J. H. DRUMMOND. It is longer than ever before but it suffers none in quality. We can give it no higher praise than to say that it is equal to its predecessors in point of ability. It embraces a review of the Proceedings of forty-five Grand Lodges, several of them for two years. Illinois receives flattering notice. He regrets that the proposition to reprint our Proceedings was not adopted, and says, "as to its cost, if each member of the Grand Lodge had remitted his *per diem* for one day, the necessary amount would have been on hand."

Bro. GOULEY having said that while a Chapter Past Master, simply, possesses no qualification of membership in such Grand Lodges as give Past Masters a vote, yet that

that is no reason why they may not be permitted to be present when the ceremony of investing a brother with the secrets of the Chair is performed in a Convocation of Past Masters, because that which is called a degree is nothing more than the secret part of the ceremony of installation, the obligation of office.

Bro. DRUMMOND says :

"The *actual* Past Master knows that certain ceremonies are secret, and that one to be present while they are performed must not only have knowledge of them, but he must have received his knowledge in a *legitimate* manner. He knows and can know of but one legitimate manner, *i. e.* actual installation as Master of a Lodge. We formerly held to the opposite opinion, but the considerations just stated compelled us to change it : we could not answer them : can Bro. GOULEY ? How can the *actual* Past Master distinguish between obtaining this knowledge in a Chapter of which he knows nothing, and from a book or any other illegal source ?"

Considerable space is given to the discussion of the Canada Quebec question. We do not think Bro. DRUMMOND leaves those who object to recognition any ground to stand upon.

He appends his usual statistical table, evidently prepared with great care. He makes the total membership of 46 Grand Lodges 529,307.

MARYLAND.

The Grand Lodge met at Baltimore Nov. 20, 1871.

In the absence of the Grand Master, Bro. L. A. C. GERRY, Senior Grand Warden, opened the Grand Lodge.

The address of the Grand Master shows that the calculations on which were predicated the ability of the Grand Lodge to meet its financial engagements were well founded, and looks forward hopefully to the time when the Grand Lodge stock shall become a first-class security.

The Grand Master strongly censures some of the Grand Inspectors for failing to report the condition of Masonry in their districts, and intimates that some of them accepted their positions while knowing that they were not qualified for them.

He alludes to the presence of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, Knights Templar, in Baltimore, and says there probably never was an assemblage of strangers in the city whose appearance was more imposing, and whose bearing and conduct were more worthy of admiration. In this connection he notices the death of Past Grand Master WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, of Texas, which occurred in Baltimore, whither he had come as a delegate to the General Grand Encampment. He was buried by the Masons of that city.

He alludes also to the death of their own Past Grand Master, Bro. JOHN COATES. He was buried by the Grand Lodge, and a tablet is dedicated to his memory in the proceedings.

The Grand Master had granted four dispensations for new Lodges. He had been obliged to decline granting many dispensations for other purposes, and in this connection remarks that he regards the power of the Grand Master to dispense with the

rules that experience has established for the government of the Order to be so great that it should be used only after the most careful consideration.

He had made certain regulations, best explained by a circular which he issued to the Lodges, which we copy :

“With a view to promote the interests, facilitate the transaction of the business, and add to the dignity of the sessions of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master has thought it best to make the following regulations :

“None but members of the Grand Lodge will be admitted to its sessions, except on the first evening of each Communication, when, after the Grand Lodge is opened, a motion will be entertained to admit all Master Masons in good standing, on that evening only.

“This exception is made, that those most interested in the address and reports may learn their contents without having to wait for the publication, in print, of the proceedings :

“The business of the first evening will be confined to the reading of the address and reports, and the appointment of committees. No motion giving rise to discussion will be entertained. No debate of any sort will be permitted.

“At all meetings of the Grand Lodge the officers of subordinate Lodges will be required to wear their insignia.

“Past Masters, members of the Grand Lodge, will be required to wear a Past Master’s jewel suspended from a blue collar. Past Masters not possessing such insignia of their own, will be furnished with them by the Grand Tyler, for the occasion.

“Past Grand Masters will wear the Past Master’s jewels suspended from a purple collar, if they desire to do so.

“Merely attaching a Past Master’s jewel to the lappel of the coat will not be deemed a compliance with this regulation.

“All the members of the Grand Lodge are required to attend the sessions in dark clothes, and to wear white gloves.

“In this way the members of the Grand Lodge, wearing the insignia of their respective ranks in the Order, will present, in appearance, a body of far more dignity than a collection of persons in their every-day dress only. To doubt that this will be felt in the gravity of their deliberations would be to ignore that sentiment among men which makes soldiers take pride in their uniforms, and nobles in their decorations.

“You will read this at the meeting of your Lodge next preceeding the communications of the Grand Lodge, until otherwise directed.”

We see no objection to the presence in Grand Lodge of Masons not members thereof during the discussions any more than during the despatch of mere routine business. They are all interested in the work of the Grand Lodge, and in the absence of any very strong reason for excluding them, we think they should be allowed to see how it is performed. Such a restriction is not based on ancient usage, for that would bring us to the participation of all, even to the apprentices, in the legislation of the Craft.

We agree with the Grand Master, however, in regard to the wearing of insignia

by the members—appropriate to their office, we mean, not the insignia of pseudo-Masonic degrees—and also that the matter of dress has much to do with the dignity and decorum of any body of men.

As soon as the Grand Master heard of the terrible disaster that had befallen Chicago, he addressed a circular to all the Lodges, asking contributions of money for the relief of the sufferers. Subsequent intelligence of the fires in the Northwest induced the Grand Master to withhold the intended remittance until the meeting of the Grand Lodge, at which time he suggested that the amount collected be divided among the sufferers in Chicago and those in Wisconsin and Michigan.

Grand Master PALMER, in declining to receive the amount intended for Wisconsin, says :

“ If, as I suppose, the fund is intended for the relief of members of the Fraternity, it is not needed here, and we could scarcely justify ourselves in receiving it. The number of Masons who suffered by the fires in our State is limited, and the fund raised here, with some additions heretofore made to it from abroad, is ample for their relief. We have also contributed largely from our special fund towards the relief of those not Masons. The contributions to the general relief fund for our State have been so munificent that it must be entirely adequate to meet all legitimate demands upon it.

“ If you will pardon me for the suggestion, I think the fund you designed for Wisconsin is more needed in Chicago, and will accomplish much more good there than here. The fraternal kindness and generous liberality of our brothers in Maryland is, nevertheless, appreciated, and will be gratefully remembered, and I beg leave to tender to you and to them the cordial thanks of the whole Fraternity of this jurisdiction.”

So this twice blessed gift passed on, with the amount intended for Chicago, through the hands of Grand Master CREGIER to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

Five new Lodges were chartered.

J. H. B. LATROBE, of Baltimore, was elected Grand Master; J. H. MEDAIRY, Baltimore, Grand Secretary. Grand Master LATROBE was unable, through illness, to be present at the sessions of the Grand Lodge until just before the close, when he appeared and was installed.

The names of the members of the constituent Lodges are printed this year, the Lodges being taxed for the expense.

There is a brief Report on Correspondence, presented by Bro. JOHN S. TYSON, and adopted by the Grand Lodge. It deals solely with circulars, and other matters pertaining to foreign Grand Bodies.

The Grand Lodge of Hamburg is justly denounced for its invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey; the request of the Grand Orient of Belgium for an exchange of representatives is properly held in abeyance until its apparent inclination to reconsider its recognition of the so-called Supreme Council of Louisiana shall have ripened into action; and non-action is recommended in relation to similar requests from the Supreme Council of Brazil, (Valley of the Beneditinos), and from the new Masonic head in Italy.

Fraternal relations were suspended with the Grand Orient of Italy, and were established, including an exchange of representatives, with the Grand Orient Lusitanien of Portugal.

MASSACHUSETTS.

We have received only the address of Grand Master GARDNER, on "HENRY PRICE, ESQUIRE, First Provincial Grand Master of New England and North America."

We wait for the proceedings before reviewing it, and hope to notice both in the addenda.

MICHIGAN.

The Grand Lodge met at Detroit, Jan. 9, 1872.

Grand Master CHAMPLIN opens his address with some general considerations. Harmony and fraternity are the grand objects of Masonry; the latter being its life-giving spirit, the subtle essence which pervades all, and as with a sort of magnetic attraction, brings its members closer together. No one should be admitted unless each and all can *fellowship* him; if any member should say during the advancement of a candidate, "I do not want him to be one of us," then each member should be ready to say, "then neither do I want him."

He announced the death of Past Grand Master WILLIAM M. FENTON, and eulogized him for his ability and integrity. Death again entered the Grand Lodge and found its victim at the south gate. Bro. CARLOS G. CURTIS, Junior Grand Warden. The Proceedings contains tablets dedicated to their memory.

He thus alludes to the October fires:

"The October fires were, indeed, awful calamities, overwhelming whole communities in a common ruin; from amid the smouldering embers there arose the wail of anguish and the cry of despair.

"Painful as this picture is, I cannot but feel that it is, in some measure, compensated by demonstrating to the world the humanity of the age. Its darker spots are gilded over with those benignant and God-like rays of sympathy and benevolence which emanated from the universal heart of our fellow-man. The occasion displayed and brought to light that exalted charity, without which all our professions are but 'as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.'

"We feel ennobled as we gaze upon the sublime spectacle of a world's sympathy reaching forth to succor and help the distressed and needy.

"It is the voice of the herald proclaiming in silver tones the near approach of the great brotherhood of man. Confined to no sect, society or creed, the hand of charity dispensed its gifts by men of no sect or creed, and by men of all sects, societies and creeds. It was the spontaneous outburst of the universal heart."

Four of the fifteen Lodges chartered at the preceding Communication had set to work without being constituted and consecrated; finding on investigation that they had erred through ignorance he caused them to be duly constituted and consecrated,

and healed the irregular work already done by them. He had done considerable public work personally or by proxy; had granted ten dispensations for new Lodges, and sundry dispensations for miscellaneous purposes.

The following has general interest owing to the performances of JONES since his expulsion, he having set up some sort of a pretended Masonic society on his own hook:

"When this Grand Lodge was in session a year ago, one of its committees reported that Bro. C. JONES had, as appeared to them from papers accompanying the Grand Master's address, undoubtedly incurred the severest Masonic penalty the power of this Grand Lodge might inflict, but as he was then under charges for U. M. C. in his Lodge, the Committee recommended that the Grand Lodge refrain from taking action on his case until after his trial by his Lodge.

"Ashlar Lodge proceeded to the trial of the offending brother, and upon a vote as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, found and declared him innocent; the ballot standing thirty for guilty, and twenty-six for not guilty.

"Worshipful Bro. WILLIAM SAXBY informed me of the result, and I, in view of what had transpired, ordered him to cause a copy of the proceedings to be filed with the Grand Secretary, and notify Bro. JONES of the fact.

"Later in the season, I became advised that there was a disturbing element in Ashlar Lodge, No. 91, which threatened its harmony and impaired its work, and that Bro. CZAR JONES was the cause; that he was using his influence to bring into contempt the dignity and authority of this Grand Lodge. I ordered Bro. SAXBY, the Worshipful Master of Ashlar Lodge, to cause charges to be preferred against Bro. CZAR JONES, for violating the resolutions of this Grand Lodge, in forbidding Masonic intercourse with any Mason whose allegiance is due to the Grand Orient of France, or any of its subordinate bodies, found on page 88 of the printed Proceedings of 1870.

"In obedience to such order, charges were preferred against CZAR JONES, in Ashlar Lodge, No. 91, and after a fair and impartial trial, he was found guilty, and expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1871.

"Thus has Ashlar Lodge vindicated the dignity and authority of this Grand Lodge, and demonstrated her zeal for, and fealty to the principles of Free Masonry."

Over eighty questions had been submitted to the Grand Master during the year, for decisions on the subject of Masonic law. As usual the greater number had already been settled.

Relative to the physical qualifications of candidates, he had held them disqualified in five instances, properly, we think, in all save the first, that being the case of "a man totally blind in one eye, the other being good." Such a defect does not, so far as we can discover, render one "incapable of learning the art of serving his Master's Lord."

He also decided as follows:

"A brother who petitions to be admitted to membership in a Lodge, deposits his dimit and is elected, becomes a member of that Lodge without any further act, and he is bound to render obedience to its By-Laws, although he has omitted to sign his name to them. He is liable to pay the dues prescribed, and may be suspended for the non-payment thereof as in other cases."

How would this hold if, as is the case with many Lodges we wot of, the By-Laws contained a proviso that no one should become a member until he had subscribed thereto? We think a Lodge may properly stipulate thus, and that both the Lodge and the candidate must be bound by it. In the absence of such a provision we think the Grand Master's ruling would be correct.

He also decides that "when charges are preferred by order of the Lodge, and Junior Warden is directed to take charge of the prosecution, he is not the *accuser*, in the sense of the rule that requires both the accuser and the accused to retire when the vote is taken as to the guilt of the accused," which we are almost inclined to quarrel with; that there must be at least eight members present, to legally open a Lodge and proceed to do work or business, because the Constitution of the Grand Lodge prescribes that a Subordinate Lodge shall consist of eight, and there must be a constitutional number present; and that the presence of the Charter in the Lodge room is as essential as a constitutional number of Masons, or the three great lights. We have already intimated that we do not agree with the idea that the Charter must be constantly present.

In respect of clearness of statement, the Grand Master's decisions are models.

The following on the subject of Lodge dues strikes us favorably :

"Each Lodge fixes the amount which its members are required to pay annually, ranging from one to five dollars. The result is, either from absence or carelessness, many of the brethren neglect to pay their dues promptly, and often two, three and even seven years pass without payment, thus affecting the resources of the Lodge and increasing the liability of the brother, and finally, as a last resort, charges are preferred and the brother is expelled. The question that presents itself is this: Can there be no plan devised by which this onerous burthen, often so unhappy in its results, be avoided? I think a solution of the whole difficulty can be found in the plan adopted by Kilwinning Lodge, U. D., of Detroit. In this Lodge no dues are exacted. Their fees for conferring the degrees are forty dollars. Ten dollars of this sum is set aside for a fund for permanent investment, which at ten per cent. produces one dollar annually as interest. This interest is used in paying the contingent expenses.

"I recommend the subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction to adopt a by-law. 1st. That any member who is clear of the books shall be on paying to the Lodge the sum of ten dollars, for ever thereafter exempt from paying dues to the Lodge. 2d. That where the fees charged for degrees are fixed at twenty-one dollars, they be changed to thirty-one dollars, and that on receiving the third degree a certificate be given each brother, to the effect that he having paid to the Lodge ten dollars is forever exempt from the payment of dues.

"Their by-laws should further provide for the investment of the funds thus received, so that it should be both safe and productive. The amount to be paid would of course be fixed by each Lodge, having regard to the sum necessary to be raised for contingent expenses.

"In pursuing this course, the money once paid continues to earn the annual sum in lieu of dues for all time, even after the brother who paid it has passed to 'that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns,' thus producing to the Lodge a lasting benefit."

If this plan should result in diminishing the number of non-affiliates, and relieve

the Lodges of the vexations incident to "slow" members as it seems to us it must, its projector will deserve a monument more enduring than brass.

The Grand Lodge took favorable action in the matter, and we shall look with much interest for the results.

The Grand Master again urged the adoption of the District Deputy System, and the Grand Lodge took the initiatory steps for amending the Constitution to that end.

The District Deputy Grand Master for the Upper Peninsula reported a case where in the absence of the Master and Wardens, a Past Master had opened the Lodge and proceeded to labor. He declared the meeting illegal, the work done thereat null and void, and ordered the minutes of the meeting expunged from the record.

The report of the Grand Visitor and Lecturer is as *colour de rose* as last year. The "*true work*" for which the Craft were everywhere inquiring last year seems to have been generally found, as we are this year told that they everywhere cling loyally to it and reject the false. There being, as he says, "no danger from false guides," we presume the declaration "that the use of any other standard than that which the Grand Lodge has erected is a *Masonic crime*, and ought to be punished accordingly," which he repeated from his report of last year, will in the next be dropped as surplusage.

The Grand Lodge of Michigan has become incorporated by a special legislative act. We notice by the Corporate By-Laws that the constituent Lodges are expressly prohibited from doing likewise. Here, we presume, precept will be stronger than example. But then all can't be justices of the peace.

The Report on Correspondence, from the pen of Bro. JAMES FENTON, is a concise review of the Proceedings of forty-three American Grand Lodges. Illinois is included, and from his notice we take the following:

"The Grand Master denied the right of burial to a suicide, unless insane; the committee differed, and claimed the right of Masonic Burial for every affiliated Mason in good standing at the time of his death, without regard to the cause of his death, or condition of his mind at the time of his death. We believe our brethren of Illinois to stand alone in this doctrine."

Whether Illinois stands alone in this doctrine is of little moment compared with the question, is Illinois right? If it is true that she stands alone now we feel sure that she will soon have plenty of company; for we do not believe that a full discussion of the subject can end otherwise than in a general acquiescence in the principle that good Masonic standing entitles a brother, if he desires it, to Masonic burial. When we make a man a Mason we take all the chances of his future conduct. If he goes wrong we have the power of discipline, and if we fail to exercise it, and through our remissness death finds an unworthy man in the enjoyment of regular Masonic standing, we must accept the consequences of our own neglect of duty, no matter how unpleasant they may be. So if a brother dies by his own hand; it is only one of those contingencies which we could not have guarded against, but which must be accepted. Nothing but the judgment of his peers can divest a brother of his Masonic rights, and this judgment must be rendered before he has passed forever beyond the reach of summons. It is not enough to say that odium will fall upon

Masonry if we bury with the rites of the fraternity one has died a dishonorable death. Let it so fall. Better so than that we should shirk our duty.

It is no more to be expected or desired that Masonry should escape the penalty of its mistakes than any other human organization.

We have no sympathy with, or respect for, the feeling that would deny sepulture to the Mason, lest it should be construed into an endorsement of what was wrong in the Man.

Grand Master NEWCOMB, of Ohio, visited the Grand Lodge, was received with the Grand Honors, and concluded his response by presenting a contribution of eight hundred dollars from the Grand Lodge of Ohio, in aid of the sufferers by fire in Michigan.

The Grand Representative system was adopted.

The appeal docket embraced only eleven cases, and possesses only local interest.

HENRY M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Three Oaks, was elected Grand Master; JAMES FENTON, of Detroit, Grand Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Grand Lodge met at Holly Springs, January 22, 1872.

Grand Master FEARN says that while there is no one on whom the chastening hand of sorrow and affliction has not been laid, so, also, there is in the lives of all of us much for which we should be devoutly thankful. He feelingly alludes to the death of Past Grand Master GILES M. HILLYER, not unexpected, yet a blow that stunned the hearts of all when the sad tidings came. The venerable GEORGE H. GRAY, Sr., too, is no more. For years he had been Chairman of the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, and was Grand Treasurer at the time of his death. Truly the Grand Lodge of Mississippi has suffered a sad bereavement in the loss of two such men. Both had a national reputation. A memorial tablet is inscribed to them and to Bro. WILLIAM DELAY, Past Junior Grand Deacon.

The Grand Master had issued commissions for representatives near other Grand Lodges, sixteen in number, including one to Grand Master CREGIER as their Representative near our Grand Lodge. He notes the fact that a large majority of Grand Lodges have recognized Quebec, but makes no recommendation.

Turning to their own jurisdiction he finds the evidences of prosperity and progress not so cheering. While in a majority of the districts the adopted work has been more generally diffused; good order and harmony prevail; and there is a manifest determination to enforce penalties for profanity, drunkenness and gaming, in other districts the condition of things is anything but encouraging, there being such indifference to, or forgetfulness of Masonic obligations that serious injury results to the fraternity. Lodges once flourishing and prosperous, are now languishing, and the elements of peace, brotherly-love and relief are giving place to the spirit of discord and selfishness. Discouraging as this picture is we feel sure that

our Mississippi brethren will abate no jot of heart or hope, but keep pegging away until these evils have disappeared.

Dispensations for eight new Lodges were issued during the year,

The Grand Master gives the following :

"Charges were preferred against a member and notice given; the commission to take testimony notified him of the time and place of taking testimony; accused refused to attend, or "to have anything to do with the proceedings." "Three months were given the brother for reflection," at the expiration of which time new *charges for contempt* were preferred against him; trial had *instantly*, and he expelled by a two-thirds vote. I was asked if the action of the Lodge was correct.

"I ordered the Worshipful Master to dismiss the proceedings under the charges last preferred, they being illegal and void, and to try the accused on the first charges.

"Here was a palpable violation of the law in two respects: 1. Trial without notice; and, 2d. Expulsion by a two-thirds vote, when the law requires a three-fourths majority. And yet, brethren, it has been argued to me, that I have exceeded my authority; that the brother thus unlawfully dealt with has no redress except by awaiting the action of the Grand Lodge. Without entering into a discussion of the powers of the Grand Master, I have only this to say: that if this be the Law of Masonry, I have not yet arrived at a knowledge of it, and I trust I never shall; and that I should feel utterly unworthy of the high position to which you have called me, did I quietly submit to such a flagrant violation of the law—such an utter disregard of the rights of a brother. Individual Masons, as well as Lodges, have certain inherent and inalienable rights; and while it will always be the pleasure, as well as the duty, of the Grand Master to uphold the latter in the maintenance of those rights, I hold he would be recreant to the high trust reposed in him, did he allow those of the former to be denied or trampled upon, in the least degree."

The Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence agree that the Grand Master's action in this particular case was correct, but the general question of how far he may go in setting aside the final decision of a Lodge was taken under advisement until next year. We think they will conclude that while the final appeal lies to the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master must judge for himself whether the emergency demands his interference.

Nine decisions in Masonic law were submitted. The first, differing from Maine on the same subject, is as follows :

"The Worshipful Master of a Lodge ought not to entertain a resolution providing for a division of the property of the Lodge for the benefit of a contemplated new Lodge; it is not in the power of a majority of the Lodge thus to dispose of its property."

While the law in Mississippi is that a suspended Mason is deprived the right to Masonic burial, the Grand Lodge, in 1870, through the Committee on Jurisprudence, so construed it, as to make an exception in favor of distinguished Masons. The Grand Master justly says :

"This, it occurs to me, is at variance with the whole spirit of our institution. We are taught that, as Masons, we meet upon the level of equality; and yet, in death, that equality is destroyed, and a beautiful and highly-prized ceremonial is performed over the remains of one, which is denied those of another, who, although in the humbler walks of life, may have been possessed in a higher degree of those internal

qualifications which should recommend a man to be made a Mason. I suggest that you declare that in no case can a suspended Mason receive Masonic burial. No discretion, no exception, should be allowed in this jurisdiction, where, if a brother is unable to pay dues, he will be excused; if he is able, and refuses, let him suffer the consequences, whether he be distinguished or not."

The Committee on Jurisprudence, the Grand Lodge concurring, report "that they know of no 'distinguished' brethren elevated above the level upon which all Masons meet."

The occasion of the Grand Master's remarks in this connection was the following decision of his own:

"A brother dies while under suspension from the Lodge, but in good standing in the Chapter. Is he not entitled to Masonic burial? Answer: He is not. Membership in the Chapter confers no rights in the Blue Lodge. But reference is made to proceedings of 1870, to determine whether or not he may be buried with Masonic honors."

We take it of course that this is a case of simple suspension from Lodge membership, as the brother is spoken of as being in good standing in the Chapter, which would be an impossibility if he were suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry. He was then simply a non-affiliated Mason, whose connection with the Chapter made him neither worse nor better off than he would have been without it, and the essence of the question was, Is a non-affiliate entitled to Masonic burial? Mississippi answered this question at this very communication by adopting the report of Bro. GRAY, which came over from last year as unfinished business. We quoted his remarks last year, and again copy a portion of them from our own proceedings:

"A Mason, by his initiation, acquires certain general privileges, subject to the conditions of the established immemorial usages, Regulations and Constitutions of the Craft. Of these he cannot be divested except for immoral conduct or violation of his general obligations and duties as a member of the Fraternity. He is under no restraint to connect himself with any particular Lodge. The Constitutions do not make it obligatory on him. It is and must be a free and voluntary offering on his part. He enjoys all of the general benefits of Masonry without it; but, if he choose to affiliate himself, he becomes, thereby, entitled to certain special privileges and subjects himself to certain special regulations. Those are conditions of his Lodge membership, not the terms on which he holds his connection with the Fraternity. The act of affiliation is a voluntary contract to which the individual and the Lodge are the parties. If he fails to discharge the duties required of him by the contract, the Lodge may dissolve the connection between them by discharging or excluding him, or declaring his membership forfeited. Or, if the member desires to dissolve the connection by withdrawing his membership, has the right to do so, and there is nothing in the ancient charges to prevent him. When his connection is dissolved, he stands, as he did before, as a Mason on the broad platform of the Order, and not as a member of any particular Lodge."

How they will finally settle it we don't know.

The Grand Lodge of South Carolina having inquired the position of Mississippi on the mooted question of Physical Disqualifications, the Grand Master quoted the rigid law from the Rules, and expressed the fear, rising from the frequent discus-

sions of the question, that the stringency of the rule would be relaxed in some degree at no very distant day.

Minnesota asked, and the Grand Master answered as follows :

1. "After a candidate has been duly elected to receive the degrees, can he be 'estopped' by the objection of a member of the Lodge, made either in open Lodge or privately to the Worshipful Master, no reason being given by the objecting member? To this I replied in the affirmative.

2. "Has a Subordinate Lodge the right to prefer charges and try a member, who is also a member of the Grand Lodge; or has the Grand Lodge exclusive original jurisdiction? My answer to this was to the effect that the Grand Lodge has exclusive, original jurisdiction over none of its members except the Masters of Subordinate Lodges. Although these were simply statements of the existing law, as founded in your statutes, the propriety of my submitting them to you, is clear."

The Grand Lodge concurred in the following from the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence :

"Ques. Bro. A, charged with perjury, and having made oath before a negro justice of the peace that he would abstain from drink for a certain time. The evidence to substantiate this charge was simply the certificate of the negro J. P., which was ruled out by the Master. Was the ruling right?

"Ans. It was right in our opinion.

"Ques. A Master Mason is charged with violating his oath to the Fraternity, in pledging his word as a M. M. to a negro who claims to be a member of the negro Lodge in N——. The only evidence to substantiate this charge was the verbal and written statements of the negro, which were ruled out by the W. M. Was the ruling right, and is negro testimony to be taken against Masons charged with Masonic offenses?

"Ans. We answer the ruling was right, and we give it as our opinion that negro testimony ought not to be taken in the case mentioned."

To our mind the ruling in these cases is wrong in principle, and wrong in application. The Lodge should judge of the credibility of the witnesses.

The Grand Lodge granted eight charters, and four dispensations for new Lodges.

The docket of the Committee on Complaints and Appeals embraces eleven cases. In one case the Master of a Lodge after his term of office had expired, was put on trial, in part, for his ruling and action as Master during the trial of a brother, found guilty and suspended. From this decision he appealed to the Grand Lodge. Pending this appeal the Lodge passed a resolution asking the Grand Lodge to restore him, and a few days later attempted to restore him by resolution, and immediately elected him again to the office of Master, and he appeared on the floor of the Grand Lodge as its representative.

The Committee properly held that the attempt to try the brother for his acts and decisions as Master was unjustifiable. They held that the appeal removed the whole matter to the Grand Lodge; that pending the appeal he could not be elected Master, and that he was not entitled to a seat in the Grand Lodge. The decision of the Lodge was reversed; the charges dismissed; and the Charter of the Lodge arrested because the record showed that that body had ceased to inculcate the true

and benignant principles of Masonry, and that its longer continuance would work an injury to the Craft.

W. H. HARDY, of Paulding, was elected Grand Master; J. L. POWER, Jackson, Grand Secretary.

Canton was fixed upon as the place for holding the next Annual Communication.

The Grand Lodge concurred in the report of the Special Committee on the Canada-Quebec question. The Committee say:

"That these Grand Lodges are sovereign and independent, and there is no arbiter to whom they may appeal. Advice from others might be officious.

"Your Committee are satisfied that longer contention is not desired by either, and that these eminent and distinguished Bodies, in a spirit of mutual concession and enlarged charity, will soon attain a settlement of all their difficulties, satisfactory to themselves and gratifying to all Masons of every clime."

The Report on Correspondence is again from the pen of Bro. A. H. BARKLEY. He reviews, with the same ability that characterized his previous report, the Proceedings of forty-five American Grand Lodges and three Foreign Grand Bodies.

Illinois receives liberal notice. The address of Grand Master REYNOLDS is praised for its masterly ability, and of Bro. BROMWELL'S Oration, Bro. BARKLEY says, that to have been the author of such a production, and then to have delivered it before the assembled wisdom of our large and expanding jurisdiction ought to be glory enough for one man and Mason.

Of the Illinois Report on Correspondence he says:

"The report on Foreign Correspondence is signed by all three members of the Committee, Brethren ROUNSEVILLE, BAGBY and BAILEY, and is sung to the tune of long metre.

"One-half page is devoted to Mississippi. No doubt our proceedings made the same impression on the Committee that theirs did on Bro. MURPHY, for they say of his report in relation to their Grand Lodge, "there is nothing singular, unless it be an individual curiosity to know what a 'Railroad Secretary' is, and a mild stricture on the language of a former report on Foreign Correspondence."

"Brethren, you must excuse Bro. MURPHY'S brevity and want of interest in reviewing your proceedings; *he had a toothache.*"

Bro. BARKLEY'S review is very thorough, and the clearness of his comments on points at issue gives it a real value.

MISSOURI.

The Grand Lodge met at St. Louis, Oct. 10, 1871.

The address of the Grand Master is long and able.

The death of Past Grand Master JOHN F. HOUSTON, was announced. He was buried with the honors of Masonry by the Grand Master.

He speaks wisely and well of the too common habit among Masons of recom-

mending their friends simply because they *are* their friends, or perhaps only casual acquaintances, and bear the reputation of "good fellows." He says:

"We get the 'good fellows' into the Order, and what is often the result? What good do they do us, or we them? What becomes of them? Perhaps we never see them again; they did not find the gew-gaw they were looking for, and at once abandon the Lodge for more congenial associations. Perhaps, resolved to find a plaything, they make one of our solemn mysteriss; or worse, use them for selfish and unholy purposes, thus bringing scandal on the Order—and then we have to get the 'good fellows' out. That makes trouble in the family, and no good whatever has been accomplished. We have sown the seed on barren ground, lost both it and the labor, and have also suffered some in the opinion of the world. Let us acknowledge the truth, and face it. Freemasonry is becoming too popular, and this very popularity is a foe to its stability to be feared, unless the current of favor is guided and controlled within legitimate bounds. It is threatened with a patronage which amounts to invasion. Its attractions are such that our doors are besieged with the popular impulse to become Masons—not Master Masons only, for many of these outside admirers have already fixed their eyes, as they suppose, on a point far above the basement story. They merely want to pass through, and go up stairs and climb the steeple, if there is a steeple to climb.

"Should our plain and orderly apartments of 'Three Degrees' of Ancient Craft Masonry be used simply to minister to such aspirations as these? And yet such aspirants do get in, and pass through and climb. The worst of it is, they get through with very little knowledge of what they have seen and heard—so little, indeed, that they could not prove their claims as Masons away from home, and are seldom seen in the 'Blue Lodge' after. There is, however, one grain of comfort in connection with their thorough ignorance of Masonry: they could never divulge its secrets if they tried."

A large portion of the address is devoted to Masonic law, the question, the argument, and the decision being given in each case.

He decided that where a brother demits for the purpose of joining another Lodge, and makes no effort to connect himself with a Lodge for twelve months from the date of his demit, it is fair to presume that he does not intend to do so, and that he obtained his demit under false pretenses, hence he should be arraigned for unmasonic conduct.

The Committee on Jurisprudence wisely concluded that it was impossible to look into a brother's heart, and that the simple fact of his failing to connect himself with another Lodge would not alone be sufficient to justify charges.

The Grand Lodge concurred.

He decided that no permanent record of objection can be made by a member of a Lodge against a member of another Lodge being received as a visitor; that such a record would impair the standing of the brother so objected to, in a manner contrary to the spirit of the institution. The right of personal objection, if the objector be present, is fully recognized.

He decided that the remission of fees, or a donation to a candidate for the degrees, is a violation of the law which forbids Lodges conferring the degrees, for less than a stated sum; that a physician and a Mason who refused to take care of the sick brethren of his Lodge could not be held subject to Masonic discipline for the refusal, holding good the excuse given, that it would be unprofessional to conform to

a Lodge by-law requiring it; would look like hunting up practice where they were not called, and might interfere with their business elsewhere, taking their stand on the charge that Masonry is on no account to interfere with a man's vocation.

That "there are more ways than one of skinning a cat" was illustrated by the case of a Lodge of about sixty members, forty of whom were in arrears for dues for over one year. The minority, tired of carrying the burdens of non-contributing members, had charges preferred against the delinquents, and the trials were all set for the same night.

The twenty, fearing that the forty would make common cause and out-vote them, asked advice. The Grand Master decided that the forty were personally interested in the trial of any one of their number, and could not be permitted to vote on a question in which they were directly interested; and advised the Lodge to go into the trial of each one separately, hear all the cases before voting on any, and then order the delinquents all out together during the balloting. We may be permitted to question in our own mind whether, if the delinquents had been in a manageable minority, it would ever have occurred to the Grand Master that each was so far interested in the trial of his co-delinquents as to justify his being deprived of his rights under the just law which the Grand Master says holds them all voters until they have been suspended or expelled by a two-thirds vote.

The Grand Master intimates that his solution of the difficulty was prompted by the reason that "it would not do to have a farce in the Lodge-room, with so many acts as there were Masonic trials."

Better a farce there, for which the Lodge should subsequently have felt the strong hand of the Grand Master, than a tragedy which might result in the destruction of any of the safeguards of individual rights. It is easy to see how such a precedent might be wielded to unjust ends by a majority excited against a brother for some fancied heinous offence.

Nor can we agree to another decision of the Grand Master, that "a brother under charges of unmasonic conduct cannot bring charges against another brother."

We hold that, though a brother's character may be under a cloud, his Masonic rights remain intact until he has been divested of them by the judgment of his peers.

The Grand Master also decided in the case of an alleged citizen of Missouri, made a Mason while on a visit to his friends in Maine, that he could not be recognized nor permitted to visit in Missouri, until the irregularity of his making, if any existed, and his Masonic status were satisfactorily settled between the two jurisdictions.

There seems to have been no question but St. Croix Lodge No. 46, in which he was made, was a regular Lodge. We were, therefore, somewhat surprised to find that the Committee on Jurisprudence did not except to this decision, as the same Committee, in treating of a similar question,—the case of Mt. Nebo Lodge, Illinois,—properly held, with the concurrence of the Grand Lodge, that a Mason, made in a regularly chartered Lodge, cannot be clandestine.

The Grand Master had granted thirty dispensations for new Lodges, which, with eleven dispensations renewed, and ten granted by the Grand Lodge at the last Communication, make fifty-one in all. As in Kansas, the unprecedented immigration to the State, bringing large numbers of Masons in its tide, has been the chief cause of the formation of most of these Lodges.

The Grand Master had exacted the deed of the Grand Lodge conveying the Masonic College property at Lexington to the Marion Female Institute, in which thirty daughters of Masons are to be educated free of cost; these pupils to be selected from time to time by the Grand Lodge.

Several corner-stones had been laid by the Grand Master in person, and a still larger number by proxy.

One special dispensation for the election of officers was made necessary by the vagaries of the moon.

The Lodge elects at the regular meeting in May, and the regular meetings are held Saturdays, on or before the full moon. The astronomical conditions suspended the by-law and the Grand Master had to interfere in behalf of the moon-struck Lodge.

Chicago was still burning when the Grand Master thus spoke:

"The most terrible of all destroyers has just accomplished his master-piece in the world's history, and chose for his field a sister city in our neighboring jurisdiction of Illinois. The fire-king has swept a great metropolis out of existence, and made houseless and homeless two hundred thousand people. Chicago is a story of yesterday. Little or nothing is left of one of the wonders of our continent, but a vast waste of coals and ashes, and quarter of a million suffering people, who lived in or depended upon the doomed city for support. The jaws of an earthquake never opened and closed with such crushing effect upon the lives and substance of men, as the habitations and fortunes of our brethren of Chicago have been swallowed up by this dire calamity. I have no words to express what I feel in this connection, and what I know must be the sense of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Let us not give play to our feelings but in action. The misfortunes and needs of so large a mass of humanity appeal, not alone to our charity as Masons, but to our manhood. Let us do all we can do promptly, and, while we lament the necessity, be proud of our condition to respond to the cry for sympathy and aid. Chicago was of wood. What we give now will contribute to rebuild the city of more enduring marble. I recommend the reference of the matter to a special committee, with instructions to act at once."

The Special Committee reported at once, appropriating one thousand dollars, and recommending the Lodges to contribute to the same end.

The Grand Master instituted a step towards the plan which in our own Grand Lodge we have found to work so well for a number of years, by appointing *ad interim* chairmen of several committees that the routine work of the Grand Lodge might be in an advanced condition at the beginning of the session. We can cordially recommend our more complete plan, fully explained under the head of California, as every way satisfactory and economical.

Forty-two charters were granted, ten dispensations renewed, and eleven granted by the Grand Lodge.

Seven petitions for new Lodges were not acted upon on account of informalities.

We make no apology for transferring in full to our pages the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence relative to the question of jurisdiction between Missouri and Illinois, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

Its fraternal spirit disarms criticism; both Grand Lodges are in accord as to the law; and if there is any difference of opinion as to the facts, there is none as to the intention by which the facts are pointed. We are sure Illinois will be ready to respond most cordially to Missouri's closing words. The report is as follows :

"The committee to whom was referred the question of jurisdiction between this Grand Lodge, and that of our sister Grand Lodge of Illinois, in the making of Bro. ARTHUR D. TAPPAN a Mason in Mt. Nebo Lodge, No. 77, having given this subject a careful and thorough examination and will briefly review the facts, in the case, and the conclusions they have arrived at.

"The M. W. JNO. D. VINCIL, when Grand Master of Missouri, was officially informed by his D. D. G. M. Bro. R. FRANK GREEN, of New Mexico, that A. D. TAPPAN, a citizen of Sante Fe, had returned, after a four month's absence, a Master Mason, having been made so in Mt. Nebo Lodge, No. 76, in the State of Illinois, and as Montezuma Lodge, No. 109, was chartered by this Grand Lodge, and there being no Grand Lodge in New Mexico, through and by which this infringement of jurisdiction could be brought before the Grand Lodge of Illinois, it was reported to this Grand Lodge for such action as it might deem best in protecting the rights of one of its subordinates.

"While we heartily endorse the protests of Past Grand Master VINCIL against infringement of jurisdiction, we must in all candor say, we differ from him in the way and manner that this question was brought before the Grand Lodge of Illinois. When the complaint was made by his Deputy, of this infringement of jurisdiction by a subordinate Lodge in Illinois, would it not have been better to have officially informed the Grand Master of Illinois of the complaint made against one of the subordinate Lodges of that State, and fraternally requested his investigation of the matter complained of? Such your committee are of opinion would have been the true Masonic course to have been pursued, and might have led to a satisfactory explanation of the differences, as the Grand Lodge of Illinois complains that this Grand Lodge made the charge, tried the case, and passed sentence without giving them notice. While we have the highest opinion of the Masonic knowledge and fraternal spirit that controlled the committee of this Grand Lodge, to whom this part of Grand Master VINCIL's address was referred, we must fraternally differ from the conclusions they arrived at, that Bro. A. D. TAPPAN, should 'be recognized only as clandestine until (he) be properly heled by the Lodge to whose jurisdiction he properly belongs.'

"A clandestine Mason is one made in a Lodge without a charter, and no one will deny that Mt. Nebo Lodge is and was a regularly chartered Lodge, and that a Mason made in that Lodge cannot be clandestine; the error was in the action of the Lodge, and it should be held responsible if its acts were not delegated by a higher authority, which was the case in this instance, as the Grand Master of Masons of Illinois, M. W. H. G. REYNOLDS, granted a dispensation for this Lodge to confer the degrees on Bro. A. D. TAPPAN.

"Permit us here to say before we enter into a review of the reasons assigned by the Grand Master of Illinois, for his act in this case, that his communication to this Grand body defending his action has the true ring of Masonry in it; while he defends his own action, and that of Mt. Nebo Lodge, he does it in that fraternal spirit that should animate all Masons, and while we shall attempt to show that some of the

positions assumed by him are not sustained by law or usage, we shall do it in the same spirit that animated him.

"The whole issue in this difference of opinion between this Grand Lodge and our sister Grand Lodge of Illinois, is, what is legitimately Masonic *residence*?"

"If Bro. A. D. TAPPAN, was a resident of Illinois (and we will quote the by-law of the Grand Lodge of Illinois governing this question—Sec. 38. 'The subordinate Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge are instructed not to initiate any candidate who has not resided in the State of Illinois twelve calendar months before such application be made,') at the time that by the Grand Master's dispensation he was made a Mason in Mt. Nebo Lodge, No. 76, then Montezuma Lodge, No. 109, New Mexico, has no cause of complaint of an infringement upon its rights; but if Bro. A. D. TAPPAN was a citizen of Sante Fe, and under the jurisdiction of Montezuma Lodge, and was only on a *visit* to Illinois, then its rights were infringed by Mt. Nebo Lodge making him a Mason.

"We will here say, that we do not believe there was any intentional wrong intended by the M. W. Grand Master of Illinois, or by Mt. Nebo Lodge, in the making of Bro. TAPPAN a Mason, yet the intention does not do away a wrong—intention and fact are two different things—and had Bro. TAPPAN carried out his intention as expressed to the Grand Master, and upon which we presume he based the granting of the dispensation, then it would have become a fact, and this difference of opinion upon jurisdiction would never have arisen.

"Grand Master REYNOLDS, in summing up his conclusions near the close of his communication, in the fifth point, shows that this case is not as clear as the noon-day's sun, when he says: 'Bro. ARTHUR DANIEL TAPPAN was a single man, with no fixed determinate residence, but with a constant idea of *home* in Illinois; it has been the custom to respect that idea, and to permit some flexibility in such cases.'

"From the subsequent action of Bro. TAPPAN, we would naturally suppose that Past Grand Master REYNOLDS thinks that there was a great deal more *ideal* than actual *fact* where Bro. TAPPAN did *reside*. 'He was initiated and passed June 6th, and raised June 13th, and was dimitted the same day.' His *dimitting the same day* naturally leads to a doubt of his *intention* as expressed to the M. W. Grand Master of becoming a citizen of Illinois—was the true cause of his asking for the dispensation—for if he was a citizen of Illinois, and only going back to New Mexico to settle up his business, why dimit? It was either to save paying dues, or some other cause.

"The endorsement of the M. W. Grand Master of Illinois, and of Mt. Nebo Lodge, No. 76, and also the fact of Bro. TAPPAN having been exalted in Sante Fe R. A. Chapter, is sufficient evidence that he was worthy of being made a Mason, and that no injury to our order has resulted from it. We would recommend that no further action be taken in this case, hoping and believing that this difference of opinion upon this question of jurisdiction may make both jurisdictions more careful in respecting each others rights; and should any difference arise in the future, we will settle it in the true spirit of Masonry, that animates both Grand Lodges, and the fraternal regard that has characterized the past, may ever prevail in the future."

THOMAS E. GARRETT, of St. Louis, was elected Grand Master; GEO. FRANK GOULEY, St. Louis, Grand Secretary.

For the first time since the organization of the Grand Lodge, in 1821, all the officers were re-elected.

The report of the Committee on Greivance embraces nineteen cases, sixteen of which were appeals.

One case was very properly remanded for a new trial in which the accused, a man

sixty-three years of age, was suspended for twenty years. To our mind there is a refinement of cruelty in the humor which practically expels a brother under the pretence of inflicting a milder grade of punishment. The following is of general interest :

" This Grand Lodge, years ago, did affirm that subordinate Lodges should stay proceedings in cases where the same issues were upon trial before the civil courts of the State, for the reason that their decisions would have great weight in the findings of the civil courts in these cases, and operate injuriously to a brother Master Mason. But this Grand Lodge did, two years ago, reverse that position, and leave the brother to carry this extra weight into the civil courts. We are still of the opinion that the old rule was nearer the true teachings of Masonry than the new one; for exceptional, highly colored, and boldly drawn cases do not do away with a general principle, and we believe that in a large majority of cases where the old rule is heeded, as a guide, that Masonry has lost nothing by its practice."

The Grand Lodge, through the Committee on Jurisprudence, decided that Lodges U. D. have the right to dimit its members.

The Report on Correspondence is from the pen of Bro. GOULEY. It covers 155 pages of fine print, and embraces a review of the Proceedings of forty-three American Grand Lodges, and sixteen European Grand Bodies.

Illinois receives fraternal notice. Of Grand Master REYNOLDS' address Bro. GOULEY says :

" He referred fully to the case of Bro. AUTHUR D. TAPPAN, complained of by Grand Master VINCIL, and reply to which, by Grand Master REYNOLDS, has already been regularly brought before this Grand body at its last session, and laid over until the present, and as it will come up by report of Committee on Jurisprudence, we shall express no opinion in this report, beyond one on the following quotation from Bro. REYNOLDS' report, viz : 'The Grand Lodge of Missouri has no sovereignty beyond her own State lines. Every Grand Lodge in the United States has a right to occupy the Territory of New Mexico.'

" To the first clause we demur in part, *to-wit* : that while the Grand Lodge of Missouri has no complete sovereignty in New Mexico (that being unoccupied territory), yet she has a jurisdictional limit over the Lodges she establishes, and she is compelled to maintain and defend their jurisdictional rights as though they were in our own State. While any Grand Lodge in the world may plant Lodges in New Mexico, yet no Grand Lodge in the world has the right to make Masons out of the *citizens* of New Mexico when sojourning in other States. If the Grand Lodge of Illinois, or even of Missouri, wants to make Masons of New Mexicans, they must do so in Lodges in that Territory. This is the only point of the Grand Master's letter which we shall discuss, for the remainder becomes an issue of facts, as the whole question revolves upon the point, was Bro. ARTHUR D. TAPPAN a *citizen* of New Mexico or Illinois? If of the former, then he was irregularly made; if of the latter, then Mount Nebo Lodge, in Illinois, had original jurisdiction. This is the whole issue."

Correct.

Bro. ROUNSEVILLE's report and Bro. BROMWELL's oration receive favorable mention.

He vigorously combats the South Carolina doctrine, which, as we have seen, has also taken root in California, that on an unfavorable report no ballot should be had

"An unfavorable report of the Committee of Investigation," says the South Carolina committee, is "*tantamount* to a rejection." Bro. GOULEY says :

"The *italics of tantamount* are our own, as by the use of that word the question is not settled at all. 'Tantamount' means 'equivalent to,' and while we agree that if we hear two or three members say that such or such a candidate 'is unworthy to be received,' it is equivalent, or *tantamount*, to a rejection, yet we challenge any lexicographer in the world to say that it *is* a rejection. To decide thus would be tantamount to saying that the previously expressed opinions of a jury is a *verdict* without the formality of consultation and agreement. It is a theory original with Bro. A. G. MACKEY, of South Carolina, that a committee does the voting and deciding for a Lodge, and perforce, if they report favorably the candidate should be elected. We hold that a ballot means a *ballot*, and that no candidate can be said to be rejected by a ballot unless every member present has the opportunity to deposit his vote; but by the South Carolina theory a candidate may be rejected by the expressed opinion of a single member."

Under South Carolina he also says :

"Here is another *heresy* with which we cannot agree, viz: That a Lodge under dispensation is merely the *agent of the Grand Master to make Masons*. The Grand Master cannot make Masons, nor can he delegate the power to any one else."

Which reminds us of a story of the famous Countess of Lansfeldt. She was smoking in a baggage car on a railway train when the conductor entered. "Madam," said he, "you can't smoke in this car." Lola took a strong pull at her cigar, and gracefully puffing a wreath of smoke from her lips, said, "Sir, you see I do."

Quebec is Bro. GOULEY's red rag and he gores indiscriminately every body who wears the colors of recognition. He brings the mantle of Grand Lodge Sovereignty, deceased, and shows the rents where ran the envious dagger through, and refuses to be pacified.

Meanwhile Grand Lodge Sovereignty seems to be doing pretty well, and its wounds promise to heal as kindly as when murdered on previous occasions by Canada and West Virginia.

Bro. GOULEY's recollections of the Reporter's Convention at Baltimore come in happily at the close of his report to relieve the sombre coloring and lugubrious tone—pardon the adjective, Bro. GOULEY—of his pages on Canada and Quebec.

We have passed over many good things in this report with which we heartily agree, and which we would be glad to quote, but the manner in which Missouri has grown upon our hands forbids it.

MONTANA.

Again Montana sends us a volume unequalled in paper and typographical excellence in the whole circle of Grand Lodges. It is adorned with a fine steel engraving of Grand Master HEDGES.

The Grand Lodge met at Deer City, Oct. 2, 1871.

The address of Grand Master HEDGES is very fine, eminently practical in character, but clothed in most pleasing style. He says :

"We are gathered among the high places of earth, and, for the first time, by the water-courses that connect the eternal snows of our Rocky Mountains with the eternal waters of the mighty Pacific. As these restless streams bear their burdens, and merge their own fretful existence in an ocean of peace, so may all the streams of our individual efforts contribute to swell into an ocean of peace and harmony the results of our united deliberations."

At the last session of the Grand Lodge a resolution was passed that three copies of the Proceedings from the organization of the Grand Lodge should be bound for the use of the Grand Lodge, and one copy each for the constituent Lodges. Young as is the Grand Lodge of Montana, sufficient copies could not be found to make three complete sets for its own library.

The Grand Master had issued two dispensations for new Lodges, both of which received Charters at this Communication.

We cannot forbear a quotation from the address relative to the duty of the fraternity to the erring. It breathes the true spirit:

"While the resolution expresses the law as it is, and as it ought to be practiced by every one worthy to be a Mason, yet, in dealing with brothers, our first aim should be to save; never to destroy or cut off till we have exhausted, in honest endeavor, every other better means of dealing with the case. For our guidance and government we might well adopt the motto of Roger Williams, "*Amor omnia vincit*," love conquers everything. We hear it often said that Masonry is not a moral reform society. This is only true in that we do not go out into society, seeking those who most need reformation, yet in our mutual relations and duties we certainly are, in the most thorough-going sense, a moral reform society. We are in a measure responsible for each other's faults. In a brother's fall we suffer loss. Let us never forget, if we see a brother err, our first and holiest duty is to remind him of his fault in the most tender manner; not to bring charges; and endeavor to aid his return, not to humiliate him or harden him in vice. Lift him up and throw around him the defensive armor of unobtrusive but invincible sympathy. If our endeavor to aid his return be commensurate with the importance of saving a brother, and with our own power and duty in the premises, the cases will prove extremely rare where the extreme penalty of the law will need to be invoked. Let us never forget that the chief glory of our institution lies not in the perfection of our ritual; in the magnificence of our temples and the costliness of our regalia; it lies rather and infinitely more in an exalted and perfected manhood; in those unseen temples of the human heart, garnished with the solid splendor of divine virtues, and lighted and warmed with unquenchable and unconquerable love."

Of Quebec, he says:

"There seems no longer any reason why we should not extend a hand of greeting and welcome to this new Grand Lodge of Quebec. The principle that triumphed in its establishment ought now to be regarded as the American law in the formation of new jurisdictions, to be applied to the prevention of future contests for similar cause."

The Grand Lodge took a similar view and passed a resolution of recognition.

He looks with such disfavor upon the system of appointing representatives between American Grand Lodges that he had made no additions to the list created by his predecessors.

The following is wisely said:

"When we pass beyond the American continent and away from the congenial atmosphere of liberal institutions and the Saxon tongue, Masonry seems to find no

free scope for a healthy development; it seems to become at times the monopoly of nobility and aristocracy; at others, the convenient engine of the radical revolutionists. If we desire to cultivate intimate relations with Masons in foreign countries, representatives may become necessary; but from the chaotic and ambiguous character of Masonry in most foreign countries, I see little occasion for haste or ardor in opening this correspondence."

The following, we are sorry to see, was adopted, after an animated discussion :

"*Resolved*, That Brother C. Mead, of Bannack Lodge No. 16, and Brother H. Jordan, of Silver Star Lodge No. 17, having been recommended by the members of their respective Lodges for the office of Worshipful Master, be admitted to this Grand Lodge as representatives, and authorized to exercise the privileges of Masters of Chartered Lodges during this session.

Surely Montana would not hold that these newly-chartered Lodges could meet and do work, or business even, until they had been duly constituted. Until that was done there was nothing for these brethren to represent. Their admission to the privileges of Masters of Chartered Lodges was sacrificing principle to good nature.

JAMES R. WESTON, of Diamond City, was elected Grand Master; HEZ. L. HOSMER, Virginia, Grand Secretary.

A memorial tablet is inscribed to Bro. HENRY ALLEN, Past Master of Helana Lodge No. 2, "a pioneer of Masonry in Iowa, Colorado, Idaho and Montana."

The next Annual Communication is to be held at Helena.

The Report on Correspondence is a concise review of the proceedings of twenty-eight Grand Lodges, Illinois not included, from the pen of Bro. HOSMER.

He disapproves, as do we, the denial of advancement to one who has been maimed after initiation; disapproves of the Grand Representative system, chiefly, we judge, because he has known some unfortunate appointments; thinks Canada has no alternative but to recognize Quebec, and bury the animosities provoked by its creation; thinks the Right of Visitation question, in the light of the correspondence elicited by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, one of the most profound and inextricable muddles in the annals of Masonic Jurisprudence; thinks the language of the New York Committee on our relations with Continental-European Masonry too sweeping; and hits the nail on the head by mildly remarking that all that is said about the constitution and working of a Lodge with the traditional three is mere moonshine.

In his conclusion he says :

"Our intercourse with our brethren, through the Proceedings of their Grand Bodies, has been quite as instructive as it has been agreeable. We have learned from it how great an inspirer of friendship and brotherly love our Institution is—how it teaches men to feel for their fellows, and trains their thoughts in the direction of kindness. The spirit of Masonry, as manifested by these Proceedings, is the spirit of true Fraternity among men. There is cord of sympathy uniting all the bodies, charged with electricity of brotherly regard, which thrills at the slightest touch. It makes of Masons one great family, and of Masonry a constant fount of blessing."

NEBRASKA.

The Grand Lodge met at Lincoln, June 21, 1871.

Grand Master DEUEL reports the fraternity in a flourishing condition ; members rapidly increasing, and the Lodges in sound condition. He had granted four dispensations for new Lodges, and denied three similar petitions. Of many applications for the exercise of the dispensing power for the conferring of degrees out of time he had granted but few, and gives excellent reasons why he should not have granted even those.

He urges concerted efforts for greater uniformity of work.

The Committee on Correspondence submitted a report which, as we are informed by a foot note, is printed in a separate volume. It has not been received.

We notice by the Report of the Committee on Grievances that only a majority vote is required for conviction in Masonic trials.

The following question was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who reply that "it is necessary for the brother to obtain a dimit from the Grand Secretary :"

"A brother is expelled by a Subordinate Lodge for un-Masonic conduct. He appeals to the Grand Lodge. The action of the Subordinate Lodge is reversed. What course is necessary to enable the brother to affiliate ?"

In our jurisdiction he would have been advised that he must obtain a dimit from his Lodge. Here members of Lodges don't belong to the Grand Secretary.

One Charter was granted, one refused ; one Lodge U. D. failed to petition for a charter, and the fourth surrendered its dispensation for lack of interest.

WILLIAM E. HILL, of Nebraska City, was elected Grand Master ; ROBERT W. FURNAS, Brownville, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge meets again at Lincoln next year.

Nebraska admits the representatives of possible Lodges, not yet constituted under a warrant, to membership in Grand Lodge.

NEVADA.

The Grand Lodge met at Virginia, September 19, 1871.

The address of Grand Master ROBINSON is mainly a concise and well written report of his official acts. He announces the death of Past Master FRANK H. KENNEDY. With this exception all had been well with the members of the Grand Lodge.

The Craft within the jurisdiction is harmonious ; its work proceeding regularly, silently, and beneficially, except that one Lodge had surrendered its Charter.

The Grand Master thinks it strange that at this day there should be any difficulty in determining the question of the physical fitness of candidates, each of which, he holds, must be "as a man ought to be," without maim or marked defect.

He urges strict compliance with the utterances of the Grand Lodge against intemperance and kindred vices, and truly characterizes slander as "a vile thing."

He decided that a duly installed Master, re-elected must be again installed; and that under their Constitution an installed officer could demit.

He had also decided that while a brother who had died by suicide might be buried with Masonic ceremonies if the Lodge were satisfied that he was insane; otherwise, not.

This decision was hurriedly made in response to a telegram. Subsequent reflection modified this opinion, and thus he places himself square on the doctrine which we have elsewhere advanced:

"If the insanity be the direct result of licentious or vicious habits, my opinion, notwithstanding, is that if the Lodge having jurisdiction over him shall have allowed him to go in violation of the laws of God and the teachings of Masonry until such a result succeeds without admonishing him of his faults, or endeavoring to bring him back to the paths of rectitude, or (in case of his failure to work the desired reformation) enforcing the discipline which our regulations require, the brother is entitled to Masonic burial at the hand of the Lodge, though his life may have been taken by his own act."

A circular letter from the Grand Lodge of Canada contained nothing to induce him to recommend a reconsideration of their action in recognizing Quebec. He expressed the sensible opinion that as a general thing Grand Lodges legislate too much.

The Report on Correspondence embraces a review of the proceedings of thirty-eight Grand Lodges. It needs no commendation beyond the statement that it is from the able and experienced pen of Bro. ROBT. H. TAYLOR. Illinois receives liberal notice. He quotes at some length from the address of Grand Master REYNOLDS, and says all his decisions seem to be sound. Bro. ROUNSEVILLE's report is characterized as brief but well-digested; Bro. BROMWELL's subject—as well handled.

Bro. TAYLOR is of opinion that no profane should "be admitted into the Lodge" to testify in Masonic trial, of which we may say that we see no objection to it if proper precautions are taken; believes as we do that the Grand Lodge has the power to do complete justice on appeal; holds to the absolute right of a member to exclude a visitor; says, in answer to Bro. DRUMMOND, that affirmation in lieu of oaths were first permitted in civil cases, in England, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, his point being that they were introduced long subsequent to the promulgation of the Gothic Constitutions of 926, and hence obligating brethren by affirmation must be an innovation, a point which in perhaps more than one sense is far-fetched; gives such references as to the proper spelling of the much-mooted "demit" or "dimit" as to lead us to give up the former and adopt the latter, from this on—if we don't put our foot in it from habit; deduces from the address of Bro. GARDNER that African Lodge was formed at a time when the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts had supreme and exclusive control over the territory of that State, a conclusion that we think we last year showed was unwarranted by the facts; though a large part of his Masonic life has been spent where such was the practice he

knows of no rule or principle of Masonry which makes it essential that Lodges should be opened and closed in each of the three degrees at every regular communication ; believes that the presence of seven Master Masons is requisite to open a Lodge, and that if but seven are present, they should all be *members* of the Lodge ; and takes a broad and we think sensible view of the proper scope of reports on Correspondence.

His report concludes with a digest of decisions, appropriately arranged under different heads, covering sixteen closely printed pages.

Bro. TAYLOR is also the author of an extended report on the Ancient Landmarks. He defines the Landmarks "as those characteristic marks or fixed principles by which, time out of mind, Freemasonry has been known and preserved ; which have distinguished it as Masonry, and which must forever remain inviolate and undisturbed."

Taking this definition a majority of the Committee, Bro. TAYLOR and Bro. HORATIO S. MASON, agree on fifty-one propositions, as follows :

"I. Belief in the existence of a Supreme Being, the Great Architect of the Universe.

II. Belief in the Immortality of the Soul.

III. Belief in the resurrection of the body.

IV. Obedience to the moral law.

V. Respect for, and obedience to the civil law and government of the country where a Mason may reside.

VI. The legend of the third degree.

VII. The modes of recognition.

VII. The obligations.

IX. The obligations, means of recognition, and the forms and ceremonies observed in conferring degrees are secret.

X. Charity to all mankind, and more particularly to a brother Mason, is a Masonic duty.

XI. Every person, to be made a Mason, must be a man, of lawful age, free-born, and hale and sound, as a man ought to be.

XII. The ballot for candidates is strictly and inviolably secret.

XIII. No one can be made a Mason except in a lawful Lodge, duly convened, acting under an unreclaimed warrant or dispensation, and at the place therein named, after petition presented at a regular meeting, and accepted by unanimous ballot.

XIV. A petition to be made a Mason, after being presented and referred, can not be withdrawn, but must be acted upon by report of committee and ballot ; provided, if at any time before the balloting have commenced, it be discovered that the petitioner does not live within the jurisdiction of the Lodge, or is not of lawful age, the petition must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction, unless it be shown that at the time of making the petition the petitioner had knowledge of the

laws of the Craft respecting local jurisdiction or lawful age, as the case may be; and the petition must be dismissed when the death of the petitioner is made known before ballot.

XV. The duty of every Master Mason to be a member of a Lodge.

XVI. Initiation makes a man a Mason, and when he receives the degree of Master Mason, he becomes a member of the Lodge conferring it.

XVII. The right of every Mason to visit and sit in every regular Lodge, except when such visit is likely to disturb the harmony or interrupt the working of the Lodge.

XVIII. Masonic intercourse with a clandestine or expelled Mason is a Masonic crime.

XIX. Every Mason is amenable to the Masonic laws and regulations of the jurisdiction in which he resides.

XX. The disciplinary powers of a Lodge may not be exercised for a violation of the moral law, (as distinguished from the law of the land,) until the offender has been twice admonished by the Master or Wardens of his Lodge.

XXI. Restoration to the privileges of Masonry by the Grand Lodge does not restore to membership in a constituent Lodge.

XXII. The reversal, by a Grand Lodge, of a judgement of suspension or expulsion by a constituent Lodge, leaves the party accused in the same relations of membership as before the charges were tried.

XXIII. No appeal can be taken to the Lodge from the decision of the Master, or the Warden occupying the chair in his absence.

XXIV. The right of every Mason to appeal from the decision of his brethren in Lodge convened, to the Grand Lodge or General Assembly of Masons.

XXV. Every Mason must be tried by his peers; and hence a Lodge can not try its Master.

XXVI. The government of the Craft, when congregated in a Lodge, by a Master and two Wardens.

XXVII. No one can be Master of a warranted Lodge but a Master Mason who shall have served as Warden.

XXVIII. Every Lodge, when congregated, must be duly tiled.

XXIX. A "Book of the Law," the square and compass, shall constitute a part of the furniture of every Lodge.

XXX. Every Lodge has power to make Masons, and to administer its own private affairs.

XXXI. No visitor, unknown to the brethren present, or to some one of them, as a Mason, can enter a Lodge without first passing an examination according to ancient usage.

XXXII. Every Master, before closing his Lodge, must give, or cause to be given, a lecture on Masonry, or a part thereof.

XXXIII. The Master and Wardens of every warranted Lodge must be chosen annually by its members, on or before the festival of St. John the Evangelist; and, if installed, can not resign their offices during the term for which they were elected.

XXXIV. In case of the death, inability or absence of the Master of a Lodge, it is the prerogative of the Senior Warden, and in case of his death, inability or absence, of the Junior Warden, to preside over the Lodge.

XXXV. The duty as well as the right of every warranted Lodge to be represented in the Grand Lodge at its Annual Communication.

XXXVI. A Lodge under dispensation is a temporary body, and is not entitled to representation in the Grand Lodge.

XXXVII. The right of every Lodge to instruct its Representatives in the Grand Lodge.

XXXVIII. All Masons are peers.

XXXIX. All constituent Lodges are peers.

XL. All Grand Lodges are peers.

XLI. A Grand Lodge has supreme and exclusive jurisdiction, within its territorial limits, over all matters of Ancient Craft Masonry.

XLII. A Grand Lodge must meet at least once in each year, to consult and act concerning the interests of the Fraternity in its jurisdiction.

XLIII. The office of Grand Master is elective, and should be filled annually by the Grand Lodge.

XLIV. The prerogative of the Grand Master to preside over every Assembly of the Craft within his jurisdiction, wheresoever and whensoever held.

XLV. The prerogative of the Grand Master to grant dispensations for opening and holding new Lodges.

XLVI. The prerogative of the Grand Master to arrest the warrant or dispensation of any Lodge until the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

XLVII. The prerogative of the Grand Master to grant dispensations to Lodges to ballot for and confer degrees at irregular times.

XLVIII. The prerogative of the Grand Master to grant dispensations to Lodges to elect officers after the period prescribed by law.

XLIX. The prerogative of the Grand Master to require the attendance of, and information from any Grand Officer respecting matters appertaining to the duties of his office.

L. The prerogative of the Grand Master to suspend the Master of any Lodge from the exercise of the powers and duties of his office, until the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

LI. The Ancient Landmarks are the Supreme Law, and can not be changed or abrogated.

"Here are fifty-one distinct propositions, one more than double the number stated by Bro. MACKEY, and twenty more than are embraced in the New York Constitution, though we have excluded several points which those authorities, respectively, have included. Yet we feel assured that we have not included any proposition in our list that *is not* a Landmark, though we may have (doubtless have) omitted some things which *are* Landmarks."

Bro. WM. A. VAN BOKKELEN submitted a minority report, as follows :

"Not being able to endorse all the arguments and conclusions of the majority of your Committee on Landmarks, and believing the subject to be one of considerable importance, upon which no one should hesitate to express his views, I would respectfully submit the following report, restricting myself to those points on which we do not agree:—

Masonic Laws naturally divide themselves into three great classes—

1. LANDMARKS.
2. GENERAL REGULATIONS.
3. LOCAL REGULATIONS.

"I would define the Landmarks as those characteristic marks or fixed principles by which, time out of mind, Freemasonry has been *universally* known and preserved, which have distinguished it as Freemasonry, and which must forever remain inviolate and unchanged.

"The requisites, therefore, of a custom or rule of action to constitute it a Landmark are: *first*, antiquity; *second*, that it was universal from time immemorial; *third*, that in its very essence it is essential to the preservation of the principles of the Fraternity, "and of that general uniformity of character and design which constitutes the true universality of the Institution," and is, therefore, unchangeable.

"Applying these tests, we will be compelled to exclude several of those principles or rules to which the majority of your committee have awarded the honor of being Landmarks.

"XIII, If this is a Landmark then, verily, are we all clandestine Masons, for, prior to 1718, warrants were unknown, and "Lodges were empowered, by inherent privileges vested in the Fraternity at large, to meet and act occasionally, under the direction of some able Architect, and the acting magistrate of the county; and the proceedings of those meetings, being approved by the majority of the brethren convened at another Lodge assembled in same district, were deemed constitutional."—Preston, old ed., p. 66, note.

"The first warrant was issued under a regulation adopted June 24th, 1717; from that time, and not before, were Lodges restricted to certain localities. And even to this day two at least of the four Lodges which organized the Grand Lodge of England continue to exist and work, making Masons without any warrant or other authority than the "inherent privileges vested in the Fraternity." Yet we are all sprung from these old Lodges, which had none and still refuse to have warrants.

"I admit the first clause—"No man can be made a Mason except in a lawful Lodge"—to be a Landmark, and believe that it should be clearly set forth as defining the Grand Master's right or prerogative of "making Masons at sight," which I hold simply means the power to grant the authority to a *regular* Lodge to receive a petition out of time, and act upon it immediately, without due reference to a committee, and report thereon as is usually required.

"No. XIV. While I endorse the arguments and conclusions of Bro. TAYLOR on this subject, I am forced to rank it as a Regulation, it wanting the two elements of antiquity and universality; the doctrine of the jurisdictional rights of Lodges being a modern invention, and one which until recently had never been recognized outside of the United States.

"No. XVI. Is deficient in universality; the Grand Lodge of Scotland having never recognized it, but, on the other hand, requires a separate ballot for membership. And Scotland is not alone in this requirement.

"No. XX. I find this, as No. IX, of the General Regulations of 1721; the thirty-ninth or last of which expressly declares that any or all of them may be altered or repealed, therefore it is wanting under the test of being unchangeable.

"No. XXI. Our present system of Lodge organization and membership is subsequent to the revival of Masonry in 1717, and therefore everything bearing upon the relation existing between a Lodge and its members properly comes under the head of a Regulation—it being deficient in antiquity.

"No. XXII. This, with all the arguments brought to its support, is the mere logical sequence of the fact that Masonry is based on justice, and it would have been better to say "Justice should be the peculiar characteristic of the relation between an accused brother and his Lodge." It should be excluded for the same reasons as number XXI.

"No. XXVII. On this question I have never been able to come to any conclusion satisfactory to my own mind. The only mention of it which can be found in the earlier writings of the Craft is in the "Charges" prepared by ANDERSON in 1721, and approved by the Grand Lodge in 1722, and which were subsequently altered and amended in the second edition of 1723, and again in the edition of 1738, thereby proving that these Charges were deficient under the test of being unchangeable. This one was altered both times. And, again, the same paragraph in which this principle is laid down contradicts itself. It says, "All preferment among Masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only; therefore no Master or Warden is chosen by seniority, but for his merit."

"No. XXXIII. This should be classed as a Local Regulation. In the first clause "the Master and Wardens of every warranted Lodge must be chosen annually by its members." I concur, but dissent from the remainder for the following reasons: In some jurisdictions the elections are held on or before the festival of St. John the Baptist; in others, on or before the festival of either of the Saints John, leaving it to the choice of the particular Lodges. Again, if Masonry was established, as claimed by some, under the shadow of the rising walls of Solomon's Temple, at what season of the year did our early brethren hold their elections, from that time until the time that June the twenty-fourth and December the twenty-seventh were selected by the Christian Church as the festal days of those truly great men? In many jurisdictions it has been decided that an officer can resign, the only argument to the contrary being the installation obligation, which we find varies in nearly every ceremony, as given in the several text-books and monitors which we have examined, in some of the earlier ones it being entirely omitted; and we can not find any mention of it in the Anderson Constitutions.

"No. XXXVI. Lodges 'under dispensation' is an invention of the last one hundred years, and therefore nothing appertaining to them can be classed as a Landmark."

"No. XXXVII. The present organization of Grand Lodges, consisting of the Master and Wardens of particular Lodges, originated about 1724, prior to which time all the brethren, Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts, as well as all Master Masons, were entitled to be present and vote in Grand Lodge on all questions, therefore this principle is deficient in antiquity, and, as it is denied by some Grand Lodges, it wants universality.

"No. XLI. The American doctrine of Grand Lodge jurisdiction is the growth of the present century, and is denied by nearly all the European Grand Lodges; it is, therefore, deficient in antiquity and universality, and every principle based on it must be denied the honor of being a Landmark.

"No. XLV. The Grand Master can only issue dispensations for new Lodges on such conditions as his Grand Lodge may see fit to prescribe. What, then, becomes

of his prerogative if the Grand Lodge should see fit to impose some condition with which it would be impossible to comply? The Grand Master owes his very existence to the Grand Lodge, and derives all his powers from it, the Grand Lodge being the legislative and he the executive branch of the government, and has only such powers as the Grand Lodge may see fit to attach to the office. And the body which creates an office and invests it with power can most certainly increase, decrease, or entirely change those powers. Under which conditions, what becomes of official prerogatives? Therefore I am compelled to pronounce against XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, and L, being classed as Landmarks.

"I would therefore reduce the number of Landmarks, as reported by your committee, from fifty-one to thirty-three, as follows:

"Reject Nos. 13, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 27, 33, 36, 37, 41, 45, 46, 47, 58, 49, and 50."

We have neither time nor space to enter into a detailed examination of these reports. Our readers can study them for themselves.

It will be seen that Bro. VAN BOKKELEN makes *universality* an essential quality of a Landmark, while Bro. TAYLOR does not. Both, however, agree in thus regarding *antiquity*. It must be admitted that Bro. VAN BOKKELEN has shown that some of the propositions of the majority of the Committee fail when tried by the latter test. Without stopping to inquire whether he is correct in rejecting Nos. 46 to 50, inclusive, we dissent most decidedly from the reasons on which his rejection of them is based. The Grand Master does not owe his existence to the Grand Lodge, nor derive all his powers from it. The Grand Lodge, may, it is true, elect whomsoever it will to the office of Grand Master, but when he is installed into that office, an office that the Grand Lodge did not create and cannot destroy, he becomes possessed of prerogatives not derived from the Grand Lodge, and which neither he nor that body can alienate.

There is one proposition included in the list of Landmarks by both the majority and minority which we would exclude without hesitation. It is No. III, "Belief in the resurrection of the Body."

Its antiquity may be conceded, but it has not been "universal from time immemorial," nor is it "essential to the preservation of the principles of the Fraternity."

The ceremonies of the third degree symbolize the "resurrection to a future life," which is quite a different proposition to the "resurrection of the Body."

We would exclude everything pertaining to religious belief from the list of Landmarks, that is not found in the first three Charges of a Freemason, "Concerning God and Religion." That ground is broad enough for all stand on who are eligible to the privileges of Masonry, *and nothing less will answer.*

Action on the reports was postponed for one year.

The Committee on Grievances had but five cases before them. In one, the Grand Lodge increased the penalty from reprimand to expulsion, and reprimanded the Trial Commissioners for their inadequate sentence, in disregard of the testimony.

This action was right; when the Grand Lodge reviews a case on its merits, it should finish its work.

A Widows' and Orphans' Fund was established by requiring from the Lodges one dollar per annum for each Master Mason on their rolls.

An attempt was made to require, by Constitutional amendment, a separate ballot for each degree. A majority of the Committee on Jurisprudence reported in its favor; the minority, Bro. WAITZ, dissenting, says:

"In Massachusetts, in all the British Lodges, in many of the New York, and other Lodges, as well as in Pennsylvania, the second and third degrees are not balloted for.

"We have in our Constitution a wise provision, that objections may be made to the advancement of an applicant, and referred to a committee to inquire into the cause thereof, and if such objections, in the opinion of two-thirds of the members present, be found valid, to stop his advancement. This gives the brother the right of defense, instead of being banished from our portals unheard and uncared for.

"No man, in the civil or criminal courts of our land is adjudged guilty and condemned, without being allowed to vindicate himself, and how much more, then, should we insist upon the right of self-defense in our Order, which is founded upon charity.

"The undersigned, of your committee, therefore recommends the adoption of the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution be and it is hereby indefinitely postponed."

The minority report was adopted. Well done, Nevada.

GEORGE ROBINSON, of Washoe City, was elected Grand Master; JOHN C. CURRIE, Virginia, Grand Secretary, Bro. VAN BOKKELEN declining a re-election.

In retiring he had a right to say:

"Thanking you for your approval of my official action, as evinced by your repeated re-electing of me for several successive years, I retire from office with the gratifying reflection that, although numerically one of the smallest Grand Lodges on the globe, yet that by caution, concert of action, and a fervent desire to maintain Ancient Craft Masonry in its purity, we have commanded for our decisions and opinions, the approval and respect of every prominent Mason in the land."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Grand Lodge met at St. John, Sept. 27, 1871.

Grand Master WEDDERBURN says that the Masonic year just closing has been marked by many evidences of progress and prosperity within the jurisdiction. Freemasonry in New Brunswick is increasing and advancing.

We do not wonder that the Grand Master, after having tried it once, does not admire the plan of summoning the Lodges in the City of St. John for high twelve on St. John's Day for installation purposes. He thinks it manifestly impossible to conduct the installation of seven Lodges consecutively, with comfort to the brethren, or with that interest in "decency and order" which should mark all our ceremonies.

He had refused a dispensation to initiate a candidate who had lost an arm. The pertinacious brethren brought a candidate who had lost a foot, and he remitted the question to the Board of General Purposes. He had sanctioned the work of the Ritual Committee, which was afterwards exemplified and *unanimously* adopted. Certainly the millennium can not be far off.

Referring to Canada and Quebec, he thinks both bodies will readily preceive that the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick has not been rash or hasty in its conclusions, or too precipitant to formally recognize or refuse to recognize the new Grand Lodge.

He condemns the undue publicity of Masonic proceedings often given in Masonic and secular parpers, pointing his exhortation by the forcible example of their Upper Canadian brethren in their present dispute.

We find the following pleasant word for Illinois :

"I felt it incumbent upon me to notice suitably, through the V. W. the Grand Secretary, the very fraternal and generous attentions and kindnesses of the Masons of Illinois to the widow, and their most zealous and Masonic care and treatment of the remains, of late Bro. HENRY EDGETT, of Hibernia Lodge, who died while within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Such splendid exemplifications of the universality of Masonic charity are calculated to make us love the Craft with a deeper affection, and justify us in claiming for our Institution a standard of excellence far higher than that of any other society of human origin."

He announced the death of Brethren JAMES ROBERTSON, Past Senior Grand Warden; Rev. WILLIAM DONALD, Past Grand Chaplain; and JOHN BOYER, Past Grand Tyler. Very tasty memorial tablets are inscribed to them.

The Board of General Purposes report that soon after the close of the last session, St. John Lodge, Bathurst, returned its Warrant, and was formally constituted by Warrant from the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick; and that within the past month, St. Andrew's Lodge, Fredericton, also on the Scottish Registry, had voted to surrender its Warrant and affiliate with the Grand Lodge. Thus complete union will be quietly and harmoniously accomplished, and the exclusive jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick be unvexed.

The Grand Lodge is free from debt and there is a handsome balance on hand. The proposed Hall project was progressing favorably.

The Special Committee on the Quebec question, holding over from last year, finding that there was a prospect of speedy adjustment of existing difficulties, recommended that no action should be taken at the present Communication. The Grand Lodge concurred. Subsequently the following was adopted :

"Resolved, That, if during the interim between the present Annual Session and the next Annual Session of this Grand Lodge, the differences between the Grand Lodge of Canada and the Grand Lodge of Quebec be amicably settled, the M. W. Grand Master of this Grand Lodge is hereby duly empowered to tender fraternal recognition to the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

One Lodge U. D. received a Charter.

WILLIAM WEEDEBURN, of Saint John, was elected Grand Master; WILLIAM F. BUNTING, Saint John, Grand Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Semi-annual Communication was held at Manchester, Dec. 27, 1870.

The work was exemplified and a Committee appointed to ascertain whether any innovations had crept into, or anything pertaining thereto had been omitted from the work and lectures.

The Annual Communication was held at Concord, May 17, 1871.

"Death," says Grand Master HOLBROOK, "has more frequently than usual visited the Grand Lodge, and chilled into stillness noble hearts."

He announced the decease of Past Grand Master ALFRED GREELEY, one of the oldest and most esteemed members of the Grand Lodge; JOHN KNOWLTON, who had attended every Communication of the Grand Lodge, except one, for thirty three years, and who was elected Grand Treasurer for twenty-eight years in succession; Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT, and HOSEA FESSENDEN, who had held various offices in the Grand Lodge, and was a member of Blazing Star Lodge for forty-eight years.

In cases where candidates had been duly elected and objections had been interposed, he had directed that objectors should offer a preamble and resolution asking for a new ballot, so that there should be something in the record to show that there was cause for rejection. The Grand Lodge passed the following:

"*Resolved*, That any member of the Lodge, after ballot, and before the conferring of the degree, may make his objections to the Master privately, and such an objection shall be a rejection.

JOHN R. HOLBROOK, of Portsmouth, was elected Grand Master; ABEL HUTCHINS, Concord, Grand Secretary.

The Constitution was so amended as to require a separate ballot for each degree.

One Charter was granted.

The conferring of "side degrees" in apartments dedicated to Masonry was prohibited.

The Grand Master was authorized to fill vacancies occurring in standing committees, during the recess, that their work might be in advanced condition on the meeting of the Grand Lodge. This is the germ of the Illinois plan, now so complete.

The Grand Lodge adopted the following, which explains itself.

"The Committee on the complaint of the Grand Master of Massachusetts against Carroll Lodge, No. 57, at Freedom, report:

"The proceedings of the Lodge and the action of the Dis. Dep. Grand Master in this case were in violation of the provisions of the Constitution. In explanation, it is said (with truth), that although adopted, the Constitution was not then printed, and the Lodge were ignorant of its provisions. The Lodge undoubtedly supposed that they had the consent of the authorities in Massachusetts; and as we have authentic information that that Grand Lodge have voted to heal the individual thus irregularly made a Mason, (and with whom the deception, if any, rests), with full knowledge of the circumstances, we deem no further action necessary."

The Report of the Committee on Trials and Appeals covers thirty solid pages of fine print, twenty-seven of which are devoted to a single case.

The Committee say :

"This is a most *extraordinary* case. It is a "Commedy of Errors, and something more. We fervently trust, for the honor of the Craft, that its like will never be known again."

Like the case, this report is most *extraordinary*. 'It is narrative, criticism, argument, history and jurisprudence combined, handled with great ability and set forth in vigorous, almost slashing style.

Collateral threads are taken up and followed until there is scarcely a corner of the broad field of Masonic jurisprudence where the Committee has not gleaned.

We are glad to see that the Committee take the broadest ground in reference to the right of appeal. They say :

"The right of appeal is the inherent right of every Mason. It rests upon the doctrine that in an institution whose action is regulated by the plumb, the level, and square, every member shall, in general, have a remedy for every injury done, or injustice inflicted upon him, by a member of the Craft, by his appeal to the Grand Lodge. The word 'appeal' is not used in the narrow and technical sense of the law. The appeal may be specific, or it may be general; though, under our Grand Constitution, if the accused takes a general appeal, he must set forth the reasons for which he appeals. If he chooses, he may admit the truth of the charges and the correctness of the verdict, and he may then appeal from the sentence as too severe. The truth and the law is, that under our Grand Constitution an appeal is in the nature of a motion to set aside the verdict of the Grand Lodge, and that a new trial may be granted, either by remanding the cause, or some specific part of it, to the Blue Lodge below for that purpose, or for a review of the same by the Grand Lodge, acting through its committee. Such appeal may be taken for error or misdirection of the Master, because the verdict is contrary to law, or against the weight of evidence, because of the misconduct of the adverse party, or the Lodge, &c. The Grand Lodge would never remand a cause to the Lodge below for trial, when it was apparent that through prejudice, ignorance, passion, or corruption, a fair trial could not be had there."

As to the question whether a brother should be permitted to vote on the final issue of a trial who has been present only a portion of the time and has not heard all the evidence, the Committee say :

"It is quite clear, upon principle, that no one should be permitted to decide a cause as a juror, unless he had both heard and weighed all the evidence. The difficulty is in attempting to reconcile this principle with the existence of Lodge trials.

"Knowing that one of our Lodges has about two hundred and fifty members, and several others a large membership, and that to apply the common law rule in relation to the presence of jurors to Lodge trials would practically *abolish* such trials, we feel constrained upon this point to adopt the law held by the Commission as our own, to wit: 'We also find as a matter of law, that Masonic Lodges, sitting in their judicial capacity, are more nearly assimilated to Courts Martial, Ecclesiastical Tribunals, and courts for the trial of impeachments, than to ordinary courts, and that in the Lodge, as in the other tribunals named, it is not necessary for the members to have been present all the time of the trial.' 'To require such attendance is practically impossible, for, as every brother must vote, it would necessarily result that no one not present at the commencement could afterward be admitted, or if for any purpose he should go out, he could not again be admitted during the trial.'"

We presume the report to be the production of the Chairman of the Committee, Bro. JOHN M. SHIRLEY.

Bro. JOHN J. BELL again presents the Report on Correspondence, wherein he has noticed, with his usual discrimination and ability, the Proceedings of forty-one Grand Lodges.

Illinois receives brief but fraternal mention.

He expresses a doubt of the correctness of Grand Master REYNOLDS' ruling in declaring out of order, on the ground that it infringed on the prerogatives of the Grand Master, a resolution discountenancing the practice of laying the corner-stones of private institutions with Masonic ceremonies. We have none.

He thinks that as the secrets of the degree of Past Master belong to the chair, a large part of the membership of Grand Lodges cannot have received them, and, knowing nothing of them, should not attempt to legislate about them, or to decide any questions that may arise concerning them.

He thinks the Colorado Committee err in holding that a virtual Past Master cannot sit in a convocation of actual Past Masters, because "in both cases the so-called degree is the ceremony of installation of the Master, and is the same, and so far as the rights or duties depend upon the degree alone, the actual and virtual Past Master are equal, but to the numerous rights and duties which arise from actual service as Master of a Lodge the virtual Past Master has no claim." Now it seems to us plain that one of the rights and duties which arise from actual service as Master of a Lodge, is the right and duty of investing a Master elect with the secrets of the Chair, the one only purpose for which convocations of actual Past Masters are convened. We agree with Colorado that this is one of the rights and duties to which the virtual Past Master has no claim.

Here is a hard nut for Massachusetts—or the rest of us—to crack :

"We are a little in the fog about some things arising from difference of rite. Massachusetts keeps her York rite Lodges in Chili, and adds to them; and it is all right, because the Grand Lodge of Chili works the Scotch rite. The Grand Orient of France recognizes Scotch rite Lodges in Louisiana, which works chiefly the York rite; and it is all wrong, notwithstanding the difference of rites. The question of the legality of the Scotch rite Lodges as such, York rite Grand Lodges it should seem could not go into, if the rites are as distinct as the Chili case would imply. We have somewhere seen it stated that the Grand Lodge of Hamburg works some other rite—Schroeder's, we think it is. If so, by the Chili rule New York has no right to complain. As we said, we are too ignorant to be sure, and would like information. To our ignorance it would seem that a Lodge was a Lodge, no matter what rite it worked, and that when a proper Masonic governing body was established, no matter of what rite, the territory is occupied; and no other authority, no matter of what rite, should interfere. We are aware that the convention of authorities of the Scotch rite at Paris, in 1834, held the reverse doctrine; but that places all Grand Lodges in this country at the mercy of the Supreme Councils of the Scottish rite, and, furthermore, deprives Louisiana of any ground of complaint. If the rites are so independent that they may separately exist in the same territory, the quarrel in Louisiana is one with which York rite Masons have nothing to do. We wish somebody who knows would enlighten us a little on this subject of the relation of the different rites to each other."

Like Bro. BELL we feel an itching to have our say on that matter, but we can wait.

He thus alludes to the address of Grand Master GARDNER, which we noticed at some length last year :

"He speaks of our 'treading upon dangerous ground and alluding to a delicate subject,' and then states the fact, patent and notorious to the whole Masonic world since that time, that the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was formed by the representatives of two Lodges only, instead of three as it is now agreed should unite for that purpose. Farther on he says, 'However irregularly organized the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire may have been,' &c. If this is intended as a serious attack upon the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, it is simply silly; the Grand Lodge is likely to survive any blunders of her committee, or attacks of the Grand Master of Massachusetts. If it was merely introduced to round off a period, we can forgive the witling who would reply to an imagined affront by throwing mud in return. It is too much like the boy who revenged himself upon the bigger boy, who had 'licked' him, by making up faces at his sister."

Following his review of Grand Lodges, Bro. BELL considers some special subjects.

Relative to the "Burial of Suicides," he thinks the rule as now settled in California, leaving the question to be determined by the Master and Wardens, is probably the safest. He says :

"It will be seen that most of those who differ with the California rule place it upon the ground of belief that all suicides are insane, or at least that suicide is evidence of insanity. We do not believe either proposition; that men do commit suicide when insane, but the instances are rare, the vast majority are as sane as other criminals."

We confess to some surprise at this language; the conclusion is more sweeping than we should have expected from one ordinarily so careful in the use of language.

We are among those who were not ready to admit that a person of sound mind might take his own life. In thus expressing ourselves, we were simply showing the inhumanity of the statute. Our opposition to it, however, by no means depended on the question of sanity. We accept the doctrine since propounded by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, "That the right of Masonic burial is the right of every affiliated Master Mason, in good standing at the time of his death, without regard to the cause of his death, or condition of his mind at the time of death," without other reservation than that we are not yet clear in our own mind whether or not the word "affiliated" should be stricken out.

Under the head of the "Effect of Charges before Trial," he condemns the Missouri and Vermont doctrine that the mere preferring of charges is tantamount of suspension until trial, and clearly shows that it is unjust and indefensible.

Under the head of "Quorum" he gives the varying opinions of different jurisdictions, so far as expressed, but does not indicate his own.

What he says of "Reimbursements" is so well said that we make no apology for our lengthy extracts :

"Lately the claim has been made that when a Lodge assists a member of another Lodge, the latter Lodge is bound to re-imburse the former for the expense incurred,

especially for the expense of last sickness and burial. This subject has been discussed in a great many of the reports on correspondence, a few taking either view, but the majority stating the opinion or the claim of some other Grand Lodge without expressing a distinct opinion. To our mind the claim is only another form of the tendency to change and to remodel Freemasonry on the plan of modern mutual benefit societies, which is one of the great dangers which now threaten our beloved institution."

* * * * *

"When, after 1717, all Lodges became permanent, Lodge funds were long unknown, the expenses of each meeting were computed and settled by the contribution of the brethren before the Lodge was closed. If a case of need occurred, a contribution on the spot was taken to relieve it. A Lodge then and long after was an association of the Craftsmen for the practice of our rites and the cultivation of the social virtues, and had no special duties of benevolence to perform. Every Mason was bound to relieve every brother according to the need of the one and the ability of the other, and the claim then and now was upon the Mason and not upon the Lodge. In later times Lodge funds have accumulated, systems of regular dues or contributions have taken the place of the monthly settling the score, and too many Masons have been led to regard the Lodge funds, not their own ability, as the measure of their duty. If a brother fall into distress near me, it is *my* duty to relieve him, not that of an organization, or a brother at a distance. If the Lodge has instituted some special system of relief for its members (ours have not, and we deem any thing of the sort of at least doubtful utility), it in no way affects my duty, which remains the same. I may not permit the brother to suffer, because he has his life or health insured and will at some time have a right to require something from others. It may be more convenient for me and my neighbors to make use of the Lodge to guard against imposition, to secure more fully that no want shall go unrelieved, and to equalize among ourselves the burden; and so the Lodge has largely taken the place of the individual Mason as the almoner of the charity of the craft. But no Lodge, in accepting a member, guarantees his relief from want; as a member he has no more claim to assistance than he had before; he has not paid his money to the Lodge for an equivalent, but has contributed so much to purposes of Masonic charity. We are more grieved than surprised that the claim has been made, for we regard it as a sign of that breaking up within the craft, which, if it do not destroy our institution, will tend to reduce it to the ephemeral institutions of the day."

We must steal space for a portion of his remarks on "Affiliation":

"When the Grand Lodge system was adopted in 1717, it was soon after declared that it was the duty of every Mason to belong to some Lodge, and this rule has in letter obtained ever since; yet it is only within very modern times that this duty has been attempted to be enforced with penalties. In the sense now attempted to be given to it, this provision of the old constitutions can not have been understood, for there was no correlative obligation on the Lodge to receive him. On the contrary, it has always been held that who should be received as member of the Lodge was a matter for the Lodge alone to determine. The doctrine 'once a Mason always a Mason' was of like character. At all times there have been a great number of Masons who, for various reasons, have failed to connect themselves with any Lodge. Until a comparatively recent period they have been left to themselves, have generally enjoyed so much of the benefits of the craft as they have desired, and generally prided themselves on their character of Masons, and been willing to aid as far as they deemed their position and circumstances to require. What is to be gained by the attempt to force upon them any other character? A. B., an unaffiliated Mason here in New Hampshire, where no attempt has ever been made to change the voluntary character of affiliation, who does not often give us the benefit of his presence, is, it may be, chary in aiding us with funds, but who has a just pride in his Masonic character, goes to California, and is informed that he is suspended, because he does not affiliate, —no other question being asked. Is his position there any better for the craft than

his position here? are the Lodges there rendered stronger by his changed position? He may be driven by such quasi persecution to affiliate; the Lodge gains aid, joining fee, and perhaps some dues, at the cost of unwilling fellowship. Does it pay? Is it right? Or he may seek affiliation, be rejected upon that application, perhaps for improper reasons, and he is suspended, not only for no fault of his, but in spite of his effort to remove even the shadow of reason for the prosecution. It seems to us that the voluntary character of membership is one of the characteristics of our society which we can ill afford to lose. While no one shall be admitted to membership who would prove a source of discord in the Lodge, so no one should be required to enter who can not fully fraternize with us and with the Lodge. At least, if a brother must under heavy penalty join the Lodge, the Lodge should be required to receive him, which no Lodge can be required to do."

NEW JERSEY.

The Grand Lodge met at Trenton, Jan. 17, 1872.

Grand Master Pine says:

"Our annual greetings are seldom an unmixed joy. Each succeeding year the 'veil of eternity falls around us,' and we are now called upon to add to the list of our fraternal dead the names of M. W. Bro. JOSEPH WARREN SCOTT, and W. Bro. JOHN HELM."

Bro. SCOTT was Grand Master from 1830 to 1834. He died at the ripe age of ninety-three, and was President of the order of the Cincinnati at the time of his decease. A memorial tablet is inscribed to him.

Bro. HELM was Master of Union Lodge, No. 19, as early as 1836, and was seventy years old at his death.

The Grand Master had issued seven dispensations for new Lodges, and refused two, for good reasons.

He had arrested the warrant of one Lodge, on complaint that it had been "obtained at the last Annual Communication through deceit and misrepresentation, and that certain proceedings of the Lodge had a tendency to disturb the peace and harmony of the Craft in that jurisdiction." The Grand Lodge restored the warrant.

The Grand Master gives the history of the invasion of the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, by which it appears that certain members of Hudson Lodge No. 71, of Hoboken, who represented an element in that Lodge which had been disappointed at the result of their recent annual election, waited on the Grand Master and asked if he would grant a dispensation for a new Lodge at Hoboken, with authority to work in the German language, if an application were duly presented. The Grand Master refused to commit himself in advance of the emergency, and at subsequent interviews—while refusing to decide the question until it had been formally presented—intimated an impression that a new German Lodge at Hoboken was not at present demanded by any exigency of which he was then aware. He soon after received information that the parties from whom this application had emanated would petition the Grand Master or Grand Lodge of Hamburg, in Europe, for a dispensation. In October, following, he became aware that the application had been successfully made, and that a warrant for a Lodge to be located at Ho-

boken, to be known as Lodge Beton zum Licht, No. 3, had actually emanated from that Grand Lodge. As soon as he became satisfied that a pretended Lodge had been organized by the authority of this warrant, he issued an edict addressed to all the Grand Lodges holding fraternal intercourse with New Jersey, and to all Lodges and Masons in the State, warning them of the existence of this spurious Lodge; and also a solemn protest addressed to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, against this unmasonic and illegal intrusion on territory already Masonically occupied.

Referring to the fact that over twenty years ago this same Grand Lodge of Hamburg had planted Lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York, and still refuses to withdraw them, notwithstanding the renewed and continued protests of the latter body, he fears that New Jersey's will be unheeded.

He also says :

"The doctrine of Grand Lodge supremacy and exclusive sovereignty within well defined and established territorial limits, is *sometimes* called an *American* doctrine. I do not regard it as an exclusively American doctrine. It is a *universal Masonic doctrine*. I do not believe there is a Grand Lodge in the world which would not indignantly resent a similar illegal intrusion upon its jurisdiction. If the Grand Lodge of New Jersey were so base and unmindful of its Masonic duty and obligation, as to establish a subordinate Lodge within the jurisdiction of Hamburg, I have no doubt that that body would vehemently protest against the irregularity.

* * * * *

"I can see but one means of protection to ourselves, and at the same time to all the other Grand Lodges of the Union. The individual action of the Grand Lodges of the United States has been tried in defence of the Grand Lodge of New York, and has failed. I believe that the united and combined action of the entire Craft in the United States will alone abate the evil. How such united action is to be brought about I leave for the consideration of the Grand Lodge."

There can be no doubt that every Grand Lodge in this country will stand by New Jersey in this matter.

We copy such of his decisions as are of general application or do not pertain to matters well settled :

"Where Lodges hold concurrent jurisdiction it is unnecessary for a Lodge out of such jurisdiction to obtain the consent of more than one Lodge to receive and act upon the petition of a candidate residing therein.

"5. The evidence of an *expelled* Mason cannot be received in a Masonic trial, neither can he act as counsel in such trial.

"6. The Grand Master cannot, by dispensation, authorize a particular Lodge to use the material belonging to another.

"10. If a candidate is proposed and rejected, and subsequently becomes a resident of another jurisdiction, the Lodge wherein he was rejected does not lose jurisdiction on him. Such Lodge would be authorized to receive and act upon his petition, although a non-resident, which could not be acted upon by any other Lodge, without the consent of the Lodge wherein he was rejected.

"11. A candidate rejected in a Lodge in this jurisdiction, and subsequently made a Mason in another jurisdiction, without the consent of the Lodge wherein rejected, is illegally made.

"12. Subordinate Lodges have exclusive control over the material residing within their particular jurisdictions, and have the right to grant permission to act upon petitions of candidates residing therein.

"13. No officer of a Lodge can resign or dimit during the term for which was installed.

"15. A subordinate Lodge has the right to prefer charges and try a member who is also a member of the Grand Lodge."

The Committee on Jurisprudence, with the concurrence of the Grand Lodge, dissent in some particulars from Nos. 5, 13 and 15; the rest were approved.

We have some doubt about the correctness of the first. Until a person petitions some one of the Lodges, neither has any jurisdiction over him except as against Lodges whose jurisdiction is not concurrent. That kind of jurisdiction they all have in common, and we do not see what right one Lodge has to speak for all. As it cannot say that he may not petition any of the Lodges who have jurisdiction in common, how can it say that he may petition one that has none?

Of the fifth, the Committee, while holding that he cannot act as counsel in a Masonic trial, say:

"They believe that the evidence of an expelled Mason should be taken by the Committee, like that of a profane, and that the fact of his expulsion may be considered by the Committee upon the question of the weight and credit to be attached to his statements."

Substitute "Lodge" for "Committee," and we hold both propositions of the Committee to be correct.

The application of No. 13, the Committee hold, should be restricted to the *elective* officers.

Of the fifteenth, they say:

The fifteenth decision is generally correct, but requires some qualification. The mere fact that a member of a Subordinate Lodge is a member of the Grand Lodge, does not, in itself, protect him from trial and discipline by the particular Lodge. But there are numerous exceptions to this general rule. A Lodge cannot try its Master, or its Wardens, during their term of office, for any offence. After the expiration of their term, they may be tried for any offence, other than *official* misconduct. For the latter, they are amenable only to the Grand Lodge."

As we understand it, the Master alone is exempt from trial by his Lodge, though we think a Warden could not be put on trial for *official* acts performed while acting as Master.

The Grand Master closes thus:

"Chicago, the Queen City of the West, has been laid in ashes, yet the wreck and ruin of her treasures has called forth a grand and glorious spirit of oneness, showing that all mankind are kin. The spontaneous offerings from both Continents have been Catholic in spirit, yet it is meet that societies (like families) should first care for the safety and welfare of their own members. The heart-throb of Masonic brotherhood has extended from Maine to the Pacific States, and through the noble generosity of the Fraternity of this jurisdiction, as Grand Master, I have laid *your offering* upon the altar of Masonry.

"In response to my letter addressed to the subordinate Lodges, I received and have transmitted to M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER, Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, the sum of three thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy cents, for which amount vouchers and letters are hereunto appended. There is still remaining in the hands of the Grand Secretary one hundred and thirty dollars and fifty cents.

"To the brethren who so cheerfully responded to my call for aid for the needy and suffering, and to those who forwarded their contributions ere my call had reached them, I return my heartfelt thanks, reminding them that "God loveth a cheerful giver, and such shall surely drink of the River of His pleasure."

Amen !

From the Grand Secretary's report we learn that he has published the second part of the reprint of the Minutes of former years, which were were out of print—from 1838 to 1857, inclusive, which he offers at cost. It is bound in cloth and is sold at low figures—two dollars and twenty-five cents. If sent by mail, the postage will be thirty-six cents additional.

Twelve Charters were granted. The representatives of these newly chartered Lodges were invited to seats within the body of the Grand Lodge.

The use of Lodge rooms for conferring degrees denominated Androgynous was interdicted.

The Committee on Jurisprudence had under consideration a communication from a Grand Orient in Brazil, and reported that, while they were familiar with the general fact that for a long time Masonic affairs have been in an unsettled state in that country, they had never had occasion to examine into the merits of the controversy ; had not time or the means at hand to do so now, and could not report understandingly. As to the status of this Grand Orient, they say :

"Your Committee are the more embarrassed in this matter by the fact, that the party by whom this document is signed, appends to his signature the cabalistic figures 33, with the meaning of which neither one of your Committee is familiar."

The subject goes over to the new Committee.

WILLIAM E. PINE, of Newark, was elected Grand Master ; JOSEPH H. HOUGH, Trenton, Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence is again the work of Bro. HOUGH. Illinois is included in his review. He cites a number of Grand Master Reynold's decisions, and says :

"The doctrine contained in one of the decisions quoted above, to the effect that 'no brother has any right to disclose how he voted on the petition of a candidate, for initiation or affiliation, and that any such disclosure should be followed by effective discipline,' we have always supposed to be as well settled as any principle of Masonic Jurisprudence. Yet, notwithstanding its distinct enunciation by the Grand Master, we find the following statement in his address :

"WESLEY B. LUCAS was rejected in Venice Lodge, No. 621, upon a supposed state of facts, which proved to be untrue. Thereupon, I set aside the ballot, and granted leave to spread the ballot again.'"

How the Grand Master can reconcile his action in this case, with the principle

stated in the decision above particularly referred to, we cannot easily see. Before the Grand Master could be informed of the state of facts, which proved to be untrue, it was necessary that some one should disclose how he had voted, and the state of facts which had influenced the member in voting as he did. But, apart from this glaring inconsistency, the action of the Grand Master in setting aside the ballot in a Subordinate Lodge, strikes us as being a most extraordinary and dangerous exercise of the Grand Master's prerogative. Every Subordinate Lodge is the sole judge of its own material. Neither the Grand Lodge nor Grand Master is omnipotent in Masonry. In the matter of the selection of its material by a particular Lodge, the subordinate is independent of the Grand Lodge, and the latter body has no right to interfere, either to make or unmake a candidate for our mysteries, so long as the landmarks are complied with. If it be admitted that the Grand Master has the power, whenever he chooses, to cross the threshold of a Subordinate Lodge, and set aside the balloting for a candidate at his own will and pleasure, all the reserved and independent rights of the subordinates will be swallowed up by the Grand Lodge. It will not do to say that, in the case in question, the candidate was improperly rejected, and that the action of the Grand Master was at the request of the Lodge. What we object to is the principle of the thing. We object to finding the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in the person of its Grand Master, where it had no business to be. In the case in question, the action of the Grand Master may have been, and undoubtedly was, induced by the best of motives. But all Grand Masters are not as wise and prudent as Bro. REYNOLDS; and we protest against vesting in Grand Masters the extraordinary power exercised by Bro. REYNOLDS in the case in question.

The law of Illinois is all right in this particular, even if there has been one slip in our practice. It is as follows :

“SEC. 50. After the ballot has been taken and duly examined, first by the Wardens, and finally by the Master, the result shall be declared by the Master, unless only one negative vote appears, in which case the Master may order the second trial of the ballot, which shall in all cases be final, nor can it be set aside by the Lodge, Master, Grand Master, or even the Grand Lodge.”

Bro. HOUGH thinks the argument of the Grand Master of Canada against the regularity of the Grand Lodge of Quebec unanswerable; is of opinion that no convocation of Past Masters is necessary to invest a brother with the secrets of the Chair, but that one actual Past Master can do it as effectively as twenty; assumes that Grand Master GARDNER proved that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was established in 1777, and that such proof drives another nail in the coffin of the “African Lodge,” while we think that Bro. GARDNER simply assumed that, but couldn't have proved it because it wasn't true, and that assumptions don't drive nails anywhere; says that the brethren of New Jersey hold that the Grand Lodge is not the proper almoner of Masonic charity, and that it has no business with funds except such as are necessary for its own ordinary expenses; holds what we regard as the only tenable ground in regard to physical fitness for the degrees, and closes thus :

“Your committee have noticed that the time of an unusually large number of the Grand Lodges has been taken up in the consideration of questions connected with the erection of Masonic Grand Lodge Halls. Of these, a portion have been greatly agitated on the important question, how to get out of debt, while the remainder have been no less agitated by the equally important question, of how to get into debt. The possession of a Grand Lodge Hall is a very desirable thing, but we fear that such enterprises are frequently undertaken without a due regard to the inevitable cost.”

NEW YORK.

The Grand Lodge met at New York City, June 4, 1872.

Grand Master ANTHON's address is very brief but we doubt not it is enough. Peace had generally prevailed, and the disciplinary powers of the Grand Master had seldom been called into action.

A large amount of public work had been done. The jurisdiction had been spared from mourning the loss of any of her leaders, but fraternal reference is made to the death of Grand Master ANDERSON of Texas; Past Grand Master TAYLOR of the same State, and Bro. GUSTAVE ADOLPH PETERSEN, the Representative of the Grand Lodge of New York near the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, in which body he was "Grand Keeper of the Archives."

He thus refers to our disaster :

"Immediately upon learning of the Chicago calamity, I issued a proclamation in the form annexed hereto, and contributions were sent in to me, which afterward extended to Michigan and Wisconsin, to the following amounts :

Chicago.....	\$15,779 70
Michigan.....	3,313 00
Wisconsin.....	735 00
	<hr/>
	\$19,827 70

"These contributions were all sent to the Grand Masters of the several States.

"In the case of Chicago, I sent \$1,000 in the form of women's and children's clothing, which, as I anticipated, was found exceedingly welcome, and the rest, as in the case of Michigan and Wisconsin, in money and certificates of deposit.

"My account which will be deposited with the Grand Secretary, will show date and amount of each contribution and of each remittance to a Grand Master.

"There will also be placed in the hands of the Grand Secretary, receipts from the Grand Masters for each contribution, which will be delivered on request.

"In the Statement of the Grand Master of Illinois, New York is credited with \$17,536 70, so that it appears that \$1,555 has been sent to the Grand Master without passing through my hands.

"I congratulate you my brethren upon the fact that this is the largest sum received by the Masons of Illinois from the Masons of any of the States."

Truly the Craftmen of New York have reason to congratulate themselves on the success of their efforts for our relief.

The Grand Master declined a re-election, in doing which he left a few words of parting advice in the form of propositions. It will be seen that they are *multum in parvo* :

1. "The prosperity and honor of the Fraternity cannot be maintained solely by Grand Masters or Grand Lodges; it must be sustained by the temperate, upright pure lives, and conduct in and out of the Lodge of all the brethren. The conduct of brethren in leaving the Lodge, or elsewhere, may do more injury to the Fraternity than any outward assault.

2. "In Lodges perhaps the two most potent evils are—

"The misuse of the black ball. In either case by Ballot for an improper Candidate or black balling a proper candidate and in all cases where a ballot is cast with an unworthy motive the Lodge is defrauded by the act and the obligation of a Mason violated.

"The second great evil in the Lodge is electioneering for office. Masonic office to be honorable to the holder or useful to the Craft, must come unsought, certainly never intrigued for.

3. "In the election of officers and especially of Masters, there is a definite compact made. If the Master is bound by the charges of his office, the members are bound to love and respect him, to trust him, and above all things to go to him with all their grievances as the first and best counsellor.

4. "In the Grand Lodge—

1. "Keep quiet and Obey the Gavel.

2. "When business is going on don't expect to be allowed to go in and out.

3. "Don't debate any question unless you understand both sides of it.

4. "Refer to the second rule for Lodges as to the election of officers."

The Grand Secretary reported that nine dispensations had been issued for new Lodges.

In the Report on Correspondence Br. ENOCH P. BREED reviews in a manner fully up to the New York style for previous years, the proceedings of forty-five American, and five European Grand Lodges. We wish we had Bro. BREED's power of condensing, but wishes are not horses.

Illinois receives very liberal notice. He thinks that in the matter of voting, a Master has rights equal to and no greater than any other member, dissenting from the Illinois decision of last year that in case of a tie, the Master having once voted, might cast an additional or deciding vote. We incline to the opinion of New York.

The following shows that Bro. BREED did not read our entire proceedings with care:

"On the petition of an expelled Mason, and the unanimous recommendation of the Lodge expelling him, he was restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and re-instated in said Lodge.

"We consider such proceedings rather extraordinary. It seems to us that it is time enough for action to be taken on the question of membership after an expelled Mason has been restored, and that no amount of *recommendation* of a person not a Mason can by act of a Grand Lodge make him a member of a Lodge."

If he will refer to page 112 of our proceedings, he will find that this step of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances was not overlooked but that "re-instatement in Lodge" was stricken out. The law is well settled with us that the Grand Lodge cannot force a member on a Lodge.

He thinks that as usual our Grand Lodge faithfully performed a great deal of work, and for our divers misfortunes by fire, tenders his fraternal sympathy.

BRO. BREED believes that it is within the power, and that it is the duty of the Grand Lodge to do full justice on appeal; is reminded by the frequency with which revisions are recommended, that since Grand Masters have made it a business to expound Constitutions to their brethren, it has become apparent that the fundamental law has become exceedingly weak; properly thinks that the declaration of California, that a Master elect shall not be installed until he has received and produced a certificate from the Grand Lecturer, or his Deputy, that he is qualified to give the work and lectures of the three degrees, reposes too much power in the Grand Lecturer; holds that it requires seven members to open a Lodge and do business; disagrees, as we do, with the Ohio decision that no brother can appeal from the decision of a Lodge upon a verdict of not guilty on questions of fact formally tried before it; seems to be in doubt on the question of the right of a Lodge in one Grand Lodge jurisdiction to try and discipline a brother hailing from another Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and thinks it will yet provoke much discussion, an opinion which we share, but believe at the same time that it will finally be settled that it has the right; holds that there ought not to be such an absurdity in Masonry or anywhere else, as holding that a Mason is otherwise than innocent until he is found guilty, with which we entirely agree; and of the Washington resolution declaring any Master Mason, who is a member in good standing of his Lodge, and who is "up" in the work and lectures, is eligible to the office of Master, says:

"It is our opinion, that hereafter, Washington will be excused from reading to other Grand Lodges any homilies on Ancient Landmarks, or Charges, or anything else that is older than its present judgment."

The Committee append the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. "*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of New York hereby extends to the Grand Lodge of Utah a fraternal recognition, and welcomes it to a place in the list of corresponding Grand Lodges.

2. "*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of New York fraternally greets the Grand Lodge of British Columbia and with pleasure accords it recognition as a regular Grand Lodge.

3. "*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of New York again asserts its adherence to the doctrine of the supreme and exclusive jurisdiction of every regular Grand Lodge within the territorial limits of the State, Territory or Province wherein it is located; and therefore it will under any and all circumstances assert and aid in asserting the rights of every such Grand Lodge, whenever its jurisdiction shall be infringed.

4. "*Resolved*, That it be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence to inquire and report as to what action if any, this Grand Lodge ought to take in reference to the continuance and support given by any Grand Lodge to such Grand Lodge, Grand Orient or Grand Council, as infringes upon the jurisdiction of any legally constituted, fully recognized and Sovereign Grand Lodge."

Of the latter, the Grand Lodge through the Committee on Jurisprudence, says:

"There is a plain and obvious remedy in this matter. It is to declare and enforce absolute non-intercourse with the offending Grand body, and all who hold any relation to it of *membership*."

This seems to be not alone the obvious, but the only remedy.

In the valuable statistical table appended to the Report on Correspondence, we notice that April 30, 1733, is given as the date of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Bro. GARDNER, of Massachusetts, says it was organized in 1777, while the fact seems to be that it was organized in 1792.

CHRISTOPHER G. FOX of Buffalo, was elected Grand Master; JAMES M. AUSTIN, New York, Grand Secretary. Nine warrants were issued.

Grand Master ANTHON was received and accredited as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

The Committee on Correspondence received two hundred and fifty dollars for their report, and one hundred and fifty for translating foreign matter.

The following which contains food for thought, was adopted :

“Resolved, That in the judgment of this M. W. Grand Lodge, the custom of demanding an exhibit of the financial condition of Subordinate Lodges in their reports to District Deputy Grand Masters, or to the Grand Lodge is inquisitorial, and unnecessary, and will not be required or compelled of said Subordinate Lodges.”

On the petition of a number of brethren who call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the discontent prevailing among the fraternity in relation to sectarianism in Masonry, a Committee was appointed who are to examine the points complained of; invite the aggrieved parties before them, and report in print prior to the next Annual Communication. The Petitioners say :

“Repeated complaints against the present mode of dedicating Lodges to the Christian Saints, and other Christian allusions, in the ritual, have been made. It is alleged that those practices are not only contrary to the pledge given at initiation, and in direct opposition to the well known cosmopolitan principles of the institution, but that the St. John's Legend is a very recent fabrication of some over-zealous sectarian, based upon a so-called tradition, without the slightest evidence to substantiate it. This question has been extensively discussed in the Masonic Journals, both in Europe and America, and it has also been shown that the Grand Lodge of England had already made the concessions due to truth and consistency, nearly sixty years ago. While this Grand Lodge, with commendable promptness had repeatedly complained against the unmasonic conduct of the Grand Lodges of Prussia, on account of their refusal to admit Jews into the fraternity, it appears strange and inconsistent that it should at the same time have suffered complaints of sectarianism in Masonry to remain so long unredressed or disregarded, upon the specious pretext of inexpediency.”

That in a great jurisdiction like New York, only six cases came before the Grand Lodge on appeal, indicates the excellence of their system of trials.

The report of the Masonic Board of Relief of New York City, shows that relief amounting to fifty two dollars had been extended to applicants from Illinois.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Grand Lodge celebrated its centennial anniversary Jan. 14, 1871, at Raleigh.

The Grand Lodge was opened, a public procession was had, and an oration delivered by Bro. (Rev.) NUMA F. REID.

The reading of the original Charter granted by SOMERSET, Grand Master of England, to JOSEPH MONTFORT, of Halifax, in the Province of North Carolina, as Provincial Grand Master.

The Convention which organized the independent Grand Lodge of North Carolina was held at Tarboro' in 1787. Bro. REID in his address quotes from Macoy's Cyclopaedia of Masonry a statement taken from the records of St. John's Grand Lodge (Provincial) at Boston, Mass., Oct. 2, 1767: "A Dispensation was made out for the Right Worshipful THOMAS COOPER, Master of Pitt County Lodge, North Carolina, constituting him Deputy Grand Master of that Province. And he was commissioned with power to congregate all the brethren, then residing, or who should hereafter reside in said Province into one or more Lodges as he should think fit, and in such place or places within the same as should most redound to the benefit of Masonry." "The first Lodge," says Bro. REID "established under this authority was at Crown Point, in Pitt county. Some Lodges, no doubt, were also established under the Warrant from Scotland." He thinks however, that most of the original Lodges in the Province were organized under this English Warrant.

The Annual Communication was held at Raleigh, Dec. 4, 1871.

Grand Master CLARK properly inveighs strongly against profanity and drunkenness, and thinks that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina in declaring them "among the highest Masonic crimes" has shown a fidelity to the principles of the Institution which should provoke the emulation of all other jurisdictions.

From official inquiries made he estimates that at least one thousand Masons in his jurisdiction daily profane God's name, while seven hundred walk daily with their brains addled by the intemperate use of alcoholic stimulants.

He would have it made expressly obligatory on the Grand Master to require Subordinate Lodges, under penalties, to remove these stumbling-blocks.

The Grand Master having with a carelessness which we think is calculated to confuse our perceptions of the different degrees of moral delinquency, classed profanity among the highest Masonic crimes, easily convinces himself that one who seeks dismission with the intention of becoming unaffiliated commits a *crime* against the Lodge which dimits him, and, ergo, the Lodge granting the dimit becomes *particeps criminis* as an aider and abettor! We don't find that he proposes to punish the Lodge for its "crime," but his "voice is for a short, sharp, decisive campaign against these troublesome deserters." He would "compel them to renew their allegiance, or subject them to the penalty which their treachery so richly deserves—death, Masonic death."

The Grand Lodge inaugurated the campaign by adopting the following :

"*Resolved*, That the Subordinate Lodges shall hereafter grant no dimits, unless the member asking the dimit is about to remove without the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, or for the purpose of forming a new Lodge, or joining another Lodge; and the Subordinate Lodges are directed to insert in each dimit granted, at the end of the dimit, the words, 'when he affiliates with any Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and notice of such affiliation given to this Lodge.' Extermc age, want of physical ability, poverty and disease may form exceptional cases.

"*Resolved*, That the Masters of all Subordinate Lodges within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, be required within three months after the close of this Grand Lodge, to give notice to all non-affiliated Masons within their jurisdiction to connect themselves with some Lodge, and if after such notice, they shall for twelve months fail to do so, said Subordinate Lodges shall expel such Masons from all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

The Grand Secretary reports that six Lodges were established during the year by the Grand Master's dispensation.

CHARLES C. CLARK, of Newbern, was elected Grand Master; DONALD W. BAIN, Raleigh, Grand Secretary.

Twenty-two cases came up on appeal about half of which were remanded for errors or defective transcripts.

Five Charters were granted and one dispensation continued.

The Grand Lodge declared that under no circumstances would it sanction the sale of St. John's College, but that it should ever be used as an institution of learning, under the fostering care of the Masonic fraternity.

We are sorry to see that during the discussion of this subject, and also on a subsequent occasion, a demand for the previous question was entertained and the question ordered:

Hereafter no new Lodge is to be named after any living man, to the end that Masonry may not be brought into reproach by perpetuating the name of an unworthy man or Mason.

The following from the committee to whom the Grand Master's utterance on the subject matter was referred, was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Subordinate Lodges be urged to vigilance in the suppression and prevention of profanity and drunkenness, and that after admonition and due warning if the perpetrators of these vices and crimes against the moral law still persist in their committal, then it is the duty of Subordinate Lodges to deal with such offending members, and inflict such punishment as the magnitude of the offence demands, but the officers are required to proceed in this respect with great caution and circumspection."

BRO. DONALD W. BAIN submitted the Report on Correspondence, reviewing the Proceedings of forty-five Grand Lodges, Illinois included.

We copy the following from his "Conclusion":

"While we have endeavored to discharge the duty imposed upon us conformable to the regulation of the Grand Lodge, the pressing duties in the office of Grand Secretary, claiming considerable time and attention, have admitted of only a cursory perusal of the Proceedings of Grand Lodges which have passed under our review. Owing to this we have been compelled, we regret to say, to omit a notice of matters, which may be considered important."

* * * * *

"We take leave of the Grand Lodge as chairman of its committee, feeling that the increasing duties of the Grand Secretary's office will preclude further service in that capacity, especially to such an extent as will allow the preparation of a report satisfactory to the writer as well as to the Grand Lodge.

"To correspondents who have dealt with our reports we tender thanks for their courteous and fraternal mention thereof, as well as for the criticism which they have passed upon them. In retiring from the crops of correspondents, we introduce our very worthy and accomplished brother, JOSEPH B. BATCHELOR, D. G. M., who succeeds us as chairman."

NOVA SCOTIA.

This volume embraces the record of four Communications.

Quarterly Communication held at Picton, Sept. 2, 1870.

Pursuant to notice given at the preceeding Communication, a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the Grand Lodge of Quebec was recognized. It was lost by a vote of 47 to 35.

In the report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals we find the following:

"With regard to the petition of R. W. Bro. J. N. RITCHIE, in which he complains of the action of the Deputy Grand Master in putting a question to vote without having the papers relating thereto produced or read, your Committee are of opinion that the action of the Deputy Grand Master was too hasty, and calculated to stifle discussion, and recommend that in future no vote be taken on any subject, unless the papers are laid on the table and read, if required by any members of Grand Lodge."

It was "referred back to the Committee to be fully reported upon" which expression we at first took to be the English for our colloquialism, "shelved," as we hear no more of it until the Quarterly Communication in March, when it was reported back without alteration and adopted.

Two Charters were granted, one refused.

A Past Deputy Grand Master, FORMAN, was charged with wilfully defrauding a brother of the Grand Lodge, and also of embezzling the money and property of the Bank of Nova Scotia; he was summoned to appear at the next Quarterly Communication.

Quarterly Communication, held at Windsor, Dec. 2, 1870. In the absence of Grand Master KEITH, the Deputy Grand Master presided.

The petition for a new Lodge which was refused at the preceding Communication, was granted unanimously at this.

A communication was received from Past Deputy Grand Master FORMAN, denying the right of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia to exercise "control over him, Masonic or otherwise." The charges against him were postponed till the next Quarterly, in order that evidence might be obtained.

Representatives were exchanged with the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Quarterly Communication held at Halifax, March 1, 1871.

Grand Master KEITH was again absent, and Deputy Grand Master TAYLOR occupied the Chair.

Two Charters were granted.

Bro. FORMAN's case coming up a committee was appointed to take evidence and report to the Grand Lodge at the next regular meeting.

Representatives were exchanged with the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The Annual Communication was held at Halifax, June 7, 1871.

Grand Master KEITH was still absent owing to a severe affliction, the loss of sight, and had been unable to prepare his Annual Address.

Deputy Grand Master TAYLOR delivered a brief address. We are sure that Masons everywhere will rejoice at his encouragement to hope that the exertions being made in a distant city may result in the recovery of the Grand Master.

The state of the Province had been favorable during the past year for the growth of the fraternity, and the Lodges were generally working peacefully and harmoniously.

The Committee in the FORMAN case reported :

"The committee appointed to collect evidence in the charge pending against R. W. Bro. JAMES FORMAN, beg to report that they have not been able to obtain any direct evidence in the case, but inasmuch as he has acknowledged defalcation to the Bank of Nova Scotia, and as the M. W. Grand Master KEITH has been compelled to pay his proportion of certain bonds, given as security, your committee are of the opinion that the charge preferred against Bro. FORMAN has been fully substantiated."

An ineffectual attempt was made amend a resolution to adopt the report, as follows :

"Whereas, There appears to have been no evidence brought before the committee to justify them in presenting said report, therefore resolved that the same be not received."

He was then expelled by a vote of 42 to 21.

Probably the sentence was just in itself but we think it should have been based on proof, not on probabilities.

ALEXANDER KEITH, of Halifax, was re-elected Grand Master ; BENJAMIN CURREN, Halifax, Grand Secretary.

We are glad to notice the failure of an attempt to so amend the Constitution as to require two negative ballots to reject the candidate, but surprised to find twelve votes in favor of the proposition.

Representatives were exchanged with Nebraska.

The Report on Correspondence, signed by GEO. T. SMITHERS, R. C. HAMILTON and J. T. WOOD, reviews the Proceedings of thirty-two Grand Lodges.

The character of the report, which is an interesting one, is indicated by the following :

"The performance of this duty, imperfect as it is, has involved a great amount of labor. The committee have, however, endeavored to make such selections and quotations as were, in their opinion likely to prove of interest to their brethren in this Jurisdiction. They have, as far as possible, refrained from any direct criticism upon or particular dissent from decisions, as they find, in many instances, much that is *new* to them, and that upon certain points there is such a diversity of opinion, even

amongst the older jurisdictions, that they considered it best to content themselves with simple quotations."

Illinois is not noticed.

OHIO.

The Grand Lodge met at Mansfield, Oct. 17, 1871.

Past Grand Master Coffinbury, of Michigan, was received as a visitor, with Masonic honors; was welcomed by the Grand Master, and addressed the Grand Lodge.

The address of Grand Master NEWCOMB is mainly a terse statement of his official acts.

He says:

"I cannot report to you that the Craft is in a flourishing condition, by reason of the number of dispensations issued; for I have issued but three during the year. Neither do I think that its prosperity depends upon the number of new Lodges that may be organized during each year. And yet I believe, from your timely action at the last session, the institution, in many localities, is in a more healthy and prosperous condition than it has been for years before. Many of the rough and unsightly ashlers have been polished and made suitable stones for the building; others that could not be used or squared to their proper places have been cast aside as unfit for the builder's use. Therefore, I can say that our institution is in a very flourishing condition."

He had issued three dispensations for new Lodges, and refused several, for the excellent reasons that the localities of recommending Lodges would not, in his opinion, warrant the dividing up of the territory occupied by several small Lodges, who recommended the petitions, most of them drawing more each year from the Grand Lodge than they pay into its treasury.

He very properly arrested the Charter of a Lodge which had elected a Master who kept a saloon and sold liquor by the glass. He thinks that a man engaged in that vocation is not a proper person to dispense light and knowledge in a Masonic Lodge; that he cannot deal out liquid poison at the Shrine of Bacchus, and then go to his Lodge and, before the altar of Masonry, impress upon the candidate the cardinal virtues of temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice.

Alluding to the death of Past Grand Master THOMAS SPARROW, he referred to the painful duty which had been his during the two years of his Grand Mastership, to convene the Grand Lodge on two occasions to assist in the burial of his two immediate predecessors, HOWARD MATTHEWS and THOMAS SPARRAOW, the two youngest Past Grand Masters of his Grand Lodge.

Of the many questions on Masonic law that had been presented to him, he only submitted one, and that one he thought was indirectly answered by the rules, but desired to have the Grand Lodge make a direct and square answer to it.

He says:

"At the Annual Session, held in Toledo, October 16, 1866, the Committee on Jurisprudence submitted a report, which was revised by the Grand Lodge and

adopted; the rule I wish to call your attention to is rule 8, and reads as follows: 'A person who is engaged in any business or occupation which is forbidden, and against the exercise of which penalties are denounced by any law of this State or of the United States, cannot be made a Mason.' Now the question arises, if, after a person is made a Mason, he engages in, or was engaged in before this rule was adopted and approved by the Grand Lodge, any business or occupation as stated in said rule, is he liable to Masonic discipline? My opinion is that he is liable."

The Grand Lodge thus answered the question through the Committee on Jurisprudence:

"*Resolved*, That a brother who is engaged in any business or occupation which is forbidden, and against the exercise of which penalties are denounced by any law of the State of Ohio, or of the United States, is for such act properly subject to Masonic discipline."

Besides the remarks of the Grand Master on this subject, there had been referred to the Committee the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Grand Lodge that a wholesale dealer and manufacturer of intoxicating liquors is equally unfit to hold an office in a Lodge in this jurisdiction as the keeper of a saloon, and no Dispensation or Charter should issue to a brother or brethren engaged in such business."

The Committee say:

"So far as we are advised, the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors at wholesale, and under certain restrictions at retail, are not prohibited by the statutes of Ohio or of the United States. So far as the sale of such liquors is not prohibited by law the traffic therein is legal; and we are clearly of opinion that being engaged in a *legitimate* business, should not subject a brother to Masonic discipline."

Here is another stone for Bro. GOULEY's monument to Grand Lodge Sovereignty deceased. We wait in confident expectation that he will give the Grand Lodge of Ohio a proper castigation for such subserviency to political power as is involved in permitting the State to define Masonic offences.

The Widows and Orphans' Home project gets on promisingly.

Six Charters were granted, and four dispensations for new Lodges issued.

A Lodge which had failed to adjudge a penalty after having convicted a brother of gross unmasonic conduct, was ordered to comply with the Code by affixing a penalty forthwith.

The Grand Lodge, on the report of a Special Committee to whom the subject was referred, appropriated two thousand dollars to the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago, Wisconsin and Michigan fires.

ALEXANDER H. NEWCOMB, of Toledo, was re-elected Grand Master; JOHN D. CALDWELL, Cincinnati, Grand Secretary.

"The Grand Lodge decided "that no brother can appeal from the decision of a Lodge upon verdict of not guilty on questions of fact formally tried before it."

We have already indicated our dissent from this doctrine.

Bro. CHARLES G. MATCHETT submits the Report on Correspondence, reviewing forty-one Grand Lodges, Illinois among the number.

Among other things, he says of our proceedings for 1870:

"One thing which appears singular to us is that, while their per diem is two dollars per day for members, for committee-men it is four.

"A new Constitution, and we believe an excellent one, was submitted to subordinate Lodges for approval.

"It having been circulated (to what extent we know not) that the Grand Lodge had fraternized with the colored Masons within its jurisdiction in 1870, we will have to say that the proceedings show no such work; nor has that matter been before the Illinois Grand Lodge in either 1869 or 1870.

"The Report on Foreign Correspondence is from the pen of Brother WILLIAM ROUNSEVILLE. This report is very brief, reviewing the proceedings of forty-three Grand Bodies in twenty-seven pages, ordinary print. Ohio is briefly noticed.

"In the report we have a perfect gem in the oration of Bro. BROMWELL, P. G. M., on 'Justice, the fourth cardinal or perfect point.' His style is that of Anderson in his constitution, expressing his ideas in the faintest possible number of words. We cannot copy a single sentence without doing injustice to every other sentence in his address, for all are equally pointed and equally beautiful, and we have not space to copy the whole."

To such as may have been mis-led by the reported action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, as reported in the public prints, we will say that at the Communication of 1870 two sections of the By-Laws were repealed, as follows:

"SEC. 81. All subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction are instructed to admit no negro or mulatto as a visitor, or otherwise, under any circumstances whatever.

"SEC. 82. If any Lodge in this jurisdiction violates this expressed will of this Grand Lodge, it shall be the duty of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State at once to arrest its Charter."

In doing this the Grand Lodge simply restored to the constituent Lodges the right of which it had unlawfully deprived them, to determine who, possessing the qualifications prescribed by the Landmarks, should be made Masons or admitted to membership therein; and also the right, for the exercise of which they are responsible to themselves alone, to admit as a visitor any lawfully made Mason in good standing.

Bro. MATCHETT does not agree with the Florida rule that denies to Lodges penal jurisdiction over sojourning and unaffiliated Masons within their territorial jurisdiction, nor do we; does agree, as we do not, with the Ohio rule, making it the duty of the Master to suspend, and afterward expel, members for non-payment of dues, without hearing. In this connection he perhaps lets the cat out of the bag in reply to Bro. SCOT, who, referring to this rule, inquires, "If justice is one of the cardinal virtues in Ohio?" Bro. MATCHETT says, "Yes; but our time for the past two years has been so engrossed with the first cardinal virtue, (temperance), that at present the other *cardinals* are somewhat neglected."

To his very complete table of statistics he appends a note acknowledging indebtedness to "Bro. JOHN C. REYNOLDS, *Grand Secretary of Iowa*, for dates of organization of Grand Lodges." He should have said, "Deputy Grand Secretary of Illinois."

OREGON.

The Grand Lodge met at Salem, June 19, 1871.

The brief address of Grand Master CLARK is an admirable paper. At the outset he truly says that greater evils than those intended to be obviated frequently grow out of hasty legislation.

He had granted two dispensations for new Lodges, and refused the petition of three. He held that no power was vested in him or any other Grand Master, to grant a dispensation over-riding a legitimate ballot; and that insanity, from *natural causes*, would entitle a suicide to Masonic burial, which subject was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence with a request to report at the next Annual Communication; called attention to the fact that by the system of Grand Lodge appropriations to Masonic charities a favored few receive benefits, while others equally deserving, receive nothing or are dependent on the constituent Lodges for assistance, and gave his opinion that all this properly belonged to the Lodges, in which sensible conclusion the Grand Lodge concurred, and ordered such appropriations to cease.

We have met nothing better, or better said, in the whole round of our reading, while reviewing, than the following:

"Many questions have been presented to me for decision during the last year, but all, or nearly all of them, are so plainly upon the record that it would be *supreme egotism* for me to promulgate them as *my* decisions."

He reported the full restoration of fraternal relations between the Grand Lodges of Washington and Oregon. Half a million of American Craftsmen rejoice with them that their paths henceforth are peace.

Past Grand Master CHADWICK presented an excellent Report on Correspondence, reviewing with ability and courtesy the Proceedings of thirty-six Grand Lodges. Illinois receives extended and very complimentary notice. Lengthy quotations are made from the address of Grand Master REYNOLDS, and the Oration of Bro. BROMWELL. Of Bro. ROUNSEVILLE'S Report he says: "For neatness and brevity this report truly excels."

Of the District of Columbia doctrine that the Master must determine the validity of objections made by a member against a visitor, he forcibly says:

"We expect to live long enough to see this resolution rescinded. Bro. STANSBURY states what the law is, most undoubtedly, on this subject. Here is a resolution so much in conflict with that law, that it cannot be enforced without creating discord in the Lodge-room. For instance, a brother "in good standing" shall have the right to visit. This question of "good standing" is taken for granted, unless an objection is made; in which case, the only right left is that of the Master to determine the validity of such objection. It pains us to see our brethren claim Masonic authority for this resolution. A brother within the Lodge of which he is a member in good standing, has the right of presence there which no brother, not a member, can question or disturb. This we believe to be Masonry. But this resolution says, if objection is made by this brother to the admission of a visitor because he cannot conscientiously "sit with" him, our brother stands more than ever an even chance of being sent out of his own Lodge."

He holds that the Grand Lodge must be composed of representatives of duly constituted constituent Lodges, and explains the admission, in Oregon, to seats of representatives of Lodges "to whom charters have been granted at the present session," to have been simply to place them on the pay roll and not for the purpose of taking part in the business of the Grand Lodge; takes up the cudgel in defence of the "Eastern Star degree," which he assumes is not to be properly called a "side degree of Freemasonry" which, seeing that no man can take it unless he be a Master Mason, seems to us to be an approach to quibbling, a thing we feel sure he would not willingly be guilty of; thinks the question of advancing one who has been maimed since his initiation is quite different from that of initiating one, in which we agree with him; thinks the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec is inevitable, and that the proof is abundant that Grand Lodges have been established in territory once under the exclusive jurisdiction of other Grand Lodges; and becomes eloquent, as he should over, the happy settlement of the Washington unpleasantness. He closes his reference to that matter thus :

"And now that we have made our halls merry with rejoicings over this reunion of our brethren of these jurisdictions, we have but to announce that Washington and Oregon are again one in the bonds of fellowship, brotherly love and truth.

"Brethren of Washington—

"Let's sit down and talk together
Of the things of olden day,
When we like lambkins loosed from tether,
Gaily tripped along the way.
Time has touched us both with lightness,
Leaving furrows here and there,
And tinging with peculiar brightness
Silver threads among our hair.

Let's sit down and talk together;
Many years away have passed,
And fair and foul has been the weather
Since we saw each other last.
Many whom we loved are living
In a better world than this;
And some amongst us still are giving
Toil and thought for present bliss.

Let's sit down and talk together;
Though the flowers of youth are dead,
The ferns will grow among the heather,
And for us their fragrance shed.
Life has a thousand blessings in it,
Even for the aged man;
And God has hid in every minute
Something we may wisely scan.

Let's sit down and talk together;
Boys we were—we now are men;
We meet awhile, but know not whether
We shall meet to talk again.
Parting time has come; how fleetly
Speed the moments when their wings
Are fann'd by breathings issuing sweetly
From a tongue that never stings!"

WILLIAM D. HARE, of Hillsboro, was elected Grand Master; J. E. HURFORD, Portland, Grand Secretary.

It was decided inexpedient to re-print, at present, the proceedings from the organization of the Grand Lodge, as proposed at the last session.

Only three cases came up on appeal. In one a brother charged with unmasonic conduct plead guilty to the charge; whereupon the Master required the ballot to be spread, and the Lodge to vote on the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused. The Lodge decided that he was not guilty, from which action the Master and other brethren appealed.

The Committee on Grievances say :

"Your Committee are of the opinion that the W. M. of said Lodge committed an error in allowing, much less in directing, such a ballot to be had in his Lodge. The only question left for said Lodge to determine, after the plea of the defendant in this case, was as to the degree of punishment."

The Grand Lodge concurred, and ordered the cause remanded with the requirement that the Lodge proceed to fix the punishment.

We think the accused should not be called upon to plead one way or the other.

We find the following in the proceedings :

"The following invitation was read :

"To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Oregon :

"The Officers and Brethren of Albert Pike Lodge of Perfection No. 2, extend a cordial invitation to the Officers and Brethren of this Grand Lodge, and members of all subordinate Lodges of the city, and visiting brethren, to attend the installation ceremonies of said Albert Pike Lodge, at the Opera House, this evening at eight o'clock.

"Bro. J. T. APPERSON submitted the following :

"*Resolved*, That the invitation of Albert Pike Lodge of Perfection No. 2, be accepted, and that this Grand Lodge attend as a Grand Body.

"The resolution was adopted."

While we think that the acceptance of such an invitation, in a general way, would be no more improper than a similar acceptance by our own Grand Lodge, last year, of an invitation to a "Noon Prayer Meeting," we also think that for a Grand Lodge to attend such a ceremony "*as a Grand Body*," is neither more or less appropriate than if it were performed by a Lodge of Odd-Fellows, or Knights of Pythias.

The following was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the Master of each Subordinate Lodge within this jurisdiction shall cause the minutes of each communication to be read and corrected before closing the Lodge—again read, corrected, if necessary, and approved at the next regular communication."

The Grand Officers were publicly installed and an oration was delivered by Grand Master HARE. It does not appear in the proceedings.

The volume contains the proceedings of a Special Communication held at Portland, June 29, 1871, when the Grand Master, assisted by the Grand Lodge, laid the Corner Stone of the Masonic Temple. Past Grand Master ELWOOD EVANS, of Washington Territory, delivered a very interesting oration, from which we learn that the Temple stands on the spot where the first Lodge met in Portland twenty one years ago, a fact which had been well-nigh forgotten, and of which the purchasing Committee were ignorant until after the lot was purchased.

PENNSYLVANIA.

This volume contains extracts from the records of several Communications, all held at Philadelphia.

Quarterly Communication, June 7, 1871.

Steps were taken for the formation of a Masonic Library.

The Grand Master, in an eloquent and feeling address, announced the death of Past Grand Master WILLIAM BARGER.

A Master who had been convicted of using a manuscript while conferring a degree, was expelled. Served him right.

Quarterly Communication, Sept. 6, 1871.

A plan was presented for a Sinking Fund, providing that Lodges outside of Philadelphia should pay two dollars for each initiation, and two dollars annually for each member; Lodges in Philadelphia the same sum for each initiation, and three dollars for each member; and in addition, *ten per cent.* out of each initiation fee to the Building Fund for the new Masonic Temple. Thus it is that the Grand Lodge can place a loan in competition with States and Municipal Corporations.

Special Communication, Oct. 12, 1871.

Grand Master LAMBERTON stated that he had convened the Grand Lodge because of the disastrous conflagration which had recently occurred in Chicago; whereby thousands of our fellow mortals were now suffering from want, and perishing from hunger and exposure.

The Grand Lodge contributed One Thousand Dollars; recommended all the constituent Lodges to contribute to the extent of their ability, and appointed a committee to issue an appeal to them.

Quarterly Communication, Dec. 6, 1871.

SAMUEL C. PERKINS, was elected Grand Master; JOHN THOMSON, Philadelphia, Grand Secretary.

We copy the following from the report of the Committee on Appeals:

"The record in this case presents the following facts: At the regular stated meeting of the Lodge held March, 1871, charges preferred by A. H. S——, a member, against J. F. R——, with 'wilfully failing to keep his M. M. obligations;' and the specifications were: 1st, That he had endorsed for him to the amount of a thousand

dollars more or less, knowing he could not meet his paper: 2d, That he borrowed \$50 from him only ten days before his failure, knowing that he could not repay him: 3d, That he did not credit him with amounts for the last year which he had handed unto him and supposed were essential. Said charges were sent to the Committee of Grievances of the Lodge. Due notice to the parties was given. They appeared. J. F. R—— wrote a statement denying the charges. The Committee made a report, which the Lodge adopted, and the said R—— was expelled. From this expulsion he appeals.

“The Grand Lodge has over and over again decided that disputes in business relations between members of the Order must be adjudged by the law and civil tribunals of the State. That out of these relations there are but few instances in which a Lodge is justified in taking action, and in such cases the Masonic offence must be too clear to be seriously questioned. In this case there is no such offence proved, indeed it is only to be surmised. Your Committee take this occasion to rebuke the use of the words in which the charge is made and offer the subjoined resolution.

“*Resolved*, That the appeal of J. F. R—— is sustained, and he be restored to membership in —— Lodge, No. — A. V. M.”

The Grand Lodge concurred, as it did also in the following from the same source:

“It has long since been settled that after initiation it is the duty of the Lodge to advance a brother desiring it, unless charges are preferred against him. Such is the duty of Lodge No. —, in this case. The brother has a right to be advanced in the usual manner and at the proper time, a mere objection amounts to nothing. It must assume the specific and distinct shape of a charge upon which the brother must be duly notified, and such action taken as the evidence will justify. The result of the trial will show whether the brother is to be advanced or not. Nearly three years and a half have elapsed without any action on the part of the Lodge in the case of this Apprentice Brother. This is all wrong, they should try, and expel him if unworthy, or advance him.”

Our Pennsylvania brethren are said to be old-fashioned in their ways; we confess to a liking for such old-fashioned ideas of justice as are embodied in the foregoing.

Annual Communication, Dec. 27, 1871.

Exclusive territorial jurisdiction as between Lodges is unknown in Pennsylvania. We quote on this subject the Committee on Landmarks, approved by the Grand Lodge:

“The principle of jurisdiction as assumed in the question presented by —— Lodge is founded in misapprehension. There is no law in this jurisdiction obligatory upon an applicant for initiation and membership requiring him to present his petition to the Lodge nearest his residence. The notion is based upon regulations which obtain in other societies of a beneficial character, and which quietly and gradually has been gathering strength among certain of our brethren until they could enforce it as a rule of Masonic practice. It is a growth of later years. It never has existed as a regulation in this jurisdiction. He who believes himself possessed of the necessary qualifications, and has the earnest desire to become a Free Mason may present his petition wherever he will.

“In this he is controlled by the wish to become a member of the Lodge wherein may be his friends or associates, or from motives from personal convenience. The nearest Lodge geographically might require a journey of hours over a country road, whilst a half hour by rail might carry him to a Lodge at a greater distance from his residence.

“But whilst this Grand Lodge has expressly held that ‘*there is no landmark or*

positive prohibition against a Lodge conferring Masonic rights and privileges on those who are worthy and competent to receive them,' who may reside nearer to other Lodges, *'yet the propriety of strict inquiry and due examination in regard to an applicant seeking these benefits'* is also distinctly recognized, that notice to the Lodge *'within the conventional bounds which he may reside'* has been declared to have grown almost *'into a Masonic custom.'* It will be observed that there is a marked and emphasized distinction between an exclusive territorial right to receive and act upon a petition for initiation and membership, and the positive duty of making due inquiry into qualifications.

"When a Lodge receives a petition, which must distinctly state the residence of the applicant, from one who resides nearer to another Lodge, it should inquire of the Lodge nearest the place of residence of the applicant, whether there exists a Masonic objection to his being made a Mason. This objection must be a Masonic disqualification. Residence nearer another Lodge is not such a disqualification."

Rules were reported embodying the foregoing views, and providing that where the Committee report favorably, and there shall be received from the Lodge nearest the place of his residence a reply that there is a Masonic objection, no balloting shall be had, but the applicant shall have leave to withdraw his petition.

From the Annual report of the Stewards of the STEPHEN GIRARD Grand Charity Fund we learn that aid was extended to one applicant from Illinois, to the amount of thirty dollars.

The Building Committee report that they are pushing the work on the Masonic Temple as rapidly as possible, and hope to have it ready for dedication at the time originally fixed, June, 1873.

\$300,000 was appropriated for carrying on the work.

The Committee on Library report encouraging progress, and acknowledge the receipt of donations of books from many persons outside of the jurisdiction, none, however, from Illinois.

Packages should be forwarded at the expense of the Library, directed "Library Committee, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Masonic Temple, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa."

Around the Oriental Chair of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania there dwells an atmosphere of tranquil dignity, and a traditional eloquence that seems to fall like a mantle about each succeeding Grand Master; and the Annual Address of Grand Master LAMBERTON, which was also his valedictory, is worthy of its birthright.

We quote his opening words:

"With hearts grateful for mercies past, and prayerful for mercies to come, it befits us to enter upon our Masonic New Year. We have been the recipients of numberless blessings. We have been guided by an unerring hand. We have been protected by an Almighty arm. The God of our fathers has been with us and given us peace. And to-day, in this Temple, dedicated to His glory, we would come with humble supplication, that He who did aforetime put it into the hearts of His children to uprear upon truth the Masonic edifice, may vouchsafe to be with it as of old, to uphold it with His strength, so that if the rains descend, and the floods come, and the winds blow and beat upon our house, it may not fall, being founded upon a rock. And may He whose name the Mason reveres, 'give unto us the increase of faith,

hope and charity, and that we may obtain that which He doth promise, make us to love that which He doth command.' ”

The Lodges have, with rare exceptions, enjoyed a year of quiet prosperity.

Nineteen applications for new Warrants had been favorably decided upon and eighteen Lodges constituted. From the Grand Lodge Charity Fund, there had been aided 190 “necessitous widows, mothers, sisters and orphans of deceased brethren *who were Master Masons in good standing within three years of their decease.*” We presume the words we have italicized to indicate the conditions of its distribution.

The Grand Master reported the dedication, on St. John’s Day, of a monument erected to the memory of Bro. WILLIAM B. SCHNIDER, the well-known Grand Tyler, whose wonderful memory gave him a national reputation, and whose genial qualities made all who knew him, friends.

Of matters which come home to us directly, he says :

“At an Extra Communication, which I called on the evening of the 12th of October, that such action might be taken as would be advisable, in view of the terrible conflagration which had swept over the great City of the West, this Grand Lodge made her own contribution for the relief of our suffering Brethren in Chicago, and directed the appointment of a Committee to call upon her Subordinates to come forward and help their sorely scourged Brethren. That Committee, at the head of which, foremost in all good works, was R. W. Past Grand Master PAGE, make a touching and truly Masonic appeal, and nobly has it been responded to. I directed that all donations should be forwarded to our R. W. Grand Secretary, to be by him sent to the M. W. Grand Master of Illinois, to be distributed under his direction. An accurate amount has been kept of all moneys received and transmitted, and a report thereof will be made and appear in our printed Abstract of Proceedings. Other contributions were sent by some of our Lodges, directly to the Grand Master of Illinois, before they had an opportunity to learn of the action of the Grand Lodge. Donations were also made for the relief of the suffering from the disastrous fires in the States of Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin.

“It is very pleasant to speak of these acts of our Brethren, they are in harmony with the teachings of our Fraternity. They are not recorded here to make vain boast; for the homeless, the destitute and the suffering never appeal without answer by the true Mason, but for the encouragement of all in well doing, and that good deeds may be held in perpetual harmony.”

He thus closes an eloquent statement of what should be the character of a Master:

“With importunity do I call upon my Brethren who have just been chosen to serve as Worshipful Masters in our Lodges, strictly to obey the moral law, because it is right, because of their installation vow, because of their example, and for the sake of those clear old charges ringing of honor, purity, and truth which fall from their lips in the Lodge. Rulers, teachers, counsellors, examplars, they should live as do those

Who seek that city grand,
The home of Diety,
By His divine omniscience planned,
Based through all depths by God’s right-hand
Reared to all height : whose pillars stand
Built for Eternity.”

He made a feeling allusion to Past Grand Master BARGER, whose death had been

previously announced, and to EBENEZER SHAW, "a humble Master Mason without official rank," of whom he says :

"He was initiated in Lodge No. 70, at Athens, on the 16th of December, 1801, and for full seventy years, until his death, he continued a member in good standing of that Lodge. On the 5th of September last, his Brethren united with him in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. On the 17th of this December, the aged patriarch, weary with life's long journey, was gathered to his fathers, and once more his Brethren assembled, and bore him to his resting place. Trustfully, we write over these, our dead, *Requiem æternam dona eis Domine et lux perpetua luceat eis.*"

We cannot forbear one more quotation, breathing as it does the true spirit of Masonry :

"And now, my Brethren, before those words are pronounced which dissolve the relation in which I have stood to you for the last two years, freely do I bear my testimony, that in maintaining the dignity of this great office with such earnestness and ability as I possessed, I have invariably been the recipient of the respect, honor and co-operation of my Brethren ; they have given me a hearty support, their obedience has been prompt and cheerful—and for the many marks of trust and affection which I have received, I am deeply grateful. In the discharge of my duties, I was bound to take good heed that none of the ancient customs or landmarks were infringed, and that the regulations were implicitly obeyed. If at times, because of the responsibility resting upon me my hand seemed of iron, I always tried to glove it in velvet, for I was ruling my Brethren. And whilst some did offend and derelictions did occur, in no case, so far as I now can recall, was the offence wilful, or the dereliction intentional. There departures from law were those of ignorance, or thoughtlessness."

Upon his installation, Grand Master PERKINS, in obedience to no regulation, but to a custom which had obtained for many years, delivered an address.

In elegance, dignity and ability it is up to the Pennsylvania standard, and abounds in sound advice.

The following may be read with profit in any jurisdiction :

"There seems to be a misapprehension in the minds of many of the brethren, as to the duty of the Grand Master in reference to points of Masonic Law and Jurisprudence. It is no part of his duty to answer hypothetical or abstract questions which the ingenuity of the brethren may raise. Questions which may arise in actual cases, should come up through the proper Masonic channels for adjudication. The Worshipful Master of a Lodge is the proper authority for resort in the first instance ; and from his decision, an appeal may be taken to the District Deputy Grand Master, or the Grand Master. If the advice or opinion of the Grand Master is desired without formal appeal upon a question decided by the Worshipful Master of a Lodge, justice to him, and respect to his office, alike require that he should have an opportunity of stating personally what his decision was exactly. It is unjust for any brother to come and make his own representation of a case, either actual or hypothetical, to the Grand Master with a view to obtain an expression of opinion for the purpose of using it antagonistically to his Worshipful Master. And it must be understood that no such representations will be listened to, or advised upon. If the brethren have been so unfortunate as to place in the Oriental Chair of the Lodge, one whose character does not command the respect which the office demands, it is the result of their own free choice, and they must abide the consequences. If harm is threatened, then let the proper Masonic course of an appeal be taken ; but a remedy is not to be found by private resort to the Grand Master, who is sufficiently burdened with the questions which legitimately come before him."

The Grand Lodge resolved that no Lodge shall hereafter be named after any living person.

The Report on Correspondence is again from the pen of Bro. ROBERT J. FISHER, and we regret to see that it is to be his last. His judicial duties are burdensome and require so much of his time, that he cannot, he feels, in justice to them and his Brethren, continue to hold the position longer. Bro. WILLIAM AUG. ATLEE is his successor.

In his usually able and dignified manner, Bro. FISHER has passed under review the proceedings of forty-three Grand Lodges, adhering steadfastly to the course pursued in his former reports. In this connection he says :

"The pages following contain no adverse criticism, for this would not be in the line of the duty imposed upon us. We recognize the dignity of each Grand Lodge and her sovereignty within her borders, and doing so, we indulge in no unseemly jests at the proceedings of Supreme Masonic Authority, nor cavil at that which we cannot prevent."

Illinois is laid under contribution, liberal extracts being made from the address of Grand Master REYNOLDS, and the oration of Bro. BROMWELL.

In his "Concluding Remarks" he says :

"We have given heretofore the history of the rebellion against the Grand Lodge of Canada by Lodges under suspension within her territory. That result continues and has received aid and comfort from a number of the Grand Lodges of the United States. Whatever existence the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec has, is in violation of the well settled and well understood principle of Grand Lodge Sovereignty as recognized and held in this jurisdiction. If some have found ingenious and plausible reasons to satisfy them of the propriety of giving encouragement to schismatics, Pennsylvania is not of the number."

We beg to assure Bro. FISHER that, while the Grand Lodge of Illinois has not found ingenious and plausible reasons to satisfy her of the propriety of giving encouragement to schismatics, she has found no reason, plausible or otherwise, for withholding recognition from a Grand Lodge whose claim to regularity and equal independence with the other Grand Lodges of the world is abundantly sustained by the precedents established in the formation of Grand Lodges with which Pennsylvania is enjoying fraternal relations.

The following is of great interest :

"In our reading we have noticed an occasional remark, that in the printed abstract of our Proceedings are not given the decisions of our Grand Master on the questions passed upon by him. The reason for this is plain. He does not communicate his decisions to the Grand Lodge, except in rare cases. According to his own good pleasure, and not because he is bound so to do, does our Grand Master give information to the Craft from time to time of his acts, or of such matters as he deems advisable. R. W. Bro. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, when Grand Master, in one of his addresses, thus spoke of the exalted position he occupied: 'The independence of the office which I hold frees me from any obligation of reports to the Grand Lodge upon the results of my labors, and the situation of the Lodges committed to my care.' This is the doctrine held in Pennsylvania. Whilst alike by the common law of Freemasonry and by special enactment 'an appeal lies to the Grand Lodge by any person aggrieved by the proceedings of a subordinate Lodge,' the ancient and almost universally recognized principle of Masonic law and usage, that no appeal

lies from the decision of the Grand Master, has never been departed from in Pennsylvania. That decision is the end of the case in which it is made. Nor do we know in this jurisdiction of a procedure which seems to be the equivalent of an appeal indirect, the reference of any decision of the Grand Master to a committee for examination and its subsequent modification or reversal by the Grand Lodge.'

QUEBEC.

On the 27th day of July 1871, Grand Master GRAHAM, assisted by the Grand Lodge laid the Corner Stone of the new Town Hall at Danville. The Grand Master delivered a brief address.

The Annual Communication was held at Montreal, September 27, 1871. A large number of visitors were present from abroad, among whom were Grand Masters LYNDE, of Maine, and DAVIS, of Vermont; and Past Grand Masters HARRINGTON, of Canada, DRUMMOND, of Maine, and ENGBY of Vermont.

The Grand Secretary's Report shows that three dispensations had been granted for new Lodges.

Illinois does not appear in the list of Grand Lodges from which Proceedings had been received.

The Representative from Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Quebec, was present and was received with the Grand Honors.

The able address of Grand Master GRAHAM begins with the report that recognition had been accorded by twenty-two Grand Lodges, viz: District of Columbia, Maine, New Hampshire, Iowa, Wisconsin, Texas, Nebraska, Nova Scotia, Nevada, Kansas, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, North Carolina, Connecticut, Indiana, New York, Vermont, and Rhode Island.

[Since then Quebec has been recognized by Alabama, Idaho, Montana, South Carolina and West Virginia of the Grand Lodges whose Proceedings we have received.]

The Grand Master says :

"These Grand Bodies represent nearly half a million Freemasons, amongst whom are a host of illustrious Brethren whose well-deserved fame extends over both hemispheres.

"These and other no less eminent Brethren (whose Grand Lodges also will soon recognize us) have, in their heroic advocacy of the cause of Quebec, from their rich and varied stores of learning, poured a flood of light on the history, traditions, customs, laws and constitution of our Fraternity anent the regular formation and rights of Grand Lodges.

"The great care bestowed by these Brethren upon the consideration of the questions at issue, the patient painstaking to ascertain all the facts of the case, the prompt recognition by some Grand Lodges, the delaying of final action for a time and for various reasons, on the part of others, and the manifest determination on the part of all, to arrive at, and abide by, a just decision, have been most honorable to them as well as most gratifying to us, and have given to their decisions in our favor, a Masonic and moral weight and force which can neither be gainsaid nor resisted.

"I therefore propose that Grand Lodge now express to these Grand Lodges and Brethren our most hearty fraternal thanks, accompanying them with the Grand Honors in most ample form."

Referring to their relations with Canada, he says :

"The dawnings of the spirit of conciliation seem to be appearing in that Grand East. Our repeated overtures to secure peace, harmony and the constitutional adjustment of all existing difficulties, although repeatedly spurned have, nevertheless, borne some fruit, and there now seems reason to hope that at a very early day, all discordant circumstances will have passed away, and that the G. L. of "Canada" will be constitutionally re-constructed into the Grand Lodge of Ontario, and divine peace bear sway Masonically over these two Provinces, between which should alone exist that generous rivalry of which can best work and best agree."

He announced the death of Past Provincial Grand Master of Quebec and Three Rivers, Bro. JAMES DEAN, honorary Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. A memorial tablet is inscribed to him in the proceedings.

He refers to the peace negotiations with the Grand Lodge of Canada, to which we shall refer hereafter. He says :

"The whole subject is of vast importance, and I earnestly entreat you all to deliberate upon it in that truly fraternal and conciliatory spirit which has characterized all our doings hitherto—to make all possible allowances and concessions consistent with honor—with the Constitutions of the Fraternity—and with the dignity and integrity of the Grand Lodge ; so that whatever action may be taken by us shall be promotive of the unity, harmony and prosperity of the Craft, both in this Province and in the sister Province of Ontario, and also through the world. Blessed indeed, are the Peacemakers."

After the reference of the Address, by the request of the Grand Master, and a the earnest solicitations of the members, Brethren DRUMMOND of Maine, DAVIS of Vermont, TISDALE of New York, and TRACEY of Michigan, addressed the Grand Lodge.

A reprint of the Proceedings of the Convention which organized the Grand Lodge was ordered.

In recognition of the valuable services of his pen, Bro. TISDALE, of New York, was brevetted Honorary Past Grand Junior Warden.

All communications and intercourse was interdicted with the Grand Orient of France, until that Grand Body shall withdraw all pretended authority from the territory of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

Three Warrants were granted.

From the Report of the Board of General Purposes we take the following :

"The Reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters are gratifying proofs of the general prosperity and harmony of the Craft. The District Grand Masters for the Districts of Montreal and Bedford, bring under notice two violations of the rights of Grand Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Canada, in establishing two Lodges in their respective Districts. The question presented by these facts is one of the utmost importance, but in view of the recent conference held by the Committee of this Grand Lodge, and a Committee of Subordinate Lodges of the Grand Lodge of Canada, the Board abstains from characterizing the conduct of the Grand Lodge of

Canada, and from recommending any action thereon, until the Grand Lodge shall have dealt with the report of said conference.:'

The history of the conference between the committees on the part of the Grand Lodge of Quebec and on the part of the Lodges located in the Province of Quebec, still holding under the Grand Lodge of Canada, is given.

After long deliberation, the joint Committee agreed on the following :

"WHEREAS, Unhappily, differences and disputes have arisen, and are now existing in Masonry in the Province of Quebec, between the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M., and her subordinates on the one part, and the several Lodges in the said Province still holding under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada on the other part.

"And, whereas, with the view to terminate and forever end said differences and to restore harmony throughout the Craft in the said Province, the said Lodges, to wit: The said party of the second part, are willing to amalgamate and join with the said party of the first part, to wit: The said the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the said party of the first part are willing to accept said Lodges into their organization or Grand body, the same as if they, the said Lodges, had originally taken part in said organization.

"And it is agreed by both said parties that all questions, viz., names of Lodges, distribution of property in the case of duplicate Lodges, and priority of number in the case of all Lodges, shall be left entirely to a committee of six, three of whom shall be named from the party of the first part, and three from the party of the second part, with power to said committee to name an arbitrator, and the decision of said committee and umpire to be final.

"And the Committee representing the Grand Lodge of Quebec hereby agree to submit the above terms for the acceptance of their Grand Lodge. And the Committee representing the Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, hereby agree to recommend the above terms to the representatives of the Lodges at a meeting to be held by such representatives for that purpose."

The question being on the adoption of the report, the following was moved in amendment, and after a long discussion—it having become the substantive motion by the withdrawal of the original—was carried,—ayes 47, nays 4, "amidst great applause :

"WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of Quebec has been for the last two years the Supreme Masonic authority in and for the Province of Quebec, and has been recognized as such by twenty-three Sovereign Masonic Bodies ; and, whereas, the Grand Lodge of Canada, in violation of the well-established principles of Grand Lodge Supremacy, has persistently and repeatedly invaded, and continues to invade, the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge ; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge re-assert her supremacy as the Sovereign Masonic authority in and for the Province of Quebec.

"That all acts of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in the formation of Lodges, and the issuing of duplicate Warrants, in this Province since October 20, 1869, were and are hereby declared to be irregular and an infringement of the rights of this Grand Lodge.

"That the Grand Secretary be instructed to invite all Lodges, that were in existence prior to October 20, 1869, in our territory, to affiliate with this Grand Lodge, with the same rights and privileges as if they, the said Lodges, had assisted in the formation of this Grand Lodge.

That the Grand Master be authorized to proclaim at any time before the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, as may seem best to him, non-intercourse with any Lodge or pretended Lodge in this jurisdiction that persistently refuses to recognize the supremacy of this Grand Lodge.

"That to all Lodges irregularly formed since October 20, 1869, this Grand Lodge is disposed to extend all the clemency that is consistent with the maintenance of the integrity of this Grand Lodge, and the Constitution of the Order, even to the issuing of new Warrants and healing of work already done, provided always that the rights of Lodges already recognized by this Grand Lodge be not in any way infringed.

"That the Grand Master be authorized to order the foregoing to be communicated, at such time as may seem expedient to him, to those Grand Bodies that are already in fraternal correspondence with this Grand Lodge, and request their co-operation and assistance in maintaining the authority and supremacy of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, and vindicating the sovereignty of Grand Lodges in their respective territories."

JOHN H. GRAHAM, of Richmond, was re-elected Grand Master; JOHN H. ISAACSON, Montreal, Grand Secretary.

The officers were installed by Past Grand Master DRUMMOND, of Maine.

A Committee on Foreign Correspondence was appointed.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Grand Lodge met at Charleston, Nov. 21, 1871.

R. S. BRUNS, Deputy Grand Master, presiding. There being less than a constitutional number of Lodges represented the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until Dec. 19, 1871, when it was called to labor in AMPLE FORM.

In his excellent address, Grand Master BLAKE explains:

"Your Constitution fixes the third Tuesday of November as the period for holding the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. In consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever in this city at that time, I regarded it highly improbable that a constitutional quorum would convene for the transaction of business, and information received from brethren in different parts of the State with whom I corresponded, assured me that my conviction was well founded. The time for holding the Annual Communication being fixed by the Constitution, it was not within my prerogative to change or postpone the day.

"Under cover, however, of Article 24, which requires that the Grand Lodge when opened shall not proceed to business until the representatives of twenty-one Lodges are present, I requested R. W. Deputy Grand Master BRUNS to open the Grand Lodge at the legally appointed time, and immediately to call off, in the absence of a constitutional quorum, to the third Tuesday of December following, when it was believed it would meet the safety and convenience of the representatives to assemble. This action was taken, and under this arrangement you assemble to-day for the transaction of such business as legitimately belongs to Masonic legislation."

The Grand Master reports satisfactory evidence of increasing prosperity, not so much from the number of new Lodges, or the increased number of applicants for the degrees, as from the intelligent zeal and active efforts put forth to guard well the portals of the Institution, and to insist upon a stricter observance of the cardinal

virtues. He thinks the District Deputy system will prove a valuable auxilliary, and the Grand Lodge established it. The plan for the new Temple, which was approved at the last Communication, had been modified by the building committee to meet the views of a large number of brethren both within and without the Grand Lodge, necessitating a larger outlay than was originally contemplated, bringing the financial problem into that overshadowing prominence which it always assumes when Grand Lodges indulge in operative Masonry. It was solved by increased taxation.

One dispensation had been granted for a Lodge, which received a Charter at this session.

The Grand Master recommended the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the Grand Lodge concurred.

He expressed the conviction that the publication of the names of rejected applicants for the degrees is useless and unjust, and the Grand Lodge ordered it discontinued.

He reported nine decisions. We copy those only that in some quarters are questioned, to say that we agree with them both :

"Candidates for the Degrees of Masonry must be able to read and write and sign the petition in their own handwriting.

"That charges against a brother do not, before trial, render him ineligible to office or suspend him from office, he being entitled to the presumption of innocence till the charges be proved."

In the new constitutional provision for District Deputies, we find the following :

"Each District Deputy Grand Master shall have power, and it shall be his duty, when instructed by the Grand Master,

1. "To appoint Commissioners, not more than seven nor less than three, to hear and determine any controversy that shall arise in his district, between Lodges ; or between a Lodge and its Master ; or between a Lodge and a member or members of another Lodge, or members of different Lodges, in the manner hereinafter provided, except where the Grand Lodge is a party.

2. "To receive the testimony and proceedings of any controversy from said Commissioners, and report their decision to the Grand Master for his approval ; and if approved by him, said decision to be final, unless an appeal be taken therefrom to the Grand Lodge ; in which case, said District Deputy Grand Master shall give notice to the Grand Secretary of the same, and transmit to him the proceedings and testimony received from the Commissioners, that the same may be laid before the Grand Lodge if required."

The co-operation of the Grand Lodge was tendered to New Jersey in resisting the invasion of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg.

The Annual Communication is hereafter to be held in December.

The Grand Lodge through the Committee on Jurisprudence thus answered the queries of Minnesota :

"The purpose of the communication is to obtain an expression of opinion upon the law in the jurisdiction of South Carolina, upon the following points, viz :

1. "After a candidate has been duly elected to receive a degree, can he be 'estop-

ped' by the objection of a member of the Lodge, made either in open Lodge or privately to the Worshipful Master, no reason being given by the objecting member?

2. "Has a Subordinate Lodge the right to prefer charges and try a member who is also a member of the Grand Lodge, or has the Grand Lodge exclusive original jurisdiction?"

"To the first question the reply appears to be as follows: Every candidate for advancement is required to undergo the preliminary scrutiny of a ballot upon each degree. Where this scrutiny has been once passed, the person elected cannot be estopped by the objection of a member. If reasons have arisen why the degree should not be conferred, such reasons should be expressed in such a way as to permit the accused an opportunity for defence. If it is upon advancement, the reasons should be expressed in charges against the member seeking advancement, and thereupon a trial may be had. If it is as to one who has not been initiated, the reason should be so assigned as will enable the Lodge to consider the validity or invalidity thereof.

"To the second question the reply appears to be as follows: A Lodge has the right to prefer charges against any of its members, but if it is the Master who is to be charged, such Master can only be tried by the Grand Lodge; all other members can be tried by the Lodge."

We are not prepared to agree with the Committee that if objection is made to one who has not been initiated, a reason should be assigned, and the Lodge made the judge of its validity. We would sustain the right as against a profane; but we do agree with them that where the objection is made to advancement it should not be final; that the reasons therefor should be expressed in such a way as to give the candidate an opportunity to be heard in his own defence. We have often expressed this opinion in discussing the questions of one ballot or three for the degrees, and though adverse opinions have been ably stated by our brother reviewers, we have as yet seen nothing to shake our faith in the essential justice of our position; and though we presume that to-day the result of the inquiries of Minnesota will show that a majority of the Grand Lodges sustain the right of peremptory objection, we fully expect that discussion will reverse the verdict, and the principle become everywhere recognized that a Mason cannot be deprived of his rights, actual or potential, without a fair hearing and the judgment, not of one, but by a majority of his brethren.

R. S. BRUNS, of Charleston, was elected Grand Master; R. RUSH CAMPBELL, Charleston, Grand Secretary.

The corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple was laid during the session.

The silver trowel used by the Grand Master was the one used by Bro. the MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE in laying the corner-stone of the DE KALB monument, at Camden, in 1825.

Bro. J. B. KERSHAW delivered a learned and eloquent oration, which is so closely interwoven, one part with another, that it will not bear cutting if we except the closing paragraph in reference to the ladies:

"It may be satisfactory to explain how and why they are excluded. Originally, Masonry was both operative and speculative. From the rude labors of the operative Mason they were properly and considerably excluded by one of our ancient landmarks. When, therefore, nine hundred years ago, the Grand Lodge at York made

the landmarks of perpetual obligation, it relieved *us* from any responsibility for their exclusion. Our institution is said to be supported by wisdom, strength and beauty. As the sun is the beauty and glory of the day, so is woman the beauty and glory of man's life. Similarly, as the genial rays of the sun dispense life, strength and beauty to physical nature, so woman enlivens, supports and adorns the social sphere. None know better than we the true value of their gentle influence, and none are more truly grateful for such manifestations of their kindly interest, as their presence and assistance on this occasion so sweetly afford. We may not make them Masons, but we may say to them, in all candor, that in a certain spiritual sense they are most excellent Masons, and though not all Free, nor all as yet Accepted, they certainly are all the most acceptable of Masons."

The parade was one of the completest that ever occurred in the city of Charleston.

TENNESSEE.

The Grand Lodge met at Nashville, November 13, 1871. "The Masonic Fathers of Tennessee," says Grand Master BROWN, "have nearly all of them passed away. Since our last Annual Communication, the last surviving of the founders of this Grand Lodge, has been summoned by the GRAND ARCHITECT to rest from his labors, after a probation of more than fourscore years. One of the pioneers of Tennessee, and one of the pillars of Masonry, he made by his exemplary life a deep impress upon generations that grew up and passed away before him."

The Grand Master had granted seven dispensations for new Lodges.

He reports the constituent Lodges, with very few exceptions, not only harmonious, but in the highest degree flourishing. Learning that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky had complained of encroachments upon its jurisdiction by Lodges on the border, he addressed the Grand Master of Kentucky on the subject, and receiving no reply, commissioned the Grand Secretary to visit that Grand Lodge and secure an amicable settlement of the question. The result was an agreement that no violation of jurisdiction heretofore committed on either side should be inquired into, and the Grand Lodge of Kentucky passed a resolution similar in substance to one long since passed by Tennessee, conceding to Lodges across the border the privilege of making Masons of citizens of Kentucky whose residence might be nearer such Lodges than to any in the latter State. We commend the fraternal spirit of this reciprocal action, and hope we are not ungracious in saying that we trust it will not be considered a precedent should any one hereafter claim the right of a Grand Lodge to do so except by sufferance of the constituent Lodges immediately interested.

The Grand Master had entertained an appeal from the action of a Lodge in one instance, but further examination convinced him that he could not properly do so, and he so advised the Lodge, revoking the action already had.

He recommended the election of three Deputy Grand Masters, one from each of the Grand Divisions of the State, to relieve the Grand Master from a portion of his onerous duties. The Grand Lodge did not look with favor on the proposition, but recommended the Grand Master to appoint a Grand Visitor for each Division, vested with the powers of a Deputy Grand Master, not interfering with the powers already vested in the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens.

Ten dispensations for new Lodges were granted by the Grand Lodge.

The report of the Committee on Appeals embraces seventeen cases.

In an appeal against the action of a Lodge in reprimanding a brother for an assault and battery, the appeal was decided well taken, and the punishment was raised to indefinite suspension.

Of this case the Committee well say—"The adjustment between the parties does not satisfy an offended law of Masonry,"

In 1868 a brother was tried for offenses alleged to have occurred in 1864, and acquitted, which action was sustained by the Grand Lodge in 1870. In May, 1871, the Lodge re-opened the case and expelled him. The action of the Lodge was reversed, for error, in trying a member a second time for the same offense, and it was decided that hereafter no case should be re opened after it has been decided by the Lodge, except by consent of the Grand Lodge, or the Grand Master in the interim, and then only on a memorial setting forth the grounds for re-opening.

The action of a Lodge in restoring by a majority vote members dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues was reversed. Being non-affiliates they could be again admitted to membership only on petition and by unanimous vote.

The Grand Lodge recommended its constituents to exclude willful non-affiliates from participation in all their public exercises.

WILLIAM M. DUNWAY, of Jackson, was elected Grand Master; JOHN FRIZZELL, Nashville, Grand Secretary.

It was found that two dollars for each degree conferred, and sixty cents per capita from the constituent Lodges, raised a little more than twice enough to pay the current expenses of the Grand Lodge; the dues were accordingly reduced one half.

The current expenses of the Grand Lodge of Illinois are fully met by per capita dues of seventy-five cents.

The standing rule requiring the Grand Secretary, *ex officio*, to prepare or have prepared the Report on Correspondence, was repealed.

We hope this does not mean that hereafter we are to have no report on Correspondence from Tennessee, but we find no record of the appointment of such a Committee.

The Grand Lodge discountenances the incorporation of its constituent Lodges, as unwise and inexpedient.

The office of Deputy Grand Master is no sinecure in Tennessee; that officer reports having visited ninety-five Lodges during the year.

A memorial tablet is inscribed to Bro. HENRY B. HAFIELD, Past Grand Warden and Representative of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee at the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

Bro. GEORGE S. BLACKIE submitted an elaborate and excellent report on Correspondence, reviewing the proceedings of forty-four Grand Lodges in the United States and twenty-seven foreign Grand Bodies, among which he again places the

Grand Lodges in the Dominion of Canada. We do not know whether the report appears in its complete form, as written, as we notice it was referred to a Committee to determine what portion thereof should be printed.

Certain correspondence had between Bro. BLACKIE and the officers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and some of the American Grand Lodges, in relation to the existence and *status* of certain persons in Tennessee and elsewhere (emanating from the "Prince Hall" Lodge of Boston,) was presented by him for the information of the Grand Lodge, and was referred to the same Committee. As it does not appear in print, we shall have to content ourselves with the statement of the record, that the "claim to legitimacy, as Masons," of the persons referred to, "was disproved most clearly and satisfactorily."

Bro. BLACKIE gives Illinois very complimentary notice and expresses his regrets at the loss of our archives by the Springfield fire, in which connection he says: "We shall be happy to assist in making up the documents so far as is in our power."

The Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution, appended to his report:

"That the M. W. Grand Lodge of Tennessee express her fraternal sympathy with the Grand Lodge of Illinois, whose terrible misfortunes by the destruction of her records in the great fire at Springfield in 1870, and the more recent overwhelming calamity at Chicago, have entitled her to the commiseration and sympathy of the world; that she promises her all the aid in her power, while she is fully satisfied that the indomitable courage and energy of her sons will be rewarded by her speedy resumption of her place as one of the foremost in the ranks of the actively benevolent and charitable."

TEXAS.

The Proceedings of 1872 have not reached us, as we supposed. On examination, we find the volume in our possession to be the same which we reviewed last year.

UTAH.

We are in receipt of the Proceedings of the Masonic Convention for the organization of the Grand Lodge of Utah, held at Salt Lake City, January 16, 1871.

There were present the Representatives of three regularly Chartered Lodges.

W. Bro. J. M. ORR was called to the Chair, and Bro. A. S. GOULD was chosen Secretary.

All Past Masters were allowed seats in the Convention.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the several Lodges of A., F. and A. M. in the Territory of Utah, here represented, consider it as a matter of right and for the general benefit of Masonry, that they ought to form a Grand Lodge within said Territory, and do now proceed to form and organize themselves into a Grand Lodge accordingly, to be known and distinguished by the name of 'The Grand Lodge of Utah.'"

A Committee appointed to report what action was necessary; to examine Charters and credentials, and report who were entitled to seats in the Convention, reported the following Lodges represented:

Wasatch Lodge, No. 8, Salt Lake City, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Montana, Oct. 7, 1867; *Mt. Moriah Lodge*, No. 70, Salt Lake, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kansas, Oct. 21, 1868; and *Argenta Lodge*, No. 21, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Colorado, Sept. 26, 1871.

A Lodge of Master Masons was, by authority of the Convention, opened in due form, the Master of the oldest Lodge, Bro. J. M. ORR, of Wasatch No. 8, presiding, and proceeded to elect officers of the Grand Lodge, as follows:

O. F. STRICKLAND, P. M. of No. 8, Grand Master; LOUIS COHN, W. M. of No. 70, Deputy Grand Master; E. B. ZABRISKIE, W. M. of Mo. 21, Senior Grand Warden; A. S. GOULD, (21), Junior Grand Warden; CHARLES F. SMITH, (71), Grand Treasurer; JOSEPH F. NOUNNAN, (71), Grand Secretary.

The Grand Officers were installed by Bro. R. H. ROBERTSON, Past Master of the oldest Lodge, and the Grand Marshal proclaimed the Grand Lodge of Utah regularly organized.

The constituent Lodges were numbered anew, as follows:

Wasatch, No. 1.

Mt. Moriah, No. 2.

Augusta, No. 3.

Masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, the Grand Orient of France, or any Mason connected therewith, was interdicted.

A very carefully drawn Constitution was adopted.

Constituent Lodges may be represented in Grand Lodge by one or more of its proper officers, or by a representative duly elected; seventy-five dollars is fixed as the minimum fee for the degrees; representatives from Lodges U. D. are allowed seats and the privilege of debate, but may not vote; the rule of one ballot for the three degrees is established, but Lodges may provide for a separate ballot by their By-Laws.

From the brief Oration of Bro. R. H. ROBERTSON, we quote the following:

“The circumstances which surrounded our early history were complicated and peculiar, queer and unprecedented. We grappled with them as best we could. The few brothers that rallied about our altar were faithful to their vows, true to their trust, and stood to the ancient landmarks of our Order with unerring fidelity. They guarded well the ‘inner door,’ and the ‘magic power of the mystic brotherhood,’ increased in this polygamic community, while none who held his country’s authority in defiance, or trod its laws beneath his feet, entered the portals of our Lodges.”

The proceedings were regular, the right to form a Grand Lodge unquestioned and we presume the Grand Lodge of Utah will be promptly recognized and cordially welcomed into the circle of Grand Lodges.

VERMONT.

The Grand Lodge met at Burlington, June 14, 1871.

The Grand Representative of Illinois was present.

The address of Grand Master HALL betokens an able mind and a careful hand.

He reports the Lodges generally, throughout the jurisdiction, are prospering in a true and abiding sense, and that harmony everywhere prevails. He had granted two dispensations for new Lodges. He referred to the Quebec question, which he says is to be dealt with as one of right and not expediency, but makes no recommendations.

We find that, after a lengthy discussion of this subject, the following resolutions, reported by the Committee on Jurisprudence last year, were unanimously adopted.

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Vermont extend to the Grand Lodge of Quebec full and fraternal recognition and fellowship, and acknowledge the same as an Independent Grand Lodge, and with them establish a fraternal correspondence.

"Resolved, Further, that this Grand Lodge authorize the Grand Master to appoint some Brother to be a representative from this Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and receive such delegate to this Grand Lodge as the Grand Lodge may appoint for that purpose."

Subsequently, the following dispatch was received from the Grand Secretary of Quebec: "Ten thousand thanks to Vermont. Right has again prevailed."

Three Charters were granted.

The work of the Committee on Grievances was very light. For lack of definite information, the complaint of the Grand Master of Massachusetts against a Lodge in Vermont for having advanced an apprentice belonging to a Lodge in the former jurisdiction, without the consent of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master, was laid over.

PARK DAVIS, of St. Albans, was elected Grand Master; HENRY CLARK, Rutland, Grand Secretary.

The following was adopted:

"Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom the petition of Bro. B. F. D. CARPENTER, and other members of Clyde Lodge, No. 75, was referred, asking for a dispensation to confer the three Degrees of Masonry upon a candidate who had been rejected in said Lodge, previous to the expiration of the year from the date of his rejection, beg leave to report that, in their opinion, the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, as it would be in direct violation of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge."

From the fact that this petition was entertained, and from the language of the report, we are led to inquire whether it is held in Vermont that the Grand Lodge has the dispensing power in the sense here referred to? If so, we should like to know where it came from.

The following was offered, an attempt to lay it on the table failed, and it was referred to a Special Committee, to report next year:

"*Resolved*, That an addition to Article XX of the Grand Lodge By-Laws be made, as follows :

"Any member of a Subordinate Lodge may, at any Communication, after a candidate has been elected, and before he has received the Master Mason's Degree, protest against the candidate receiving any further light in Masonry, said protest to be in writing, signed by some member of the Lodge, setting forth the reasons for same, and if said reasons are deemed of sufficient importance, by a vote of the majority of the members present, then the officers, whose duty it is, shall proceed with a trial, in the same manner as all other trials are conducted for any unmasonic conduct.

"If the candidate has received no degrees, a committee of three shall be appointed by the W. Master to examine the case, and on their report, if two-thirds of the members present so vote, the candidate shall be stayed and his fees returned to him, having the same effect that a black ball otherwise would have.

"If any objection or protest other than the above be made, the Lodge shall not entertain it."

It has been the practice heretofore, in Vermont, to admit the representatives of the new Lodges which had received Charters the current session, to a seat and vote in the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master properly decided that, as the Constitution provided who should be members of the Grand Lodge, no others could be admitted by vote or resolution.

The minimum fee for the degrees has heretofore been seventeen dollars ; the Grand Lodge raised it to twenty-five.

The Report on Correspondence, from the pen of Bro. HENRY CLARK, is a paper of great value. Thirty-eight of its fifty-five closely printed pages are devoted to the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Taking ground himself in favor of recognition, he has compiled the reasonings and actions of sister Grand Lodges on the subject, pro and con, and we know of no single volume, anywhere, containing so much information on the subject. For the rest, Bro. CLARK'S report is a brief summary of the proceedings of twenty-eight Grand Lodges, in which Illinois receives her share of notice.

VIRGINIA.

The Grand Lodge met at Richmond, Dec. 11, 1871.

Grand Master OWENS reports that he has issued nine dispensations for new Lodges.

On all sides there is evidence of general prosperity, and while the increase in members is not rapid, yet, with few exceptions, the Lodges are in a healthful condition. During the year he had done quite an amount of public work.

Two Charters had been arrested for irregularities.

He had decided that a Lodge can legally summon a delinquent member to show cause why he should not be suspended for failure to pay his dues *in advance*, when the by-laws of such Lodge require the payment thus to be made ; that a Lodge cannot be legally opened or remain open, unless one of its stationed officers be present ;

that the Master of a Lodge has a right to two votes in case of a tie, except in cases of election, and that a profane who has been regularly elected to the Entered Apprentices Degree, and against whom such objection is found as to cause the Master to refuse to initiate him, occupies the same status towards Masonry as a candidate who has been rejected by ballot, and a second petition cannot be received by the Lodge from him until after the expiration of twelve months from the time at which the Master refused to initiate him.

He also decided as follows :

“ An Entered Apprentice who has lost the first joint of the thumb of the right hand previous to initiation, cannot be legally passed and raised.

“ An Entered Apprentice who is so afflicted with ankylosis of the knee joint as to carry the leg thus diseased, from the knee down, at a right angle with the thigh, cannot be legally advanced to the other degrees in Masonry.”

The Committee on Address made a report which seems to have been concurred in by the Grand Lodge in which the decisions of the Grand Master are received, but which closes with the recommendation that they be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

The Committee held, in opposition to the correct statement of the Grand Master, that where the stationed officers of a Lodge are absent, and there be present any regular Past Master of the Lodge, at a stated Communication, the Lodge may be opened by such Past Master, and proceed to work. Decisions 9 and 10 the Committee think of too great importance to be finally acted upon at once.

ROBERT E. WITHERS, of Richmond, was elected Grand Master; JOHN DOVE, Richmond, Grand Secretary.

Seven Charters were granted, including one to a Lodge made up chiefly of the members of one of the Lodges whose Charter was arrested by the Grand Master, the new Lodge being made responsible for the indebtedness of the old.

One dispensation for a new Lodge was granted by the Grand Lodge, and one continued.

The following is from the report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals :

“ In the matter of Brother ISAAC COHEN, a member of Monitor Lodge, No. 528, in the State of New York, who had been a resident of the town of Charlottesville, in the State of Virginia, for a period of four years, and within the jurisdiction of Widow's Son Lodge, No. 60, having been charged with gross unmasonic conduct, and summoned to appear before said Widow's Son Lodge for trial, appeared by counsel and demurred to the jurisdiction of said Lodge, upon the ground, that at the time proceedings were commenced against him, he was residing in the city of New York, within the jurisdiction of said Monitor Lodge, your Committee offer the following :

“ *Resolved*, That the charges and specifications, together with the evidence taken in the case, be transmitted by the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, to Monitor Lodge, No. 528, in the State of New York, for such action as they shall deem proper in the premises.”

The following, from a Special Committee on Grand Lodge representation, was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Virginia is earnestly desirous to provide fraternal intercourse with all corresponding Grand Lodges, and will gladly welcome, at any of its Communications, brethren resident in other jurisdictions who may be commissioned to represent in this body their respective Grand Lodges.

"*Resolved*, That while she would not restrict the power of Grand Lodges in the appointment of representatives to selections in all cases of representatives from their own jurisdictions, she does not deem the policy of the appointment of brethren who come not fresh from the body of their constituency, consistent with the true theory of representation, unless those brethren be commissioned for special purposes and a limited period; and that therefore such appointments of representatives near this body will hereafter be regarded as extinct after the expiration of one year from date, unless official information be communicated from the Grand Body which conferred it of a continuance of the authority of the representative."

A memorial tablet appears in the Proceedings, inscribed to EMANUEL SEMON, Past Grand Steward.

The Report on Correspondence is again from the pen of Bro. B. R. WELLFORD, Jr., reviewing the Proceedings of forty-five Grand Lodges.

Illinois is noticed.

Referring to the decision of Grand Master REYNOLDS in case of Douglas Lodge, (Ill. Proc. 1870, p. 12), he says :

"We do not know the rule to which the Grand Master refers; but is the decision otherwise right? We think not. The St. Louis Lodge had no jurisdiction, but the applicant had invoked it; and could he be permitted to plead the invalidity of a judgment rendered, at his instance, by a Masonic body to whose jurisdiction he had represented himself to be amendable."

We formerly held the same opinion as Bro. WELLFORD on the general subject, but a closer examination has forced us to modify it. We now think that if a Lodge is possessed of no jurisdiction, the act of a profane cannot invest it with it, and if it be true that the individual cannot properly take advantage of his own error, so, too, is it true that the Lodge cannot take advantage of its error.

The Quebec question engrosses a large share of Bro. WELLFORD's attention, and he pushes his arguments against recognition at every opportunity. His most elaborate argument is given in his review of Bro. DRUMMOND's arguments in her favor.

He handles his case with very great ability but we do not think he shakes the position of those who sustain Quebec. We may admire his pluck in fighting a battle that was lost before it began, but we cannot adopt his conclusions.

In concluding his report he eloquently says :

"We had not the privilege of submitting it to the consideration of the Grand Lodge, and therefore assume the personal responsibility of all which we have written; but if there be one word or one letter which we believe the Grand Lodge would erase, we would gladly blot it out before the printer commits it to the press. We have spoken in her behalf, for the honor and the interest of the cause she is commissioned to advance, with all filial reverence and devotion to her, and with all the confidence of intelligent apprehension of her views which intimate acquaintance and hearty sympathy with all her children, might justify us in indulging. In some matters we may have made mistake, but we cannot err in sending her greetings of fraternity and affection to the brethren through all the land."

WASHINGTON.

The Grand Lodge of the Territory of Washington met at Olympia, September 21, 1871.

The address of Grand Master JORDAN is brief but comprehensive. He says that while many Grand Lodges have been called upon to record the death of many illustrious brethren within their jurisdictions, their ranks have remained unbroken. He had granted two dispensations for new Lodges.

Walla Walla Lodge preferred charges against the Deputy Grand Master for unmasonic conduct, and asked the Grand Master's opinion as to their jurisdiction. He granted them power to bring charges, take the evidence and transmit to him for judgment. We shall refer to this again.

He considered only four of his decisions of sufficient importance to submit to the Grand Lodge.

The first is in substance, that no Lodge can be ousted of personal jurisdiction once obtained by the reception of a petition, and that a unanimous vote is required to transfer such jurisdiction from one Lodge to another.

He decided, also, that a dimitted Mason in good standing has a right to apply for affiliation to any Lodge which may appear to be for his interest, whether in or out of the jurisdiction in which he resides. This we still believe to be good law after reading the remarks of the Committee on Jurisprudence (concurred in by the Grand Lodge,) who say that it embodies an assertion true in the abstract but not so in operation since the recognition of Grand Lodges and the definition of their respective jurisdictional limits. They refer to the Standing Resolution of their Grand Lodge which clearly indicates it to be the duty of a non-affiliate to contribute to the Lodge near which he may reside. It seems to us that the Committee over-looked the fact that if he had done just what the Grand Master said he might do, he would no longer be a non-affiliate; hence the rule would not apply to him.

Alluding to the delay in the publication of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master made generous and touching allusion to the affliction of Grand Secretary REED, in the illness and death of his wife, a sufficient excuse for all apparent shortcomings.

He referred to the happy conclusion of their late controversy with Oregon, and to the fraternal welcome of Past Grand Master EVANS by that Grand Lodge, which we noticed in our review of Oregon.

From correspondence that had passed between the two Grand Masters, it was confidently expected that Grand Master HARE of Oregon would be present at this Communication.

In this the Grand Lodge was disappointed, probably through some unforeseen exigency, and through a Committee expressed its regrets in a manner that can leave no doubt of their being heartfelt.

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted an able—we think unanswerable—report in favor of one ballot for the three degrees.

The report was agreed to, and the law now stands as follows:

“Resolved, That one ballot upon the petition of an applicant for the degrees of Masonry, if clear, shall entitle such applicant to the three degrees: *Provided*, that any officer or member of the Lodge, in which such application is made, may make objection to the conferring of either degree, or to the further advancement of the candidate. Such objection, if not withdrawn, shall be referred to a committee to inquire into the cause thereof, who shall, at the next stated meeting, report thereon, and if, upon the reception of such report, no cause for the objection has been assigned, or if the cause assigned be, in the opinion of two-thirds of the members present, not a valid Masonic one, the Lodge shall proceed to confer the degree, as though objection had not been made. It being the true intent of this Regulation that a favorable ballot shall entitle the petitioner to all the Symbolic Degrees; the question of advancement to depend upon his proficiency, and an applicant not to be stopped after initiation, except for good and sufficient Masonic objection. By-Laws of subordinate Lodges throughout this jurisdiction shall conform to this Regulation.”

By unanimous vote the proposed amendments to the Constitution depriving Past Masters of the privilege of voting in Grand Lodge, were adopted.

Two charters were granted.

Prior to the hearing in the case of the Deputy Grand Master, referred to in the address, that office was declared vacant by a nearly unanimous vote.

It appears that the conduct of the Deputy Grand Master had attracted the attention of the brethren of Walla Walla Lodge, and that they deemed it a necessity that he should be disciplined.

The Master wrote to the Grand Master that the members of his Lodge seemed to doubt their right to try him because of his position. The answer of the Grand Master we have already noted. The following, from the Committee on Jurisprudence, indicates what took place:

“We have no hesitation in saying that there is nothing in the office of D. G. M., *per se*, which carries with it the prerogative of a Grand Master, of exemption from discipline during official term. It is an honorary rank among the brethren; it is a high office in the Grand Lodge; its incumbent is but a Master Mason; he can only act as Grand Master in the event of the absence from the Territory of the Grand Master. (See Cons. Art. IX, Sec. 1.) The authority and jurisdiction of Walla Walla Lodge, No. 7, to try the offender, was complete in the premises, without the appeal to the Grand Master, or rather the complaint preferred by the W. M. of that Lodge against the D. G. M., and the fear expressed that the offender would escape punishment because of his office. Having submitted the matter to the Grand Master, he obtained control of the case, and they were thereafter subject to and acting under his direction. As the Grand Master of Masons he became the master of the work of that Lodge, and the Craft were under his charge. Every act performed by that Lodge beyond his express order, or at variance therewith, was nugatory and void. His mandate, and he had full authority so to direct, was—“*Prefer the charges, take the evidence and report your findings for my decision.*” The Lodge made due return to this order. Several charges were preferred, to several of which Brother BLEWETT plead guilty, in some instances adding what he considered matter in extenuation. The Lodge took no testimony beyond Bro. BLEWETT’S written admissions, found him guilty on the 1st and 3d charges, which are of a very serious and grossly unmasonic character. *They at the time suspended him indefinitely*, doubtless not appreciating the limitation imposed by the M. W. Grand Master’s order, or in the mistaken belief that such action was necessarily included in “the findings.”

It seems that the Lodge afterward went through the form of reinstating him. Of this the Committee say :

"We are of opinion that Walla Walla Lodge, No. 7, had no authority to adjudge punishment of a D. G. M. whom they had reported for misconduct to the Grand Master. That they transcended their power under the *order* of the Grand Master in fixing the punishment due to Bro. BLEWETT, and that the subsequent *reinstatement* was nugatory and void, and in defiance and disrespect of the authority of the M. W. Grand Master. That by the records and documents on file, Bro. JAMES H. BLEWETT has been found guilty of gross unmaasonic conduct in a trial before Walla Walla Lodge, No. 7, and that it is within the power and authority of the M. W. Grand Lodge to affix the penalty which the M. W. Grand Master failed to do, in his submission of the whole matter to this M. W. Grand Lodge."

The final result was the adoption of the following resolution :

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge disapproves and censures the action of Walla Walla Lodge, No. 7, in disregarding the orders of the Grand Master, and in restoring Bro. J. H. BLEWETT to the rights and privileges of Masonry."

The Grand Secretary was instructed to notify Walla Walla Lodge that, by the adoption of this resolution, the said J. H. BLEWETT stands indefinitely suspended.

Just how it comes about that he so stands we can't figure out, seeing that the Grand Master didn't order it, and that the Grand Lodge had declared "that every act performed by that Lodge beyond his express order, or at variance therewith, was nugatory and void." However, we suppose it is practically the same to Brother BLEWETT.

GRANVILLE O. HALLER, of Coupeville, was elected Grand Master; THOMAS M. REED, Olympia, Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence, by Bro. THOMAS M. REED, reviews the Proceedings of forty-two Grand Lodges. It is among the best written reviews that have come to our notice. Illinois is noticed at length. He says :

"The address of Grand Master REYNOLDS is a paper of more than ordinary interest, and we have had much pleasure in its perusal. Aside from the ability and administrative skill displayed, the systematic order in which he presents all topics and questions considered, marks the thoughtful, faithful, and ever zealous craftsman."

He copies, with complimentary remark, the summary of the statistical table prepared for Bro. ROUNSEVILLE's report, by Bro. JOHN C. REYNOLDS, Deputy Grand Secretary.

He confesses to a change of views in regard to the question of one ballot or three, and is led to believe the latter method is prolific of far more difficulty and discord among the Lodges than can possibly arise from the former. He must, therefore, regard the one ballot system as the only salutary rule. He discusses the question on principle, also, and says :

"Finally, we reiterate, that when a candidate has been regularly admitted to the first degree of Masonry, it seems clear to us, that a moral obligation rests on the part of the Lodge, which guarantees to him the full course of the symbolic degrees, upon his compliance with our laws and regulations; *unless* Masonic objection be made, and good cause shown why he should not advance."

Of Quebec, he talks like a philosopher :

"We, of course, differ with Bro. DRUMMOND in our views of the Canada-Quebec question; and however much we feel the justice and correctness of our conclusions, we have no shadow of doubt that it is only a question of time, in the recognition of the independence and sovereignty (that's a meaningless term as here used) of the Quebec Grand Lodge. That is the popular side of the question, and is sure to win. As soon as Canada gives up the contest and is willing to embrace her unruly daughter, we are prepared to join in the love feast with a hearty good will. "Let us have peace." Is not this paramount to Grand Lodge Sovereignty. Events during the past few years seem to have demonstrated this fact. We accept the situation."

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Grand Lodge met at Wheeling, Nov. 14, 1871. Deputy Grand Master ROBERT WHITE, presiding.

Grand Master BATES being necessarily absent sent in a brief report. He had issued seven dispensations for new Lodges. He presented certain papers giving a history of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. On this subject he says:

"It seems to me, that for reasons which will readily suggest themselves, it is especially proper that this subject should claim your attention at this meeting. Having examined these documents with some care, and having also read many other statements and arguments pro and con on the subject, I am satisfied of the entire legality of the Grand Lodge of Quebec; and trust that if, after an investigation of the matter, you shall arrive at the same opinion, you will, without delay, extend to that Grand Lodge official recognition and fellowship."

The reports of the District Deputies show that the Lodges are generally in a harmonious and prosperous condition.

THOMAS H. LOGAN, of Wheeling, was elected Grand Master; ODELL S. LONG, Wheeling, Grand Secretary.

The proceedings are mainly of purely local interest.

Six Charters were granted.

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted a brief but comprehensive statement of the Quebec question, and on its recommendation recognition was unanimously accorded, which shows a due regard for the fitness of things.

The Committee, with the concurrence of the Grand Lodge, recognize the right of peremptory objection to initiation after a clear ballot, and say that a second ballot in such a case is inadmissible.

Action was taken looking towards a reprint of the Proceedings from 1865 to 1868, inclusive.

Bro. O. S. LONG again submitted an excellent Report on Correspondence, for which, with his usual modesty, he offers an apology. It needs none.

We can thoroughly appreciate the following; we know how it is ourselves:

"With us, the preparation of the report has been for the most part confined to 'the wee sma' hours ayont the twal,' when both body and brain were fatigued with the labors of a most exacting profession, and we deem it due to the Grand Lodge of

West Virginia whose servants we are, as well as to our own *amour propre* to offer this explanation of its defects."

Illinois is one of the thirty nine Grand Lodges reviewed. He says of us :

"The form of opening would doubtless appear odd to our West Virginia brethren. The Grand Lodge, after being congregated and the officers having assumed their respective stations, was 'opened on the First Degree in Masonry in ample form.' An appropriate ode was sung by a select choir, after which the Grand Lodge was 'opened on the Second and Third Degrees in Masonry in ample form,' and then proceeded to business. We like our own plan much better and believe that it is 'in accordance with usage in nearly all of the American Grand bodies.'"

He remarks of our custom of receiving the representatives of other Grand Lodges with the Grand Honors, that it is one promotive of much healthful exercise, but hardly necessary as a mark of respect.

He copies at length the decisions of Grand Master REYNOLDS, and quotes other matter from his address, and respectfully dissents from his ruling that the resolution relative to laying the corner-stones of private institutions, was an infringement upon the Grand Master's prerogative. We think we have before stated that we think the Grand Master was right.

As an example of the directness with which Bro. LONG gets at the gist of things we quote the following from his review of Virginia, relative to Quebec :

"And as regards the right which has been so long and so often exercised in the formation of new Grand Lodges in new and independent political organizations, we humbly conceive that the resolutions adopted in 1867 by the Grand Lodge of Virginia estop Brother WELLFORD and others of that obedience from its denial. In recognizing the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, our mother Grand Lodge voluntarily and explicitly gives her adherence to the doctrine against which Brother WELLFORD argues so ably in the report now under review, and the principle against which he contends, has never been more concisely expressed than in the following resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of Virginia three years ago :

"*Resolved*, That the political boundaries of a State being definitely given and decided upon, fixes the Masonic jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of that State, except in so far as rights may have vested under charters theretofore lawfully issued.

"This resolution was prepared by a committee of three eminent Masons, two of whom are Past Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. The declaration it contains was not necessary in justification of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, for Brother WELLFORD, while denying the doctrine set forth in the resolution, admits that Virginia would have given 'her reluctant assent' to the formation of the new Grand Lodge had this question never been raised. The resolution contains therefore the solemn affirmation of a principle which is capable of general application, and to the maintenance of which the Grand Lodge of Virginia stands voluntarily pledged?"

WISCONSIN.

The Grand Lodge met at Milwaukee, June 11, 1872.

The address of Grand Master PALMER is a model of clear and direct statement. Of the condition of the Fraternity he says :

"As a rule, it may be said that the Fraternity in this jurisdiction is in a highly prosperous and satisfactory condition. A commendable degree of harmony prevails, and generally, the brethren and the several Lodges are working together in peace and unison, and for the accomplishment of the high and holy mission of the Order. If here and there an instance presents itself, where a Lodge has failed to come up to the full measure of its duty to its own members, or to the great body of the Craft, it is an exception to the general rule, and, it is presumed, has been the result of a want of a proper appreciation of its duties, rather than of a wilful disregard of them, or an intentional violation of Masonic law."

He alluded to the fact that the stations of two officers present one year ago were vacant. Memorial tablets to GEORGE W. ROBINSON, Junior Grand Warden, and EBENEZER CLEWETT, Grand Tyler, perpetuate the remembrance of those who filled them. Bro. CLEWETT had been Grand Tyler for nearly thirty years.

He makes eloquent reference to the outburst of fraternal and substantial sympathy with the sufferers by the Great Fires.

During the year he had issued five dispensations for new Lodges. Questions submitted for decision had been, almost without exception, such as had been repeatedly decided.

From the reports of A. H. V. CARPENTER, Chairman of the Committee on Charity, we take the following:

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS.

Lodges and Brethren in Wisconsin,.....	\$6267	40	
Other Masonic Bodies in Wisconsin,.....	783	35	
Total Wisconsin Contributions,.....			\$7050 75
Total Receipts outside of Wisconsin,.....			3912 44
Grand Total Receipts,.....			\$10963 19

RECAPITULATION.

Total Amount of Receipts,.....	\$10963	19	
Total Amount of Disbursements,.....	6228	24	
Total Amount of Bad Money,.....		2	00
Cash on hand subject to further call for Relief,.....	4732	95	
			\$10963 19

The following is also from the body of his report:

"The Committee are not aware of any dissatisfaction concerning the nature or extent of the relief afforded, except in one instance, and upon investigation, it was found that the brother who preferred the complaint had money at interest, and other property, besides being engaged in a lucrative business at the time of preferring a complaint, which was to the effect that others had received more than himself at the hands of the Committee; of course they had. The answer made to him was that the Committee were *not in the insurance business*, and hence were not adjusting losses of property or life; that we, the Committee, were aiming to relieve such as had no adequate means to help themselves, and that according to their necessities. He has not filed his '*replication*' yet."

We don't know anything about the "work" of Bro. M. L. YOUNGS, but the Grand Lecturer who can write such a clear, terse, straightforward report as his; so free from "hifalutin," and showing so definite a conception of what Lodges and brethren need to be taught, ought never to be allowed to go out of office.

The Report on Correspondence was submitted by the author, Bro. JOHN TURNER.

The following will indicate the character of the report :

"Occasions may and do arise when criticism of decisions on Masonic law, praise of beneficent actions by Grand Lodges and approval of noble utterances by Masonic orators is of value, but, as a rule, the time of each Grand Lodge is so fully occupied with the transaction of local business, its members give but a passing thought to transactions in other jurisdictions. Believing this, and desiring to make this report so short it will be read, even if it be uninteresting, we shall make note only of so much of the reports of our contemporaries as relates to business, and generally only to the business of this jurisdiction. This will take from our report all the pith and point, but it will make it brief, and, sacrificing everything to that, we commence."

He begins with a very elaborate and valuable statistical table, which in itself contains volumes of information relative to the Grand Lodges of the United States and the Dominion of Canada. For the rest, his report is a brief notice of each Grand Lodge, forty-five such notices being crowded into sixteen pages, consisting, for the most part, of what other jurisdictions have to say about Wisconsin. Illinois is thus noticed.

Four Charters were granted.

HENRY L. PALMER, of Milwaukee, was re-elected Grand Master ; WILLIAM T. PALMER, Milwaukee, Grand Secretary.

Past Grand Master BOUCK offered the following :

"*Ordered*, That no Grand Officer of this Grand Lodge (including Grand Lecturer) shall hold any office or position, as instructor, or lecturer, in any other secret order or organization whatever."

It was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who reported it back with an amendment adding the words, "other than Masonic," after "whatever," in which form it was adopted.

We never suspected ourselves of having and undue regard for other secret organizations—not excluding some that are called Masonic—but unless such other organization, or order, pretends to operate in Symbolic Masonry, we submit that the Grand Lodge has no more right to interdict its members from holding any office therein, than to prohibit them from holding office in a church, an insurance company, or a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

If a Grand Officer neglects his Masonic duties the Grand Lodge has a complete remedy in the power to elect one who will not ; but it has not the shadow of a right to establish a censorship that shall trench upon the domain of conceded moral acts.

The Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah were recognized.

The Committee on Appeals say that they do not find in the Constitution or in general Masonic law, authority for *an appeal* by the accuser in any case, and that they are unwilling to sanction the practice. In this the Grand Lodge concurred.

We are not without hope of living long enough to see Wisconsin outgrow this, to us, narrow view.

Since we commenced printing, the Proceedings of Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, West Virginia and Wisconsin have been received, the two latter in time to be noticed in the body of our report.

We have prepared reviews of the three other bodies named, together with England, as an addenda thereto, but the printer is unable to put it in type before the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

We append a statistical table prepared for us with great care by the Deputy Grand Secretary, W. Bro. JOHN F. BURRILL, to whom we are under profound obligations for greatly lightening our labors.

We should do injustice to our own feelings did we fail to tender our acknowledgements to our brother reporters for their fraternal mention of our last year's review. We assure them that their kind words are as fully appreciated as though our ideas of good taste had permitted us to place before our readers, remarks that were in a measure personal to ourselves.

We append a resolution recognizing the Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah.

JOSEPH ROBBINS,

For the Committee.

QUINCY, ILLS., Sept. 24, 1872.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Illinois recognizes the Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah as regularly constituted, independent, and possessed of sovereign and exclusive Masonic authority within their respective jurisdictions; and extends to them a cordial welcome into the sisterhood of Grand Lodges.

LL, Deputy Grand Secretary.

	ADDRESS.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alaba.	Talladega	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.....
Arkan.	Little Rock.....	Luke E. Barber.....	Little Rock.....
Britis.	Victoria.....	H. F. Heisterman.....	Victoria.....
Califo.	San Francisco.....	Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco.....
Canad.	St. Cebarias.....	Thos. Bird Harris.....	Hamilton.....
Color.	Central City.....	Ed. C. Parmelee.....	Georgetown.....
Conn.	Greenwich.....	Joseph K. Wheeler.....	Hartford.....
Delaw.	Middletown.....	J. P. Allmond.....	Wilmington.....
Distri.	Washington.....	C. W. Hancock.....	Washington.....
Florida	Monticello.....	DeWitt C. Dawkins.....	Jacksonville.....
Georgia	Atlanta.....	J. Emmett Blackshear.....	Macon.....
Idaho.	Idaho City.....	L. F. Carter.....	Boise City.....
Illinoi.	Chicago.....	Orlin H. Hiner.....	Springfield.....
Indiana	Richmond.....	John M. Brauwell.....	Indianapolis.....
Iowa.	Muscatine.....	T. S. Parvin.....	Iowa City.....
Kans.	Atchison.....	John H. Brown.....	Leavenworth.....
Kent.			
Louis.	New Orleans.....	John C. Batchelor.....	New Orleans.....
Maine.	Augusta.....	Ira Berry.....	Portland.....
Maryl.	Baltimore.....	Jacob H. Medary.....	Baltimore.....
Massa.	Boston.....	Chas. H. Titus.....	Boston.....
Michi.	Mantorville.....	James Fenton.....	Detroit.....
Minn.	Saint Paul.....	Wm. S. Combs.....	St. Paul.....
Missis.	Paulding.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.....
Misso.	St. Louis.....	Geo. Frank Gouley.....	St. Louis.....
Mont.	Diamond City.....	Hcz. L. Hosmer.....	Virginia City.....
Nevad.	Washoe City.....	J. C. Currie.....	Virginia.....
Nebr.	Nebraska City.....	Robert W. Furnas.....	Brownville.....
New.	Hampton.....	William F. Bunting.....	Saint John.....
New.	Portsmouth.....	Abel Hutchins.....	Concord.....
New.	Newark.....	Joseph H. Hough.....	Trenton.....
New.	Buffalo.....	James M. Austin.....	New York.....
North.	Newburn.....	Donald W. Bain.....	Raleigh.....
Nova.	Halifax.....	Benjamin Curren.....	Halifax.....
Ohio.	Toledo.....	John D. Caldwell.....	Cincinnati.....
Orego.	Hillsboro.....	J. E. Hurford.....	Portland.....
Penn.	Philadelphia.....	John Thomson.....	Philadelphia.....
Quebe.	Richmond.....	John H. Isaacson.....	Montreal.....
Rhode.	Providence.....	Charles D. Green.....	Providence.....
South.	Charleston.....	B. Rush Campbell.....	Charleston.....
Tenn.	Jackson.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.....
Texas.	Port Sullivan.....	Geo. H. Bringham.....	Houston.....
Utah.	Salt Lake City.....	Jos. F. Nunnau.....	Salt Lake City.....
Verm.	St. Albans.....	Henry Clark.....	Rutland.....
Virgin.	Richmond.....	John Dove.....	Richmond.....
Wash.	Coupeville.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.....
West.	Wheeling.....	Odell S. Long.....	Wheeling.....
Wiscon.	Milwaukee.....	Wm. T. Palmer.....	Milwaukee.....

Grand
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STATISTICAL TABLE.

Prepared for the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, by W., JOHN F. BURKILL, Deputy Grand Secretary.

GRAND LODGE.	WHEN HELD.	No. of Lodges.	No. making Returns.	No. Represented.	No. Represented by Delegates.	No. of Charters.	Initiated.	Passed.	Relieved.	Admitted.	Reinstated.	Died.	Dismissed.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Registered.	Members.	GRAND MASTER.	ADDRESS.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.		
Alabama.....	December, 1871	481	218	218	...	11	10	784	732	710	606	175	191	686	541	20	274	10772	Joseph H. Johnson.....	Talladega.....	David Sawyer.....	Montgomery.....	
Arkansas.....	November, 1871	502	218	129	...	18	10	930	800	860	606	45	151	461	198	28	930	Sam. W. Williams.....	Little Rock.....	Luke E. Rife.....	Little Rock.....		
British Columbia.....	October, 1871	184	184	123	217	...	8	76	750	728	605	...	23	632	356	16	25	25	L. W. Powell.....	Victoria.....	H. F. Henderson.....	Victoria.....	
Canada.....	July, 1871	350	248	212	...	18	18	1372	1251	133	337	14	163	482	173	...	1	1	1	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....
Colorado.....	September, 1871	107	107	107	107	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Charles.....	St. Charles.....	St. Charles.....	St. Charles.....	
Connecticut.....	May, 1871	105	105	105	105	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Central City.....	Central City.....	Central City.....	Central City.....	
Delaware.....	June, 1871	30	30	30	30	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Greenville.....	Greenville.....	Greenville.....	Greenville.....	
District of Columbia.....	November, 1871	18	18	18	18	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Middleton.....	Middleton.....	Middleton.....	Middleton.....	
Florida.....	February, 1871	8	8	8	8	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Washington.....	Washington.....	Washington.....	Washington.....	
Georgia.....	October, 1871	273	273	225	225	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	DoWitt & Franklin.....	DoWitt & Franklin.....	DoWitt & Franklin.....	DoWitt & Franklin.....	
Idaho.....	October, 1871	62	62	62	62	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	
Illinois.....	October, 1871	62	62	62	62	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Idaho City.....	Idaho City.....	Idaho City.....	Idaho City.....	
Indiana.....	June, 1871	112	112	112	112	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	
Iowa.....	June, 1871	235	235	235	235	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Albany.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	
Kansas.....	October, 1871	99	99	99	99	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Atchison.....	Atchison.....	Atchison.....	Atchison.....	
Kentucky.....	February, 1871	118	118	118	118	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	New Orleans.....	New Orleans.....	New Orleans.....	New Orleans.....	
Louisiana.....	May, 1871	158	158	158	158	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Angostura.....	Angostura.....	Angostura.....	Angostura.....	
Maine.....	May, 1871	89	89	89	89	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Leish Hill.....	Leish Hill.....	Leish Hill.....	Leish Hill.....	
Massachusetts.....	December, 1871	50	50	50	50	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Massachusetts.....	Massachusetts.....	Massachusetts.....	Massachusetts.....	
Michigan.....	January, 1871	302	302	302	302	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Michigan.....	Michigan.....	Michigan.....	Michigan.....	
Minnesota.....	January, 1871	95	95	95	95	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Minnesota.....	Minnesota.....	Minnesota.....	Minnesota.....	
Mississippi.....	January, 1871	392	392	392	392	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mississippi.....	Mississippi.....	Mississippi.....	Mississippi.....	
Missouri.....	October, 1871	408	408	408	408	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	
Montana.....	October, 1871	15	15	15	15	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Montana.....	Montana.....	Montana.....	Montana.....	
Nevada.....	September, 1871	14	14	14	14	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Nevada.....	Nevada.....	Nevada.....	Nevada.....	
Nebaska.....	June, 1871	33	33	33	33	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Nebaska City.....	Nebaska City.....	Nebaska City.....	Nebaska City.....	
New Brunswick.....	June, 1871	28	28	28	28	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	New Brunswick.....	New Brunswick.....	New Brunswick.....	New Brunswick.....	
New Hampshire.....	May, 1871	71	71	71	71	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	New Hampshire.....	New Hampshire.....	New Hampshire.....	New Hampshire.....	
New Jersey.....	January, 1871	198	198	198	198	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	New Jersey.....	New Jersey.....	New Jersey.....	New Jersey.....	
New York.....	June, 1871	605	605	605	605	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	New York.....	New York.....	New York.....	New York.....	
North Carolina.....	December, 1871	241	241	241	241	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	North Carolina.....	North Carolina.....	North Carolina.....	North Carolina.....	
North Carolina.....	June, 1871	50	50	50	50	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	North Carolina.....	North Carolina.....	North Carolina.....	North Carolina.....	
Ohio.....	October, 1871	412	412	412	412	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	
Oregon.....	October, 1871	15	15	15	15	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Oregon.....	Oregon.....	Oregon.....	Oregon.....	
Pennsylvania.....	December, 1871	328	328	328	328	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	
Quebec.....	September, 1871	35	35	35	35	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Quebec.....	Quebec.....	Quebec.....	Quebec.....	
Rhode Island.....	May, 1871	25	25	25	25	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rhode Island.....	Rhode Island.....	Rhode Island.....	Rhode Island.....	
South Carolina.....	November, 1871	110	110	110	110	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	South Carolina.....	South Carolina.....	South Carolina.....	South Carolina.....	
Tennessee.....	November, 1871	354	354	354	354	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tennessee.....	Tennessee.....	Tennessee.....	Tennessee.....	
Texas.....	June, 1871	304	304	304	304	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Texas.....	Texas.....	Texas.....	Texas.....	
Vermont.....	June, 1871	93	93	93	93	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Vermont.....	Vermont.....	Vermont.....	Vermont.....	
Virginia.....	December, 1871	15	15	15	15	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	
Washington.....	September, 1871	17	17	17	17	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Washington.....	Washington.....	Washington.....	Washington.....	
West Virginia.....	November, 1871	5	5	5	5	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	West Virginia.....	West Virginia.....	West Virginia.....	West Virginia.....	
Wisconsin.....	June, 1871	166	166	166	166	...	10	100	83	90	82	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	Wisconsin.....	Wisconsin.....	Wisconsin.....	Wisconsin.....	

SUMMARY.

Grand Lodges.....	17	Died.....	17
Particular Lodges.....	8,134	Dismissed.....	17,191
Initiated.....	37,730	Suspended.....	5,093
Expelled.....	23,862	Expelled.....	217
Reinstated.....	16,339	Reinstated.....	9,683
Members.....	2,593	Members.....	533,190

5,093

17,191

5,093

217

9,683

533,190

ADDENDA.

IOWA.

The frontispiece of this volume of the "Annals of Iowa Masonry," is a fine engraving of OLIVER COCK, first Grand Master of Iowa. We find, also, in the volume a sketch of his life and Masonic history, with exceedingly interesting reminiscences of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Iowa. The idea of thus permanently preserving fac similes of those who have governed the Craft is worthy of adoption elsewhere. Portraits on canvas, and photographs, may be destroyed by fire, or become damaged and defaced; but engravings scattered broadcast throughout the jurisdiction are sure to be preserved here and there at least.

The Grand Lodge met at Davenport, June 4, 1872.

The merit of Grand Master WATERS' address is only equalled by its modesty. He who could write the following may be safely trusted in any position :

"My duties during the year have been marked with no matters of great or historic importance. The usual rounds of correspondence growing out of the anxiety of brethren in official positions to do right, the usual number of applications for permits to do various matters which the pressure of occasion showed to be either necessary or desirable, the average number of dispensations for new lodges, have been the most important. In all these I have endeavored to do my duty. Sincerely distrustful of my own capacity as a law-maker, I have chosen to stand upon the law already made whenever I could find it; and equally doubtful of my ability as a jurist, I have adopted the decisions of my predecessors, or the rulings of the Grand Lodge, when I could find them; or, if they were not available, then the decision of some other Grand Lodge which appeared to me the least objectionable on the score of justice and practical common sense. In a word, I have had little ambition to make a name as a masonic jurist, or as a discoverer of new principles in jurisprudence. If I have had any ambition, it has been to promote peace and good will among the brethren, to heal strife, to inculcate a study of the law as it is, and obedience to its maxims. If I have succeeded in this, I have accomplished what I most ardently desired. Whether I have or not, you who have had to abide the result of my labors, to reap the benefits, or repair the evils growing out of them, are better judges than I can be.

Praying your the indulgence for this much that is personal, I now proceed to note the prominent events of the year."

He reports twelve dispensations for new Lodges issued during the year; that with few exceptions universal tranquility had prevailed among the Lodges; that he had found

it necessary to suspend one Master for drunkenness, and that no Schools for Instruction had been held. He gave notice that he should feel it his duty to refuse leave of absence to every one; would require a full and majority vote to excuse, and urged that no general or promiscuous stampede be allowed.

He has a good word for the Library, and truly says that they were very fortunate in having commenced it many years ago, and in having had at its head, almost without a break, ever since its foundation, an enthusiastic collector of Masonic books (Bro. PARVIN.)

He adheres to the rigid rule regarding physical disability—or mistakenly thinks he does, for “perfect youths” are mighty scarce—holding that a free interpretation of the qualification, “that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his Master’s Lord, and of being made a brother,” is indefinite enough to admit any and every one, no matter how dismembered, so long as he has friends who are anxious to admit him. We assure him we have not found it to work so in practice.

He strongly urges the Grand Lodge to second the action of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, by striking from the list of Corresponding Grand Bodies, and withdrawing their representatives from all Grand Lodges and Grand Orients which do not fully endorse the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction—of “eminent territorial domain.”

On this subject the Committee on Address reported the following:

“*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge strike from the list of corresponding Grand Bodies, and withdraw our representative from any and all Grand Lodges and Grand Orients who do not recognize the doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and who decline to break off friendly relations with those who violate it.”

The resolution was recommitted to the Committee, and “slept.”

The Grand Master decides that it is the duty of one elected to the third degree to sign the By-Laws on being raised, and that a failure to do so “as justly subjects him to punishment as any other Masonic delinquency.” Shall we never see the end of the far-reaching consequences of permanent-Lodge system? One decision follows another on this subject as a whole row of bricks fall when the first one is toppled over, and each decision begets another.

He properly decided that no dispensation could be issued to elect a new Master where that officer had removed from the jurisdiction—“the Senior Warden *must* succeed to the office in the absence of the Master, and there is no power to prevent.”

He decided that the vote on dimission, not the written certificate, is the limit.

The Grand Secretary presented a very complete report, arranged in the very methodical manner for which Bro. PARVIN is noted. In it he calls attention to the “new departure” in the Grand Representative system, inaugurated by Virginia, as worthy of consideration.

Past Grand Master GUILBERT, Chairman of the Committee on that subject, presented a report on a Home for the Widows and Orphans, making a strong appeal for such an institution, and embracing plans for its establishment. The subject is to

be acted upon next year, report meanwhile being printed and sent to the Lodges in pamphlet form, with an edict from the Grand Master requiring them to consider it in order that the representatives may come up fully prepared to act.

The following was adopted :

“Resolved, That for the purpose of decreasing the tendency to non-affiliation, Lodges under Dispensation are hereby authorized to admit to membership Masons living under their jurisdiction in the same manner as Chartered Lodges may do, and under the same restrictions as govern the latter.”

Thirteen Charters were granted, and three dispensations continued.

The action of a Lodge in suspending a brother for non-payment of a special tax levied for rent of hall was reversed.

In Iowa the Committee on Appeals and Grievances review all suspensions and expulsions, and on their recommendation the action of the Lodges was in several instances reversed where no appeal was taken.

The Committee asked: “Can the accuser appeal?” It was properly decided in the affirmative.

The Committee on Chartered Lodges found this in the Rules of Order of a Constituent Lodge. “On the previous question, no member shall speak more than once without leave,” and rightly say :

“Your Committee are of opinion, that the calling of the previous question is unknown to Masonic law, and that all the advantages to be gained thereby are within the prerogative of the Worshipful Master.”

The delegates from Lodges U. D. to which Charters had been voted, were “in accordance with *usual custom*, admitted to seats, and to participate in the business of the Grand Lodge.”

OZIAS P. WATERS, of Muscatine, was re-elected Grand Master, THEODORE S. PARVIN, Iowa City, Grand Secretary.

Our old friend GEORGE W. LININGER, now of Council Bluffs, formerly of St. John's Lodge No. 13, in this State, and well known in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, was elected Senior Grand Warden. We congratulate both him and the Grand Lodge of Iowa on his preferment.

The Grand Lodge is to have a new set of jewels, “with proper attachments to be worn on the lappel of the coat.” We think in our last year's reading we came across a “bull” from a Grand Master inveighing with considerable rhetorical horror against an innovation pregnant with such frightful consequences.

What a pleasant thing it would be for reviewers if such a Report on Correspondence as this of Bro. U. D. TAYLOR's, could be more frequently sandwiched between the more staid productions of his *confreres*. As lively as a cricket, brimfull of good feeling, and abounding in practical sense, he waltzes through the proceedings of forty two Grand Lodges, and like the Irishman at Donnybrook Fair, wherever he sees a head hits it. We regret that the Illinois Proceedings were not received in time for his review.

The printer has named the hour when he must have our last corrected proof, but

we cannot refrain from giving one or two specimen bricks from Bro. TAYLOR's report—samples of style. Here is an allusion to a subject to which we referred while reviewing the District of Columbia :

"Our own ideas on this subject are : If a Mason requests a Masonic burial, let it be MASONIC; if he wishes to be buried by some other order or secret society, let *them* do it—but Masonry knows of no such thing as a 'mixed commission.'"

Referring to a Mississippi Committee who were not ready to report on what are the Landmarks of Masonry, he says :

"They give as a reason, the sickness of the member of the Committee to whom the matter had been assigned. We do not wonder at his *sickness*—we are only surprised that he is alive ! Think one moment, dear reader—what do *you* consider the Landmarks of Masonry (remember, nothing is said of *ancient* Landmarks) ? Do you wonder the poor, good brother is sick ? Do you not wonder, with us, that he is alive ?"

He closes a rather lame attempt to parry the strictures of the New York Committee on the Iowa practice of admitting unconstituted Lodges to representation, thus :

"We know that many, very many, well informed, well educated, Masons, think differently. And they may be right. We only state the case, take our seat on the stool of conviction, put on our ear trumpet, and await the arguments of the parties of the other part."

His report embraces a summary of Masonic Law, compiled from the proceedings reviewed, a work of great value. He closes thus :

"It is finished ;—and what a labor it has been ! We hardly know whether we rejoice that we have reached the end, or are sorry that the pleasant task is ended, for truly it is pleasant to annihilate space and seize in fraternal grasp the hands of brethren thousands of miles distant, to spend a happy hour with them, to feel that we are with and of them, to hear their sweet praises, or listen meekly to their brotherly criticism, yes, even if laborious, it is a labor of love, and as we write these closing lines, we are very sure we have more the sorrowful feelings of parting with friends, than joy that our work is completed."

"To the Craft in Iowa, and to our brother reporters abroad, we owe many thanks for the kind manner in which they have spoken of our last report. And as the clock now lingers on the stroke of low twelve,—

"To one, to all, a fair good night,
And pleasing dreams and slumbers light."

Good night.

The Address of the Grand Orator, "Col." GEORGE B. CORKHILL, appears in the Appendix. It is a fine production.

MINNESOTA.

The Grand Lodge met at St. Paul, January 9, 1872.

Grand Master NASH announced the death of Bro. EMANUEL CASE. He was made a Master Mason in 1818, assisted in the formation of the Grand Lodge of

Minnesota, and was elected, was its first Grand Treasurer, and continued in that position for eleven successive years.

The Grand Master also referred to the decease of Past Grand Masters FRENCH, HILLYER and BROWN, and Grand Master ANDERSON, the representatives of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota near the Grand Lodges of the District of Columbia, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, respectively. Memorial tablets are inscribed to them all.

The Grand Master reports nine dispensations granted for new Lodges, and submits a list of his decisions.

He does not recognize the right of peremptory objection to advancement as belonging to a member of another Lodge, but thinks the Master should stay action until investigation is had; holds that Lodges U. D. have only such powers as are granted in the instrument under which they work; that the Master has full power to regulate and terminate debate, and that the previous question has no place in Masonic bodies; and that the Grand Lodge under their Constitution, retains original exclusive jurisdiction over its own members, with which Subordinate Lodges may not interfere by instituting proceedings against them.

To the latter decision we shall again refer.

He recommends the creation of a Committee on Appropriations to whom all resolutions for appropriations of money shall be referred before action. A good suggestion and looking to the same end that we propose to attain through the Finance Committee; also recommends the addition of Grand Orator to the list of appointed officers; submits for consideration, without recommendation, the case of an ex-brother who was suspended by a former Grand Master, and through the report of the Committee on Grand Master's Address, expelled. Such a method of reaching an expulsion is always a questionable and suspicious one, and if the facts in this case tally with the allegations of the petitioner, as set forth by the Grand Master, then the action of the Grand Lodge was one of those high-handed outrages which in moments of excitement flow from the mistaken conception that such a body "can do anything it has a mind to," even to the sacrifice of a brother on *ex parte* evidence and without hearing and notice.

The Grand Master suggests, and the suggestion is excellent, that not only the Report on Correspondence, but the Grand Master's Address be printed in advance so that on its delivery each member may have a copy, and thus be able to understand the recommendations made. He says:

"As it is now, the Grand Master's Address is delivered and referred to a Committee, who make such a report as they deem proper upon the different subjects therein presented, and there being but one copy, it is not possible for the members to acquaint themselves with its contents, by having heard it read but once."

We feel sure that this plan would be economical, and that it would save many embarrassing blunders inseparably connected with hasty legislation. We are glad to see that the Grand Lodge adopted it, as it did also his suggestion that the Grand

Master be authorized to convene the Committees on Returns, Appeals, and Jurisprudence prior to the meeting of the Grand Lodge, as is the practice with us.

Bro. NASH talks well on the evils of *too much*, as well as *too hasty* legislation, and says with force and truth that a few salutary regulations well and truly to be observed and administered, will prove more efficacious than a volume of impracticable laws passed without careful consideration.

He talks eloquently of the power of association and of the influence of Masonry, and closes with some personal remarks suggested by his five years services as Grand Master.

We last year referred to a futile attempt on the part of the Committee on Appeals to oust a Lodge of its rightful jurisdiction, which had expelled a Past Grand Senior Warden, on the ground that being a member of the Grand Lodge, that body had original jurisdiction. The decision of Grand Master NASH on this subject, which we have already noted, had reference to this particular case and was made for the guidance of the Committee on Appeals to whom the case had been re-committed. The Committee, sustaining the Grand Master's decision, reported the following :

"Resolved, That the action of Hennepin Lodge No. 4, in the matter of the charges against, trial and conviction of, and the expulsion therefrom, of R. W. Bro. E. A. Hodsdon, be and the same is in all respects declared void and of no effect."

The resolution was laid on the table until after the Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom the question of law involved was referred at the last session, should have reported. That Committee concluded their argument on the subject with the report, "that within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, a Subordinate Lodge has not jurisdiction in matters of charges and trial of members of this Grand Lodge, nor of Masters of Lodges while in office."

The Grand Lodge disagreed to the report. The resolution of the Committee on Appeals was subsequently taken up and rejected by a vote of 138 to 69. Twice more the Committee on Jurisprudence found opportunity to report sustaining the Grand Master's decision; twice more the Grand Lodge refused to agree to their report, and on two different days adopted the following resolution :

"Resolved, That the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence be and are hereby instructed to report at the afternoon session to-day, an amendment to the Constitution, affirming the right of a Subordinate Lodge to try any of its own members, except its Master and Grand Master while in office."

The Committee did not so report, it being finally agreed that in view of the revision of the Constitution, which was ordered, it was unnecessary. Meanwhile a Special Committee to investigate alleged irregularities in the trial of the HODSDON case made a report fully recognizing the jurisdiction of Hennepin Lodge No. 4, which was adopted.

We last year noted the fact that the decisions of the Grand Master recognizing the right of peremptory individual objection to the admission of a visitor or to the advancement of a candidate, were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence. At

this session the Committee reported, concurring with the Grand Master. The Grand Lodge agreed so far as the right to exclude a visitor was concerned, but refused to recognize it as against the advancement of a candidate (brother, we presume,) by a vote of 144 to 64.

Eight Charters were granted, and one dispensation continued.

GROVE B. COOLEY, of Mantorville, was elected Grand Master; WM. S. COMBS, St. Paul, Grand Secretary.

A resolution recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec, was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, to report at the next session.

In the report of the Committee on Sub-division of the Grand Master's Address, we find the following reference:

"That so much as relates to the progressive age in which we live—the cloister—the convent—the gray sepulchre of the buried alive, and of the disappearance of monkish theology—ritualistic bigotry and besotting and enslaving priestcraft, together with the matters presented by the 230 brothers to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and the report of the Select Committee to which the same was referred, delivered on the 13th day of September, last, to a Special Committee of three:—Bros. A. GOODRICH, LOOMIS and KALDER."

We should like to see the report which Bro. GOODRICH, apparently after some difficulty, succeeded in reading, and which after a motion to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence had been lost, he had leave to withdraw.

The following resolution relating thereto, was adopted by a vote of 61 to 21.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this M. W. Grand Lodge are hereby most cordially tendered to Past Deputy G. M. AARON GOODRICH for his most erudite, exhaustive report on the matters entrusted to the Committee of which he is Chairman."

The fragmentary Report on Correspondence is again from the pen of Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON, alphabetically arranged, it stops short with Ohio.

We find the following explanatory note from the Grand Secretary, on a slip in the Proceedings:

"The printing of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota has been delayed until this date waiting for the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence to finish his Report, which he has neglected to do. On this account the Report for this year has to published incomplete."

We said last year that Bro. PIERSON could not write a dull report if he tried. This one isn't dull, but it comes near being sullen; near enough to indicate that if he could'n't say what he wanted to, he would say as little as he could. Evidently, this year the report is not a labor of love.

Illinois receives fully as much notice as any of her sisters. We quote the following:

"We do not concur in the following:

"12. The test should precede all examinations; two brethren may examine each other for their mutual satisfaction, but they cannot vouch for each other upon such

an examination; the only cases where vouchers are permitted are where the brethren have sat in Lodge together, or where a satisfactory examination has been had by authority of the W. M.

"Suppose the examination should prove unsatisfactory, you would reject the applicant, virtually saying to him, 'you are a perjurer!' The test is an Americanism.

"The whole system of examination is based upon the dissemination or extension of Masonic courtesies—we dislike the word charities in this connection. It is a courtesy to permit visitation, to admit to membership, to assist in distress of any kind; as Masons, when called upon as such, we want to know that any of these courtesies are not extended to an imposter. We claim, as a Mason, the right to examine a claimant in our own discretion, and if satisfied, to vouch, whether we have sat in Lodge with him or not, or whether or not we have had the permission of some W. M. to make the examination."

He concurs with the report of our Committee on Jurisprudence on the subject of the ballot and the burial of suicides.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fancy the feelings of a reviewer on being confronted in the last waning hours of the time allotted him by the inexorable printer, with a magnificent volume like this from the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts. An octavo of seven hundred and fifty pages, elegantly printed on fine paper, with generous margins, handsomely bound, and adorned with two fine steel portraits from the burin of our old friend and neighbor, H. W. SMITH. The frontispiece is the face of Grand Master WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, fair, frank and generous; while to the Appendix is prefixed a speaking likeness of Past Grand Master WINSLOW LEWIS, to whom the words of Dr. HOLMES so well apply:

"You hear that man laugh?—You think he's all fun,
But the angels laugh, too, at the good he has done;
The children laugh loud, as they troop to his call,
And the poor man that knows him laughs loudest of all."

The volume contains the record of several Communications, all held at Boston.

Quarterly Communication, March 8, 1871.

A petition for a charter was received from Aconcagua Lodge U. D., Valparaiso, Chili, S. A., and also a Communication from the Grand Lodge of Chili, remonstrating against its erection, invoking in temperate language the prescriptions of its own Constitution and the doctrine of exclusive sovereignty—that sovereignty which the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has enjoyed within her territorial jurisdiction since 1810; which she has invoked since her organization in 1792, and which she now claims as a heritage from one of her progenitors, the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" which in 1777, "by revolution and assumption of power," first sought to establish it in this country.

In the Communication referred to, Chili says:

"Very intimate and affectionate have been the relations which have bound the Grand Lodge of Chili with the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and the former does

not forget it was the first to recognize them as an independent Masonic power, in 1862, when it was established as such. For these and other powerful motives of general interest to the Order, we have thought it our duty to manifest to you the feelings which we are obliged to fulfil in regard to the new Lodge 'Aconcagua.'"

The report of the Committee to whom the subject was referred we presume to be from the pen of the Chairman, Bro. CHARLES W. MOORE.

The Committee contend that the recognition accorded to the Grand Lodge of Chili "as a body regularly constituted and organized"—which they admit was granted in the belief that Masonry in Chili would be greatly benefitted by the establishment of a Grand Lodge of the French or Scottish Rite there, and that a freer and more intimate association of the Brethren of that Rite, and those of our own Lodges in the Republic, working in the York Rite, would be of mutual benefit and conducive to the best interests of all—was a qualified and limited recognition, and left the subject open to future modification or revocation. "This Grand Lodge was willing to recognize the new Body for the time being and for the purposes intimated, as a co-ordinate Masonic power, and to concede to it, within the District, the entire and exclusive control over the Rite of Masonry in which it was established, and which alone it professed to cultivate; but it was not willing, nor did it intend, nor does it now intend, to disown and cast off the children of its own household, to gratify the ambition or desire for supremacy of any foreign Masonic power whatever." The kind of recognition accorded "did not," they say, "authorize any such inference as that this Grand Lodge intended to surrender any of its rights in the jurisdiction to the new Body."

We think the inference a natural one inasmuch as Chili could not have been expected to foresee that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts would invoke, in justification, the organic laws of Scottish Rite Masonry, as promulgated in Paris in 1834, which declare "that different Rites naturally produce *different* powers which govern them; that each Rite is independent of all others; and that the action of the power of a Rite, whether dogmatic or administrative cannot legally extend except to Masons of that Rite, obedient to the jurisdiction of that Body." However applicable this doctrine may be to the latitude of Valparaiso, we would not advise our trans-equatorial brethren to "cultivate" Symbolic Masonry in Lodges of their Rite in Massachusetts, in the expectation that the doctrine would hold good in the latitude of Boston. Of course the Charter was granted to Aconcagua Lodge.

The address of Grand Master GARDNER was mainly of local interest. He however gives the propagators of "Female Masonry" the benefit of his opinion, vigorously expressed, that "they stand before the enlightend Craft, either as traitors or as imposters."

Quarterly Communication, June 14, 1871.

The Grand Master gives as a part of his address, his reply to the inquiry coming up from South Carolina as to whether any and what modifications of the ancient rule concerning the physical qualification of candidates had been made in his jurisdiction.

The Constitution authorizes "such a construction of the regulation as that where

the deformity does not amount to an inability to meet the requirements of the ritual and honestly to acquire the means of subsistence, it constitutes no hindrance to initiation."

Bro. GARDNER say :

"I have had several cases of maimed candidates brought to my attention during my administration. In each case I have referred the Brethren to the provision in our Constitutions, and stated to them that I would not officially pass upon the question whether the deformity amounted to an "inability to meet the requirements of the ritual, and honestly to acquire the means of subsistence;" that the W. Master

and his Lodge must determine this question. But I have invariably instructed them that the Constitution should be construed in the most liberal and broadest manner; that the phrase, "*does not amount to an inability*," was not answered by anything short of an absolute inability, and that it did not comprehend a compliance with the ritual in an awkward and difficult manner; that, in cases where the deformity was overcome by artificial means, so that by such artificial means the deformity does not amount to an inability, then it constitutes no hindrance to initiation."

In answer to an inquiry by the Committee on Landmarks of Nevada, relative to the power of the Grand Master to make Masons at sight, Bro. GARDNER, after having referred to the only precedent in Massachusetts—in which case the Grand Master entered a regular Lodge and conferred the degrees on a candidate, dispensing with all preliminary forms save the ballot, and possibly with that—says :

"There can be no doubt of the existence in the Grand Master of this right and power. From necessity it must have been practised when required to introduce the Rite into foreign countries. It is said that Frederick the Great was made a Mason in this manner, and it is probable that the King of Sweden exercised this right, when as Grand Master, he recently made the Prince of Wales a Mason.

"Necessity may arise for the exercise of this prerogative within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge. As already stated, so far as I can learn it never has arisen but once since the Independence of our Grand Lodge, in 1777, to the present time. The precedent established in 1827 would doubtless govern the action of any future Grand Master in the exercise of this power, should occasion ever require.

"I doubt very much whether the Craft in Massachusetts would sustain a Grand Master in the exercise of this prerogative unless it was apparent that an absolute necessity existed therefor, and not then unless the "making" was in a regularly organized Lodge, and according to the forms and ceremonies required by our ritual."

The decease of Bro. CHARLES ROBBINS, Past Junior Grand Warden. was announced.

The Recording Grand Secretary having resigned his office, the Grand Master appointed the present incumbent—Bro. CHARLES H. TITUS, who, immediately after the conclusion of the address, was duly elected to the position.

In Massachusetts, Master Masons do not upon being raised to that degree, become members of the Lodge conferring the degrees, but must submit a regular proposition and be ballotted for. An amendment was proposed changing this to conform to the general practice, which after running the gauntlet of Committees, and being itself amended was finally postponed indefinitely.

Quarterly Communication, September 13, 1871.

Past Grand Master MARSH, of California, was present as a visitor, and received with honors.

BRO. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY, Chairman, submitted a report on a subject best explained by its preamble, as follows :

"The committee charged by the Grand Lodge to consider the petition of Brother SAMUEL EVANS and two hundred and twenty-nine others, stating that certain portions or features, of a theological or sectarian character, contrary to the letter as well as the spirit of Freemasonry, exist in the ritual and work of the Order, and desiring an investigation whether the universality of Freemasonry has been overthrown or disregarded; and seeking a remedy as is more fully set forth in the said petition, report."

The report covers twenty-six pages of the printed proceedings, and is marked by great literary brilliancy and dialectic skill. In it the collateral branches of the subject are pretty well discussed, but it steers pretty carefully clear of the main question, "whether the universality of Freemasonry has been overthrown or disregarded."

Although the Committee do not admit, in terms, that portions or features of a theologically sectarian character exist in the ritual and work of the Fraternity, the zeal with which they labor to prove the *antiquity* of certain features, shows that they feel the force of the allegations.

The Committee begin with the implication that the question is one simply between two schools of Masonic historians, "the one, following the traditions, believes Masonry to have had its ancient landmarks handed down to our day, and its secrets preserved by unwritten traditions; but the other disclaims faith in the existence of speculative Masonry before the organization of a Grand Lodge in London in 1717, and ascribes the origin of our traditions and landmarks to that body." Whatever may be thought of it as a stroke of policy on the part of an advocate, it can hardly be called ingenuous in a Committee of investigation to put forward an assumption which tends not to elucidate the subject under consideration, but to lead the inquirer away from it; and such we consider the tendency of the attempt on the part of the Committee to establish the impression that the question of the ancient or modern origin of Masonry has any material bearing on the question whether its universality has been overthrown or disregarded. We presume, however, that the Committee think its bearing sufficiently apparent when they go back to manuscripts which have been brought to light, which seem to have been written in the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, containing sketches of the history of the Craft, and of the ancient charges, which were of a strongly Christian character. The Committee say :

"These manuscripts agree that the first charge to a Craftsman was, 'To be true to God and to holy church, and use neither heresy or error, according to your own understanding,' etc. The most of them begin by an invocation to the Holy Trinity; and the sacramental oath to adhere to the charges is directed to be taken on 'a book,' which some are careful to designate as the Holy Scriptures. At the era when the

originals of these manuscripts were composed, there cannot be a doubt that Freemasonry lived in accord with the established Christian religion of England."

We have no doubt that at the time referred to, Masonry was strongly sectarian in its utterances, sometimes more and sometimes less so, according as its connection with the established church was more or less intimate. This, however freely admitted, does not prove that it was right, or consistent with the character and design of the institution. There is no legitimate Masonry anywhere that has not come down to us from the Grand Lodge formed in London, in 1717, and that Grand Lodge, with the documents in its possession from which they were compiled, authoritatively declared the "charges of a Freemason," as published by ANDERSON, to be the law of Masonry. If there is anything in the Institution less broad and catholic than the first of those charges, entitled, "concerning God and Religion," it has no rightful place there. The Committee thus conclude :

"So far as relates to a comparison of the practice of our art by this Grand Lodge and its predecessors in Massachusetts, your Committee, after careful search, are satisfied that no innovations of a sectarian nature have crept in. The conservation has been faithful."

The report was adopted.

On the 16th of October the Grand Lodge laid the corner-stone of the new Post-office and Sub Treasury building, at Boston, in the presence of the President of the United States, the Heads of the Departments, the State and City government and a large concourse of people.

On the return of the Grand Lodge to the Temple, the following was unanimously adopted :

"*Voted*, That we recommend to the Board of Directors, if they deem it expedient, to appropriate the sum of one thousand dollars for the relief of our Masonic Brethren in Chicago, and that the said amount be transmitted to the Grand Master of Illinois, to be by him disbursed for such Masonic charitable purposes in said city as he may consider most needy and worthy."

Annual Communication, Dec. 13, 1871.

The Grand Master's address is long and able. Five dispensations for new Lodges had been granted.

In response to his appeal to the Lodges, \$5,799.43 had been contributed in money for the relief of Chicago and the North-west. He was astonished in September at the contents of a letter received from Bro. J. G. FINDEL, of Leipzig, Saxony, the distinguished author of "The History of Freemasonry," of which the following is an extract;

"We don't acknowledge the principle that only *one* Grand Lodge can exist in a State; we deem it unmasonic; and we have no horror or hatred against colored people. Masonically the Prince Hall Grand Lodge is without any doubt as regular, perfect, just, as your Grand Lodge, therefore the European Grand Lodges have no ground to measure Prince Hall Grand Lodge with another rule, as that of your State. Some months hereafter it will be acknowledged, and have friendly and brotherly relations with most of the European Grand Lodges * * * * Nearly all the American Grand Lodges are of too great a number of daughter Lodges. This is an evil for the Craft, and I am convinced, some time later, there will each

State have two or three Grand Lodges, because it is in the interest of the Lodges, of their government and the Craft at large."

The Grand Master invokes the Monroe doctrine as applicable to Masonic affairs, and properly, too, though we didn't call it by that name in the Franco-Louisiana case, and expresses a hope that our German brethren will carefully consider results before they take the contemplated step.

He reported that the Grand Lodge of Chili had accepted the situation since the charter had issued to Aconcagua Lodge—they never had a Monroe doctrine down there that was worth a cent—and suggested the possible propriety of establishing a District Grand Lodge in that State, as Massachusetts now had three Lodges there.

He gave his views upon three matters relating to the ritual, in which he believed his Grand Lodge to be radically wrong. This does not, of course, appear in print, but we think we learned them long ago in our Alma Mater, Wyoming Lodge.

He then says :

"It would also have been pleasant to have given some account of all the grades and degrees which from time to time have been held and governed by our Grand Lodge. MOSES MICHAEL HAYS was elevated to the position of Grand Master for the express purpose of consolidating in the Grand Lodge all the high grades, powers and sovereign rights which this distinguished Mason brought with him from Europe. Indeed, during the administration, a Lodge of Perfection was chartered. I know of no grade in Masonry known to him, including those of the Royal Arch and of the Temple, which at some time have not been domiciled in the bosom of our Grand Lodge; and although the Grand Lodge has not for years exercised any control or power over them, I know of no absolute and solemn relinquishment of the right to control and direct them, should occasion so to do ever arise."

If the high grades, powers and sovereign rights which this distinguished brother brought with him from Europe have not expired by limitation, and are lying around loose in- or out-side of the bosom of the Grand Lodge, we suggest whether they might not be barred by the application of the Monroe doctrine.

SERENO DWIGHT NICKERSON, of Boston, was elected Grand Master; CHARLES H. TITUS, Boston, Grand Secretary.

Fourteen Charters were granted during the year.

In the proceedings of the Annual, as well as of the preceding Communications, we find numerous reports on appeals and kindred cases, from the pen of Bro. TRACY P. CHEEVER, which for ability, clearness of statement and knowledge of Masonic law, are deserving of the highest praise. The Proceedings of the Stated Communication for the Installation of the Grand Officers, are prefaced by a lithograph portrait of "HENRY PRICE, ESQUIRE, First Provincial Grand Master of New England and North America," who was the subject of Grand Master GARDNER's address.

The address with its appendices occupies 112 printed pages.

It is an attempt to prove by collateral, in the absence of direct, evidence, that in 1733 HENRY PRICE received a Deputation from Viscount MONTAGUE, Grand Master

of England, appointing him Provincial Grand Master of New England, an alleged fact which has been unquestioned until a very recent period. From the result of recent investigations we last year felt warranted in saying that the oldest Lodge in Massachusetts, "St. John's Lodge, organized in 1733, was an unauthorized and irregular body until legalized in 1737;" that is until TOMLINSON received his Deputation. Having said this much we feel under obligations to notice this address of Bro. GARDNER at sufficient length to give our readers some idea of the evidence, pro and con.

In the American Freemason (Cincinnati) of 1870, beginning with the February and ending with the August number, Bro. JACOB NORTON, of Boston, published a series of articles entitled, "Old documents recently discovered compared with the Massachusetts Records of 1733." In these papers, PRICE's claim that he was appointed Provincial Grand Master of New England by MONTAGUE in 1733, and that in 1734 he received from the Earl of CRAWFORD an extension of his Deputation over all North America, is examined and discredited.

It seems that Bro. NORTON was first led to question PRICE's claim from the fact that while ANDERSON, in 1738, and ENTICK, in 1756, mentioned the appointment of TOMLINSON in 1736, they were both silent about PRICE in 1733; from the further fact that Bro. C. W. MOORE in his life of PRICE gave MONTACUTE as the Grand Master of England in 1733, while he (Bro. NORTON) was satisfied that no such title as MONTACUTE existed in that period; and also from Bro. MOORE's admission that the "First Lodge," now called "St. John's Lodge," which PRICE constituted in Boston in 1733, never had a Charter until it received one from the present Grand Lodge in 1792, which condition of affairs he was equally well satisfied could never have existed with the knowledge of the parent Grand Lodge of England. Bro. NORTON embodied his doubts in an article designed for the February number of the St. Louis FREEMASON for 1869, which, however, was returned to him by Bro. GOULEY. About this time appeared in the Freemasons' Magazine (C. W. MOORE, Boston,) a letter from Grand Secretary HERVEY, of England, saying that HENRY PRICE is mentioned in a Masonic Almanac as having been Grand Master of America from 1733 to 17—. This brought Bro. NORTON to a halt in his speculations, but served to stimulate further inquiry. Obtaining permission from the Grand Secretary of Massachusetts to inspect the records of 1733, he found that the record was not an original one, but a transcript. In this transcript, instead of finding that Viscount MONTACUTE gave PRICE the commission, he found that it was Viscount MONTAGUE. This discovery tended to remove one of the causes which led him to doubt the genuineness of PRICE's commission.

Some months later Past Grand Master WINSLOW LEWIS placed in Bro. NORTON's hands two old documents in which allusion was made to Viscount MONTAGUE. One was the application to PRICE, on the day that he organized his Grand Lodge, to constitute the signers thereto into the "First Lodge." Bro. NORTON first doubted its genuineness because it had evidently been tampered with. Twice he found a 2 altered into a 3. Then, too, the date given therein of PRICE's commission was April 13th, while in the transcript record of the Grand Lodge, and in the copy

thereof printed in MOORE'S Life of PRICE, it is April 30th. In the printed copy the paragraph alluding to MONTAGUE is wanting.

He however proved the genuineness of the document by comparing the signature of ANDREW BELCHER, one of the petitioners, with his signature as found in the records of the Court of Probate.

The other document is a memorandum copy of a letter dated August 6, 1755, but without the name of the person addressed, or the signature of the writer; but which bears internal evidence of having been written by PRICE to some friend in England urging him to use his influence to get the appointment of Grand Master for America for Bro. JEREMY GRIDLEY.

On comparing the chirography of this document with PRICE'S signature, Bro. NORTON was satisfied that PRICE did not write it, and on returning the documents to Bro. LEWIS, expressed his regret that he had no means of identifying the hand-writing. Bro. LEWIS thereupon placed in his hands a box of old papers for examination. Therein he found a document of six folio leaves, containing a complete list of the members of the First Lodge from 1733 to 1851, with the dates of each initiation, and joining, the hand-writing of which he recognized as identical with the PRICE letter of 1755. Obtaining permission to compare these papers with the original records of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, he found the penmanship to be that of CHARLES PELHAM, whose name appears as Grand Secretary in 1750 or '51. For the first eighteen years of the records no Secretary's name appears. PELHAM'S is the first, and the record is in his hand-writing from the beginning. The evidence drawn from the old documents referred to, and the language of the record itself, show conclusively, we think, that Bro. NORTON is correct in his opinion that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has no original record of 1733; that the so-called original records were compiled by PELHAM about the year 1750 or '51; and that they were not by him copied from a pre-existing record, but made up from information derived from the old members, and possibly some scattering memoranda. Bro. NORTON also shows that as a copyist PELHAM is not reliable, having written "thirtieth" for "thirteenth" in transcribing the petition of PRICE for the First Lodge. We have been rather particular in details thus far because the evidence is of great importance, and also to show Bro. NORTON'S method of investigation.

Bro. NORTON further shows that there is no record evidence that the Grand Lodge of England had any knowledge of PRICE'S Grand Mastership prior to the year 1768; that on the other hand the Deputation of his successor, TOMLINSON, and all succeeding Provincial Grand Masters, are to be found in the records of the Grand Lodge of England; that though PRICE claims to have paid THOMAS BATSON, Deputy Grand Master at the time, three guineas for the registration of his Deputation, there is no minute or entry to be found in the books of the Grand Lodge of England of its reception: that although called upon by the Grand Secretary of England in 1768 to do so, he never gave any account of his earlier doings beyond that contained in a prior letter, dated Jan. 27, 1768, in which he set forth that he had been appointed Provincial Grand Master of New England by Viscount MONTACUTE in the year 1733, and that in the year 1835 the said commission was extended over all North America by the Earl of CRANFORD. It was in this letter that he claimed to have paid THOMAS

BATSON three guineas to have his deputations registered, and it is in the letter of the Grand Secretary in reply to this one that that officer tells him that the name of Bro. ROBERT TOMLINSON, Esq., is the first appearing in our books for any part of America, and it was made during the Grand Mastership of the Earl of LOUDON, in 1736."

The compilation of PELHAM known as the original record of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts begins with the statement that PRICE received a commission from Viscount MONTAGUE, not "*Montacute*" as PRICE gives it in the letter above referred to. The record also PRICE received orders to establish Masonry in all North America in 1734, instead of 1735 as PRICE gives it.

The deputation of PRICE found in PELHAM's record is dated April 30, 1733, and is signed THOMAS BATSON, D. G. M.; G. ROOKE, S. G. W. and J. SMYTHE, J. G. W.

The petition for the First Degree, a *fac simile* of which is published in Bro. GARDNER's address and whose genuineness Bro. NORTON proved, sets forth that the Deputation to PRICE is dated April 13th, A. D. 1733, and of Masonry 5733, and gives name of the J. G. Warden as "JAMES SMYTHE." In 1755 PRICE gives the name as "JAMES MOOR SMITH."

It will be observed that the figures "1733," denoting the year in which PRICE's Deputation was given occur twice in the petition above referred to. In both cases the terminal figure was written 2, and in both has since been changed to 3, by adding a tail to the 2. Even in the *fac simile* the heavy added marks is so much darker than the rest of the figure as to have a more recent appearance. Brother NORTON's theory is that the Deputation exhibited to the brethren at the time their petition was written, was dated 1732, but that after 1738, when PRICE had seen ANDERSON's second edition of the Constitution and learned therefrom that Viscount MONTAGUE was not installed Grand Master of England until April 19, 1732, he must have gone to work then and clumsily changed the 2's to 3's. Also, that he must have changed the "Thirteenth" to the "Thirtieth" in his so called Deputation, for so it is copied by PELHAM, and so it is printed by MOORE in his life of PRICE. To recur to the name of the Junior Grand Warden appended to PRICE's Deputation. In both instances to which we have referred it is given without the middle name. Yet in 1755, PRICE says in a letter that his commission was signed by "JAMES MOOR SMITH," which gives strength to Bro. NORTON's idea that he had received ANDERSON's second edition, as in that edition ANDERSON had thus mis-spelled the name, the real name being JAMES MOORE SMYTHE.

If he had received this election of ANDERSON, he must have noticed that while TOMLINSON's appointment was given, his own, of an earlier date, was not. So, too, of ENTICK's Constitutions, published in 1756, in which his name is omitted, while TOMLINSON's appears. That he did receive ENTICK's edition there is evidence similar to that which indicates his reception of ANDERSON's. In 1755 he correctly gives the title of ANTHONY BROWNE, the Grand Master who issued his commission, as Viscount MONTAGUE. In 1756 ENTICK's edition was published which erroneously gave ANTHONY BROWNE's title as MONTACUTE. Subsequently, in 1768, PRICE writes to the Grand Lodge of England that he received his commission from Viscount MONTACUTE. This leads to the double inquiry why he should accept EN-

TICK's orthography of the title if he had a genuine deputation from MONTAGUE's own hand, and why, if he was familiar with ANDERSON's second, and ENTICK's editions, as these facts show that he must have been, and consequently aware of the omission of his name from the English records, he waited thirty years from the publication of the one and twelve years from the publication of the other, before making inquiries as to the cause of that omission.

BRO. NORTON shows that the statement before referred to, printed by MOORE as emanating from the Grand Secretary of England, that PRICE's name appears in the Free Masons Almanac (London) as Provincial Grand Master, from 1733 to 17—, is erroneous, and states on the authority of Grand Secretary HERVEY that his name does not appear in the Almanac prior to 1770, that from that time on it appeared in the successive almanacs up to 1804, "since which time it disappears."

We have neither time nor space to give BRO. NORTON's arguments *in extenso*, but have contented ourselves with giving some of the salient points.

To relieve the memory of PRICE from these charges is the purpose of BRO. GARDNER'S address.

The paper shows laborious research and is written in the clear and elegant style for which its author is noted. As an attempt to demonstrate the genuineness of PRICE's claims in the face of the facts brought to light by BRO. NORTON's investigations, we think it is a failure; but we think no one could have made out a better case with the materials at his command. We shall see that he has made some blunders, but these were inevitable from his assumption of the correctness of PELHAM's record, an assumption which the exigencies of the case doubtless compelled him to make in order to avoid weakening his whole position.

Whether, however, we view his effort as a failure or a success, so far as it relates directly to the point at issue, there can be no doubt of our obligations to Brother GARDNER for unearthing so much of the personal history of one who, whatever his authority, bore the principal part in founding Masonry in New England.

BRO. GARDNER first puts in evidence a lithograph copy of a photograph of PRICE's tombstone at Townsend. We copy a portion of the inscription:

"Was born in London about the year of our Lord 1697, he removed to Boston about 1723, received a Deputation A P Pointing him Grand Master of Masons in New England & in the year 1733 Was appointed a Cornet in the Governor's Troop of Guards With the Rank of Major, etc."

Of this inscription BRO. GARDNER says:

"It appears by the epitaph upon his tombstone that HENRY PRICE was born about 1697, and that he came to New England about 1723. These statements must be taken as true. Inscriptions on tombstones and other funeral monuments are admitted as original evidence in legal tribunals."

Elsewhere BRO. GARDNER says that "a tradition now exists among the survivors of his family, that after he first came here he did not return." Yet in 1755 PRICE writes that he has thoughts of once more seeing London, after "twenty-two years absence," which would have made him in London for the last time in 1733, when

THOMAS BATSON was Deputy Grand Master, to whom he claims in the same letter, to have personally paid three guineas for the registration of his Deputation.

To meet with this obituary inscription at the beginning of his address, is sufficient evidence that Bro. GARDNER has left no stone unturned in his search for evidence of PRICE's appointment. Everything is fish that comes to his net, as we see when we come to the argument drawn from the seals.

The Deputation of PRICE, as copied from the "records," whose trustworthiness nothing in Bro. GARDNER's address would ever lead us to dream had been questioned, sets forth that the "seal of office" is affixed thereto. It is not, however, attested by the Grand Secretary. The petition for the "First Lodge" is addressed "To the RT. WORSHIPFUL Bro'r, Mr. Henry Price, Deputed PROVINCIAL G. M.; for these parts, BY our RT. WORSHIPFULL & WORSHIPFULL BRO'R, & RT. HON'BLE ANT LORD VISC'T MONTAGUE, G. M., of Great Britain, as per His Seal," etc., whence Bro. GARDNER feels warranted in saying that the petition clearly states that the MONTAGUE Seal was affixed to the PRICE Deputation.

He takes this view in order to show how the Seal of the Provincial Grand Lodge happened to bear the motto "Follow Reason," which he claims is a literal, but not the most correct translation of "Suivez Raison," the motto of the MONTAGUE arms. His theory is that the Seal was very early determined upon and fixed; so early that the Seal on the Deputation could have been the only source whence the motto could have been derived. But the Seal of the Provincial Grand Lodge was composed, mainly from that of the Grand Lodge of England, and how came the brethren of Boston in possession of that if the Montague Seal was used in its stead on PRICE's Deputation? Bro. GARDNER sees this difficulty, and is equal to the occasion. He answers that when CRAWFORD extended PRICE's powers in 1734, over all North America, "he did it by an instrument upon which was the Grand Lodge Seal.

Now this is as quiet a bit of assumption as one is likely to meet with in anything claiming to be of even a semi-historical character. There is not only no evidence that the Provincial Grand Lodge had a seal for twenty years after it was organized, but the probabilities are against the assumption. "Seals," says Bro. GARDNER, "were considered even more important in those days than at present, and it is not likely that the Grand Lodge would have remained without one for any length of time." Probably, even at that early day, records were considered of quite as much importance as seals, yet we have seen that the Grand Lodge had no record until 1751-2—what passes for the records of an earlier day being a very imperfect and disjointed history, compiled by PELHAM, at about that date.

The records of "First Lodge," we have the authority of Bro. GARDNER for saying, gave a better and more minute account of Masonry in Boston than those of the Grand Lodge; but the "First Lodge" did not have a Seal until the year 1755. There is no reason to suppose that the Grand Lodge had one at an earlier day. CRAWFORD became Grand Master March 30th, 1734, and was so busy about his own affairs that he did not find time to convene the Grand Lodge for eleven months afterward. If he had found time to send PRICE an instrument extending his powers over all North

America, why, if the Seal of the Grand Lodge had been affixed to it by the Grand Secretary, did it not find its way into the records? Bro. GARDNER says the Grand Master did not in those days even report his appointments of Provincial Grand Masters to Grand Lodge, nor give account of Deputations granted. Does he assume this because neither of PRICE's alleged Deputations were recorded? We don't know how long a period is intended to be covered by the expression "those days," but Cox's New Jersey appointment in 1730 was reported, and found its way into the records of the Grand Lodge of England, and the same is true of TOMLINSON's in 1736, and OXNARD's, GRIDLEY's and ROWE's in later years.

We shall preface our remarks on Bro. GARDNER's reference to FRANKLIN with a passage from what he (GARDNER) calls "our Grand Lodge records." It is the only passage that refers either to FRANKLIN or to the extension of PRICE's powers:

"June 24, 1734. About this time our W. Bro. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Philadelphia, became acquainted with our Rt. W. G. M. Mr. PRICE, who further instructed him in the Royal Art, and said FRANKLIN, on his return to Philadelphia, called the brethren there together, who petitioned our Rt. W. G. M. for a constitution to hold a lodge, and our Rt. W. G. M. having this year received orders from the G. L. in England to establish Masonry in all N. A. did send a deputation to Philadelphia, appointing the Rt. W. Mr. BENJ'N FRANKLIN first Master, which is the beginning of Masonry there."

Bro. GARDNER says:

"In June, 1734, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN came to Boston. He had not been here since 1724. After first leaving his native town, and before 1734, he had been to England and had there probably been made a Mason. Upon this visit he became acquainted with PRICE, who, in the language of our Grand Lodge records, "further instructed him in the Royal Art." PRICE also gave him authority to establish a Lodge in Philadelphia, which upon the return of FRANKLIN was duly constituted.

"In the year 1734, our records state, PRICE received orders from the Grand Master of England to establish Masonry in all North America: The form of these orders is not set out. In a letter of PRICE recorded upon our records, he says that the Commission of Montague was extended over all North America, by JOHN LINDSAY, Earl of Craufurd. CRAUFURD became Grand Master March 30th, 1734, and held the office until April 17th, 1735. On the 28th of November, 1734, FRANKLIN addressed a letter to PRICE and the Brethren, a copy of which is appended, in which he says, "We have seen in the Boston prints an article of news from London, importing that at a Grand Lodge held there in August last, Mr. PRICE's Deputation and power were extended over all North America." The files of Boston newspapers of this year are incomplete, and the article referred to cannot be found. It was undoubtedly printed in some Boston print. FRANKLIN was interested in newspapers, and probably received all that were published in Boston. Such was the accuracy of FRANKLIN that no one can doubt that the article referred to actually appeared as stated."

Here Bro. GARDNER handles a two-edged instrument by connecting the record which he always quotes as authority, and the letter of FRANKLIN, which he publishes in the Appendix and there shows to have been genuine. Bro. GARDNER contents himself with saying that PRICE gave FRANKLIN authority to establish a Lodge at Philadelphia, which was duly constituted on his return. On referring to the "Record" above quoted, which Bro. GARDNER has here epitomized, we find it set forth that on his return to Philadelphia, he called the brethren together, who petitioned PRICE for a Constitution to hold a Lodge, and that PRICE "did send a Deputation to

Philadelphia, appointing the Rt. W. Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN first Master, *which is the beginning of Masonry there.*" The italics are ours.

We will now somewhat extend Bro. GARDNER's quotation from FRANKLIN's letter:

"We have seen in the Boston prints an article of news from London, importing that at a Grand Lodge held there in August last, Mr. PRICE's Deputation and power was extended over all America, which advice we hope is true, and we heartily congratulate him thereupon, *and though this has not been as yet regularly signified to us by you*, yet, giving credit thereto, we think it our duty to lay before your Lodge what we apprehend needful to be done for us, in order to promote and strengthen the interest of Masonry in this Province (which seems to want the sanction of some authority derived from home, to give the proceedings and determinations of our Lodge their due weight) to wit, a Deputation or Charter granted by the Right Worshipful Mr. PRICE, by virtue of his commission from Britain, confirming the Brethren of Pennsylvania in the privileges *they at present enjoy of holding annually their Grand Lodge, choosing their Grand Master, Wardens and other officers*, who may manage all affairs relating to the Brethren here with full power and authority, according to the customs and usages of Masons, the said Grand Master of Pennsylvania only yielding his chair, when the Grand Master of all America shall be in place."

Again the italics are ours. Bear in mind that this letter was signed by "B. FRANKLIN, G. M.," and was dated Nov. 28, 1734. A careful scrutiny of the quotations we have made will show why we called this matter a two-edged instrument. Bro. GARDNER says that in June PRICE gave FRANKLIN authority to establish a Lodge in Philadelphia. By what right? He does not claim that PRICE's powers were extended over all North America until the following August. The "records" say that PRICE's Deputation, appointing FRANKLIN first Master "was the beginning of Masonry there" (Philadelphia). Yet, at the very last of November FRANKLIN writes that his first intimation that PRICE has had his powers extended beyond New England is an article of news in the Boston prints, importing that in August, preceding, his powers had been thus extended, and this, he expressly says, "has not been as yet regularly signified to us by you." Thus it is apparent, at a glance, that so far from a Deputation from PRICE to FRANKLIN being the first organized "beginning of Masonry there," at the moment FRANKLIN has his first intimation that PRICE had authority to establish a Lodge outside of New England, he is himself already Grand Master, and talks of the privileges the brethren of Pennsylvania "*at present enjoy of holding annually their Grand Lodge*," etc. This is one of the instances where, by assuming the correctness of the "original records" of the St. John's Grand Lodge, Bro. GARDNER is led into a very transparent blunder; while their untrustworthiness as evidence in historical questions is apparent to all.

If this Grand Lodge, existing in Pennsylvania (Nov. 28, 1734), had grown out of the Deputation to Cox in 1730, appointing him Provincial Grand Master of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, it would not have seemed to FRANKLIN "to want," as his letter says, "the sanction of some authority derived from home;" and as it could not have been established by PRICE—a conclusion that we must come to independently of the fact that a Provincial Grand Lodge could not establish another Grand Lodge—we find that if not by "revolution," at all events by "assumption of power," a Grand Lodge came into independent existence in this country at least

forty years before the time when, according to Bro. GARDNER in his labored attack on the African Lodge in 1870, the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge," by a combination of these processes started out as the American pioneer of *de facto* independent, and would-be sovereign Grand Lodges.

It seems, however, by FRANKLIN's letter, that his Grand Lodge had tribulations akin to those suffered by the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" of 1777, as the remark in which he deprecates the want of authority to give the proceedings and determinations of the body due weight, receives point from information conveyed in a private note, accompanying the official document, "that some false and rebel Brethren, who are foreigners, being about to set up a distinct Lodge in opposition to the old and true Brethren here, pretending to make Masons for a bowl of punch, and the Craft is likely to come into disesteem among us, unless the true Brethren are countenanced and distinguished by some such special authority as herein desired."

However irregularly organized FRANKLIN's Grand Lodge might have been, PRICE, as the putative proxy of Lord MONTAGUE, and therefore the conservator of legitimate Masonry in this country, seems to have been ready to consort with him, and to have "further instructed him in the Royal Art." When FRANKLIN found himself embarrassed by the action of the "false and rebel Brethren," it is not, perhaps, strange that in his anxiety to strengthen his Grand Lodge he should have given credit to the article of news from London in the Boston prints, importing that at a Grand Lodge, held there in August, PRICE's power was extended over all America; nor, considering the prudent character of the man, is it strange that he should have requested the Provincial Grand Lodge at Boston, to whom his official letter was addressed, to furnish him with a copy of PRICE's "first Deputation, and of the instrument by which it appears to be enlarged, as above-mentioned, *witnessed by your Wardens and signed by the Secretary.*" It is strange, however, that if there is any evidence to show that he ever received any official notice of the existence of either instrument, Bro. GARDNER should not have obtained some clue to it.

The "article of news from LONDON" deserves a moment's notice. It set forth, FRANKLIN says, that at a Grand Lodge held in London, "in August last, (1734) Mr. PRICE's Deputation and power was extended over all America." As there was no Grand Lodge held in London in August, 1734, Bro. GARDNER says the newspapers in their loose way of chronicling Masonic doings, confounded the act of the Grand Master with that of the Grand Lodge, and that the statement that the Grand Lodge extended the powers of Mr. PRICE, to the well-informed Mason conveys the idea that the Grand Master performed the act. This is a quiet way of shouldering an ugly fact out of the way, and we hardly know which most to admire, the ingenuity of the conception or the nonchalance of the execution.

We can see how if the Grand Lodge had performed such an act it might have found its way into the London papers; but if it had been done by the Grand Master it would have been very unlikely to have found its way into print in those pre-interviewing days. Still more unlikely is it that a London paper would have said that the Grand Lodge had just done a certain thing when no Grand Lodge had been held for months. It seems more than probable, therefore, that this "article of news

from London" first saw the light in a Boston paper, and that the one individual in Boston who could have had a direct personal incentive to procure its publication, was the one of all others who ought to have known, but who probably did not know, that the Grand Lodge held no meeting in August.

"In 1735," says Bro. GARDNER, "the Brethren at Portsmouth, N. H., by a petition, asked for a Lodge in that town, and it was granted to them."

Here he follows the "Record" as to the date, as the following, which is all the record has to say about it, will show :

"*June 24, 1735.* About this time the Portsmouth Masons petitioned for a Lodge, and Mr. ——— appointed their first Master."

Bro. GARDNER publishes a fac simile of the original Portsmouth petition in order to show that it was directed to PRICE, as Grand Master. It not only shows that, but it also shows that it was dated February 5, 1735-6, which means February 5, 1736, as he shows by a foot-note that "until January 1st, 1752, the year commenced March 25th. By an act of Parliament of 1751, succeeding years commenced January 1st." Here again we find Bro. GARDNER hampered by the "Record" which compels him to say that in 1735 these brethren petitioned for a Lodge, when the petition itself shows that it was not written until more than seven months after the time when the fact purports to have been recorded. It also compels him to add, "and it was granted to them;" the inference being that it was granted during the Grand Mastership of PRICE. The fact is, the charter was not granted by PRICE at all, but by TOMLINSON, in 1738!

Still speaking of the year 1735, Bro. GARDNER says :

"A petition was at this time received for a Lodge at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, and also one for a Lodge at Halifax, of which His Excellency, ED. CORNWALLIS was appointed the first Master. Thus, throughout the length and breadth of North America, among all the Craft, the power and authority of Grand Master PRICE was known and recognized. Is it possible that the Grand Lodge at London could remain ignorant of his claims, pretensions and acts?"

Our sympathies are awakened by the dilemma Bro. GARDNER must have been in when he wrote this. Like the man who had sworn that the horse was sixteen feet high, he could not abate an inch without losing his story. Bound to assume the correctness of the "Record" because without it PRICE would have absolutely nothing to stand on, he found himself confronted with this, under date of Dec. 24, 1740 :

"Omitted in place that our Rt. W. G. M. Mr. PRICE granted a Deputation to Annapolis, Nova Scotia. Also one to Halifax, CORNWALLIS, Master." "Omitted in place," of course means omitted from its proper place on the record—and as PRICE granted the Deputations he was obliged to fix the date as during his Grand Mastership. So, as we have seen, he fixed it in the year 1735. The trouble here is that Halifax did not then exist, nor was CORNWALLIS, who built and named the town, ever in America until about nine years after this putative entry on the record. CORNWALLIS, arrived with a number of colonists in "Chibucto Harbor," now called Halifax Harbor, in 1749. In attempting to lay out the town on the southerly side he met with such obstacles as induced him to cross over to the northerly side,

where he effected a clearing in the dense forest covering the hill on which the town now stands, built a house and called the town Halifax, in honor of the Earl of HALIFAX, who, as Chairman of the Board of Trade and Plantations had promoted the expedition.

Elsewhere Bro. GARDNER has given us hints of the prophetic visions which filled PRICE'S mind as he beamed in serene and complacent dignity from the East, on the memorable congregation, when he first organized his Provincial Grand Lodge at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern. This prepared us to expect much, but how little did we dream of that prescience which was to enable him to so anticipate the future as to give a Lodge a local habitation, a name and a Master, fourteen years before that Master had crossed the ocean to fell the first tree of the primeval forest covering the site whereon its altars were to be set up.

We have seen that this Nova Scotia blunder was inserted in the records in December, 1740. How long before the year 1754 it had been discovered that this entry would not bear examination, we know not, but that it was known then is shown by the petition to the Marquis of CAERNARVAN soliciting the appointment of JEREMY GRIDLEY as Provincial Grand Master in place of THOMAS OXNARD, deceased. To show that their Grand Master should, in the Deputation for which they petitioned, "be styled G. M. of all North America," the Grand Committee appended (p 82, *Gardner's Address*,) a list of Lodges constituted by their Provincial Grand Lodge, with the dates of their charters. In this list New Hampshire, (Portsmouth) is given under date of 1735; Antigua and "*Annapolis in Nova Scotia*," in 1738 (or during the Provincialship of TOMLINSON, whose Deputation limited his Grand Mastership to New England, and who had, therefore, no authority to establish Lodges in either of those places); "*Halifax, in Nova Scotia*" in 1750, or during OXNARD'S term of service.

As the fact is now developed that neither of these three Lodges (Portsmouth, Annapolis and Halifax,) were established by PRICE, the flourish of trumpets with which Bro. GARDNER brings them forward to prove that "throughout the length and breadth of North America, among all the Craft," his authority was known and recognized, seems as untimely, as the triumphant question with which he closes the paragraph we have quoted does destitute of point.

Coming now to the appointment of TOMLINSON, Bro. GARDNER says:

"When PRICE had served his three years resigned; so says the record. To whom could he resign? Not to his Brethren here, but to the Grand Master at London. The Brethren petitioned the Grand Master that ROBERT TOMLINSON, of Boston, should be appointed. The Deputation of TOMLINSON so says. Can it be doubted that this petition set forth the previous appointment of PRICE, and the state and condition of Masonry in New England? Does any one believe that this petition was not accompanied by a letter from PRICE to the Grand Lodge, as we find to be the case in other appointments? Unfortunately our Grand Lodge Records from 1733 to 1750, are very meagre, and they record only brief statements of the proceedings."

The inference here is that the record shows that at the end of three years' service PRICE resigned. The first and only reference to his resignation is an entry made nearly one year later than that, viz: April 20, 1737, simply stating that "TOMLINSON'S Commission arrived from England, in the room of G. Master PRICE, who

resigned. There is no previous record of a petition for TOMLINSON'S appointment. Bro. GARDNER says the Brethren must have petitioned for it, because his Deputation says so. This would be evidence if the correctness of the copy printed could be verified by the original document. The original, however, is not known to be in existence, and the Deputation as printed is from PELHAM'S Chronicles, so often referred to by Bro. GARDNER as "the records," and we have already seen how little value they possess as evidence.

But let us take the statement as a fact and by its light examine Bro. GARDNER'S queries. "Can it be doubted," he says, "that this petition set forth the previous appointment of PRICE, and the state and condition of Masonry in New England?" Yes. The very fact that TOMLINSON was appointed Provincial Grand Master of New England only, and not of all North America as he should have been, *provided Price's alleged original appointment and subsequent extension of power were known to the Grand Lodge of England*, is strong presumptive evidence that "the state and condition of Masonry in New England" was not, to say the least, set forth in the same light that it now is by Bro. GARDNER. In the light of this fact it is hardly worth the while to answer the query whether "any one believes that this petition was not accompanied by a letter from PRICE to the Grand Lodge? It answers itself.

Bro. GARDNER lays stress on the language of TOMLINSON'S commission, which sets forth that a petition had been received from the New England Brethren, "humbly praying that we would please to nominate and appoint a NEW Grand Master," etc., elaborating the idea that it meant "new as distinguished from the old—a new Grand Master in place of the old one, PRICE, who has resigned." Here, as elsewhere, Bro. GARDNER "remembers to forget" that PELHAM'S so-called record, with all its manifest errors, is his sole uncorroborated witness for the word "new;" and quietly ignores the probability that when it was compiled, or manufactured, long years after the events had transpired which it pretends to record, its author put into it just about what PRICE told him to.

We have already given some of the facts that show the records to have been first compiled about the year 1751-2. Bro. GARDNER publishes (*see p. 105, address, pamphlet edition*.) "A general list of the Brethren made in the first Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Boston, New England; also those accepted Members in it; with the time when made or admitted, from first Foundation A. M. 5733." This list he heads as follows: "*Copy of the origin^l in the handwriting of Charles Pelham, Secretary of the First Royal Exchange Lodge, made in 1751.*" This list, be it remembered, is in the identical handwriting of the records of the Grand Lodge to which we have so often referred, a fact which so well-informed a Mason as Bro. GARDNER may well be presumed to know, but of which he lets drop no hint so far as we can discover.

On referring to this list we find that CHARLES PELHAM, the compiler, was initiated Sept. 12, 1744, more than eleven years subsequent to the date when the records of the Provincial Grand Lodge begin. PELHAM has designated such as were made in Boston by placing an asterisk against their names. Eight of the persons are thus designated whose names are signed to the original petition for the constitution of the

First Lodge, which petition sets forth that the subscribers were "regularly and duly made in his Majesty's Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, as appears to you on examination," etc. This proves that PELHAM did not make up the list from an original record, which he would have done had there been one in existence, but from such information as he could then (1751) gather from the then accessible Brethren. If this were not sufficient evidence, the list furnishes more of a similar character.

Thus under date of Jan. 14, 1746, appear the names of seven persons who were initiated on that night. Although the first, and all successive editions of the English Constitutions strictly limited the number of initiations in one night to *five*, we are not disposed to lay too much stress on this point, because we know that in later years it has been the custom to disregard this limitation in Massachusetts Lodges. We think the records of our mother Lodge will show that on the night of our initiation, Oct. 26, 1856, ten of us in all, received the degree of Entered Apprentice, and we do not know when the practice begun. Of another entry we can speak more positively. Under date of February 11, 1749-50, the names of JAMES STEWART, WILLIAM TYLER, and NATHANIEL GILMAN are again given as having been initiated. It is safe to say that PELHAM never copied that from an original record, for Feb. 11, 1750, N. S. or 1749, O. S. fell on *Sunday*, and nothing short of absolute demonstration would make us believe that a Lodge was ever opened in Boston on a Sunday, for work. If we were to believe that such a thing were possible in those days, we should have to conclude that Bro. PRICE's influence was scarcely as potent as ought to have been expected of one whose religious character, Bro. GARDNER says, is shown by "the possession of three pews in meeting-houses not of his faith."

The first English Grand Lodge Calendar was printed in the latter part of 1736, or early in 1737. "The Lodge at Boston," says Bro. GARDNER, "appears there as follows: Royal Exchange, No. 126, Boston, New England, 30 July, 1733." He adds that in 1871 Grand Secretary HERVEY writes that in this edition the date of the warrant, 30 July, 1733, is written in ink. This shows that the date of its warrant was not known until after the Calendar was printed. Bro. GARDNER says the Grand Lodge must have known of its existence," and probably knew of it when it was located at the Bunch of Grapes. The fee for its Constitution was duly paid, and undoubtedly Grand Master PRICE transmitted it to England." Perhaps PRICE did transmit the fee to England, but not until thirty-five years afterwards. The English records show no money receipts from New England before 1769. Doubtless the Grand Officers became aware of the existence of the Lodge when the petition for TOMLINSON's Deputation was received; but that they had knowledge that it was established in 1733, there is neither proof nor probability, notwithstanding the argument of Bro. GARDNER that unless they had full knowledge of the Commission to PRICE and of the establishment of the Lodge by him they must have been put upon their inquiry as to its origin and legitimacy. There was a great deal of irregular work in those days, and the origin of Lodges was not a matter of close scrutiny, as will readily occur to any body who recalls the fact that the Grand Lodge of Scotland did not scruple, as late

as 1756, to grant a charter to St. Andrew's Lodge which had for four years been working without any authority whatever.

TOMLINSON died in 1740. The Deputation to OXNARD did not arrive in Boston until 1744. Bro. GARDNER says:

"During the interregnum, from July, 1740, when TOMLINSON died, until March, 1744, when OXNARD received his commission, PRICE presided and acted as Provincial Grand Master. Thus for nearly four years he exercised the powers of Grand Master, publicly and notoriously, and this fact must have been known to the Grand Officers and Grand Lodge at London."

These are very positive statements, so positive that they ought to be made only on indubitable evidence. Yet if there is anywhere the slightest trace of evidence that PRICE presided during this interregnum, we have been unable to find it. The "record" is absolutely silent about it; PRICE's letter of 1755 does not speak of it, and, as we have already seen, his name is not mentioned in the English records until 1768. The possibility of his having done so with the knowledge of the Grand Lodge of England, suggests a query of which we shall speak after extracting the following from Bro. GARDNER's address:—

"On Tuesday, June 26, 1754, THOMAS OXNARD, after a lingering illness, died, in the fifty-first year of his age, having held the office of Grand Master eleven years. The Grand Lodge attended his funeral on the Friday following. At a Grand Lodge held July 12th, 1754, Brothers CHARLES PELHAM and JOSEPH GARDNER were appointed to wait upon R. W. Bro. HENRY PRICE, to request him to resume his office of Grand Master, in the room of R. W. Bro. THOMAS OXNARD, deceased, which now of course reverted to him. Bro. PRICE appeared and took the chair.

"October 11, 1754, JEREMY GRIDLEY was chosen Grand Master, and a committee was appointed "to draw a petition to the Grand Master of England, for a Deputation for a Grand Master of North America." A copy of this petition is set forth in the Appendix. By referring to this petition it will be seen that the Grand Lodge of England was informed of the exact position of PRICE, and of the powers which he received from Grand Master CRAUFURD, and this is done in clear and unmistakable language. At a Grand Lodge held August 21st, 1755, JEREMY GRIDLEY, Esq., informed Grand Master PRICE that he had received a Deputation, appointing him Grand Master of North America, and delivered the Deputation to Bro. PRICE, who ordered the Secretary to read it, and record it in the Grand Lodge Book.

"An examination of the Deputation shows that it was granted in conformity with the request in the petition, and that it is a virtual confirmation of all the facts and statements therein set forth.

"JOHN REVIS, who was appointed Grand Secretary March 30th, 1734, was still Grand Secretary. He went into office with Lord CRAUFURD, by whom it was claimed, in the petition, the former Deputation to PRICE was extended over all North America, and as Grand Secretary, April 4th, 1755, he signed the GRIDLEY Deputation. It would be a wild statement to assert that he was ignorant of what had transpired in New England and North America. The whole history of Freemasonry in North America, from March, 1734, through the administrations of PRICE, TOMLINSON and OXNARD, was fully within his knowledge, and fresh in his mind and memory. To suppose the contrary is to allege that he was unfit for his official station, in which he was retained for more than a quarter of a century; and for faithful duty in which, he was rewarded with the Deputy Grand Mastership of England, when he retired from the Secretariat. This petition, and the Deputation granted in answer thereto, would settle this whole question in the minds of candid

men, even though no other evidence should be offered. REVIS, knowing all the facts, familiar with them, part and parcel of them, affirmed the statement in the petition, and the Deputation was issued as requested."

Justice to Bro. GARDNER compels us to make this long extract, because it is the only thing worthy to be called evidence which he offers to show that even the Grand Officers of England had ever had their attention called to the fact that a man named PRICE had been exercising Masonic authority in America, prior to 1768.

First, of Bro. GARDNER's remark that "examination of the Deputation shows that it was granted in conformity with the request of the petition," let us say that it is entirely gratuitous. On the contrary, an examination shows no such thing. Unlike the Deputation of his predecessor, OXNARD, it refers to no petition.

Recurring now to the assumption—true perhaps, but entirely unsupported by evidence—that for four years after TOMLINSON's death PRICE exercised the powers of Grand Master, and that so notorious a fact could not have escaped the knowledge of the Grand Officers in London; and to the implication that if unauthorized they would have taken action upon it, we propose to consider it in connection with the remark that the office of Grand Master "of course reverted to him (PRICE) on the death of OXNARD."

In his address on the legitimacy of the African Lodge, which we noticed in our report of last year, Bro. GARDNER demonstrated that when the life of a commission, or deputation, ceased, from whatever cause, the Provincial Grand Lodge, which was its creature, expired with it. We quote his language from our report:—

"The Grand Master appointing his Provincial could annul the commission at his will and pleasure. The officer being created by the pleasure of the Grand Master of England, all the adjuncts, appointees and creations of the office depended upon the same pleasure, and existed during the will of the appointing power. If a Provincial Grand Master was removed and his commission recalled, and the Grand Master declined to appoint his successor, it is clear that the Provincial Grand Lodge established by virtue of such commission would cease to exist. Such a Grand Lodge never possessed any vitality which would survive the life of the commission appointing the Provincial Grand Master.

"The death of the Provincial would also lead to the same result. The commission to him from the Grand Master would lose all its force upon his decease. Whatever act the Provincial performed, he did by virtue of the commission to him. His Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens, appointed by him, and not by the Grand Master of England, nor by his confirmation, derived their power and character as Grand Officers from the Provincial, and when the Provincial expired, their tenure of office expired also."

That the Provincial Grand Lodge expired on the death of TOMLINSON we call Bro. GARDNER to witness. If the Grand Lodge of England knew or cared whether PRICE was acting as Grand Master during the succeeding interregnum, how happens it that he was not brought to book for such an unwarrantable exercise of authority? So when OXNARD and his Provincial Grand Lodge simultaneously expired, how could his powers, which Bro. GARDNER has shown must revert to the Grand Master of England, revert also to PRICE whose authority, if we accept Bro. GARDNER's statement of his resignation, absolutely ceased seventeen years before?

Bro. GARDNER says it would be a wild statement to assert that Grand Secretary REVIS was ignorant of what had transpired in New England and North America, and that to suppose the contrary is to allege that he was unfit for his official station. Pausing simply to remark that if he was familiar with the irregularities of PRICE, as shown by Bro. GARDNER's history of his transactions, it is manifest that either he who failed to inform the Grand Officers of them, or they who being cognizant of them failed to vindicate the Laws of the Grand Lodge by correcting them, did not demonstrate any peculiar fitness for official station, we proceed to notice the argument which crops out frequently, as in this reference to REVIS, all through Bro. GARDNER's address.

TOMLINSON went to England in 1739 and attended a meeting of the Grand Lodge where he met many eminent Masons, and Bro. GARDNER presumes that he was interrogated and gave a full account of PRICE and his Deputation. Gov. BELCHER, to whom the Grand Lodge once wrote a complimentary letter, and whose son, AN. DREW, was appointed Deputy Grand Master by PRICE when he organized his Grand Lodge (and whose name never appears in the record afterwards), went to England and in 1744 was present at a Grand Lodge held at the Devil Tavern. Here a letter was read from the Royal Exchange Lodge, Boston, recounting BELCHER's favors to the Craft (a guinea was paid to the charity from the Royal Exchange), and his health was drank with thanks. Here again, Bro. GARDNER concludes the Grand Officers received a complete history of PRICE's doings twenty-one years before.

Lord COLWELL, who was in Boston about the years 1749-52, in which latter year he returned to England after having been appointed Deputy Grand Master, and to Bro. GARDNER's mind the inference is clear that he both knew all about the early history of Masonry in New England, and imparted his knowledge to the Grand Officers on his return home.

In 1757 the Earl of LOUDOUN, who had been appointed Governor of Virginia and Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in America, and who, twenty years before, as Grand Master, had granted TOMLINSON's Deputation, came to Boston, and while there attended a Masonic banquet at Concert Hall. At this feast PRICE was present, and Bro. GARDNER's far-fetched inference is that unless fully informed thereof before, the noble Earl quizzed the brethren whose guest he was as to the regularity of their early doings. And as the Earl is never known to have said any thing after his return to England, either about PRICE or the banquet, Bro. GARDNER thinks his silence offers the strongest evidence, nay, convincing proof, that PRICE was legitimately deputed to the high office which he occupied a score of years before!

If the facts we have heretofore cited strike the reader's mind as they do ours, we think the weakness of these inferences of Bro. GARDNER will be apparent without much comment. "How is it possible," he asks in substance, "that the Grand Lodge could have remained in ignorance of his acts?" and the implication is, that if the Grand Lodge did know, then the question of his appointment by MONTAGUE and the extension of his powers by CRAWFORD, is settled in his favor, a result which would by no means follow.

Elsewhere, to account for neither of PRICE's alleged commissions being on the English records, Bro. GARDNER has shown how loosely the affairs of the Grand Lodge were managed in those days, when it was a peripatetic institution migrating from one tavern to another. While on this branch of his subject we catch no inference of that lynx-eyed vigilance which puts the Grand Officers "upon their inquiry" on the slightest suspicion that in some remote corner of the world somebody has been playing Grand Master without authority from them. The business of the Grand Lodge in London at that period consisted mainly in celebrating the feasts and in endeavoring to maintain its supremacy against the schismatics of 1736, afterwards known as the "Ancient," and still later as the "Athol" Grand Lodge. Irregularities in the proceedings, or in the organization, of Masonic bodies were little noticed or cared for so long as these bodies remained loyal to the Grand Lodge at London. That the tenure by which it held its subordinates was a precarious one that body was fully aware; and this is a fact more important to be borne in mind than any brought out by Bro. GARDNER in giving the reasons why the proceedings of that period should not be tried by the Masonic standards of to-day.

But even under the regularity of these later days, and with the increased facilities of communication which they afford, we have seen things quite as marvelous as that the Grand Lodge of England should remain in ignorance of PRICE's pretensions for a score or two of years. A reference to our notice of the Grand Lodge of England in our last year's report, will show that a Provincial Grand Master had been acting under its authority for ten years (from 1860 to 1870) after the Grand Secretary had stricken his name from the calendar under the impression that his office had ceased to exist.

So far from the Grand Officers being well informed as to the condition of Masonry in New England during PRICE's alleged Provincialship, the address of Bro. GARDNER, and particularly its appendices, contain abundant evidence that they never were well-informed about it, even down to the termination of English rule in America. The inference that they never cared enough about it to inform themselves is a fair one, as the Deputation to ROWE shows that they did not avail themselves of the information contained in their own records. These records show the appointments of TOMLINSON, OXNARD, and GRIDLEY; the two latter as Provincial Grand Masters of North America. Yet the Deputation to ROWE makes him the successor of HENRY PRICE! That Deputation runs as follows:—

"Know Ye, that We of the great Trust and Confidence reposed in Our Right Worshipful and well beloved Brother HENRY PRICE, Esq., of North America, Constituted Provincial Grand Master for North America, by Viscount MONTAGUE, Grand Master, April 13th, 1733. He Resigning, Recommends JOHN ROWE, Esq," etc.

Of this Bro. GARDNER says:—

"It is a full recognition of Grand Master PRICE, in affectionate and fraternal language, and, although in some of its statements it is in error, nevertheless, in the principal matter of confirmation by official act of the Deputation to PRICE by Viscount MONTAGUE, it sets at rest the dispute. Here is an adjudication by a tribunal having full and final jurisdiction. From it there is no appeal. The question was settled after thorough examination, and no one can doubt the correctness and justice of the decision. The Grand Lodge Archives, perhaps, and undoubtedly living

witnesses, furnished a mass evidence which was irresistible, and these led the Grand Master freely to express the great trust and confidence which he reposed in his well-beloved Brother, HENRY PRICE."

We imagine the text of the instrument itself furnishes the strongest ground for an appeal from Bro. GARDNER's deductions. First, however, let us glance briefly at the history of this Deputation. GRIDLEY died in September, 1767. The Brethren, not knowing that his Provincial Grand Lodge died with him, invited PRICE to re-assume the office of Grand Master, and he, not knowing that there was no such office, did so. In the following January JOHN ROWE was selected as Grand Master, and a committee appointed to write to England for a Deputation. The petition of the committee set forth that "Masonry, in America, originated in this place (Boston) in 1733, and in the year following our then Grand Master PRICE received orders from Grand Master CRAWFORD to establish Masonry in all North America," etc.

Why Bro. GARDNER should say that this petition states the name of Lord MONTAGUE correctly we do not know, seeing that the name does not appear in it at all.

Accompanying this petition was a letter from PRICE to the Grand Lodge of England, his first known letter to that body. We quote a portion of it:—

"RT. WORSHIPFUL BROTHERS:—I had the Honour to be appointed Provincial Grand Master of New England, by the Rt. Hon'ble and Rt. Worshipful Lord Anthony Browne, Viscount Montacute, in the year 1733, and in the year 1735, said Commission to me was extended over all North America by the Rt. Hon'ble and Rt. Worshipful John Lindsay, Earl of Craufurd, then Grand Master of Masons; but, upon inquiry, I find that said Duplications were never Registered, though I myself paid three Guineas therefor to Thomas Batson, Esq., then Deputy Grand Master, who, with the Grand Wardens then in being, signed my said Deputation.

"This Deputation was the first that the Grand Lodge ever issued to any Part of America, and stands so now in all Lodges on the Continent. Other Duplications have since been given to different Provinces; but they cannot, according to Rule, take Rank of mine.

"So, would submit it to your Wisdom and Justice whether said Duplications should not be Registered in their proper Place, without any further Consideration therefor, and the Grand Lodge here have Rank according to Date, as it has (by Virtue of said Duplications) been the foundation of Masonry in America, and I the Founder.

"Wherefore, Rt. Worshipful Brethren, I beg that inquiry may be made into the Premises, and that Things may set right, is the Earnest Request of your much honored" etc.

In a postscript he says: "I herewith send you an Attested Copy of my said Deputation, as Registered in the Grand Lodge Book of this Place, under the hand of our Grand Secretary, whose Signature you may depend upon as Genuine."

The "Grand Lodge Book" was PELHAM's Record to which we have so often referred.

In this letter PRICE says he received his Deputation from MONTACUTE, instead of MONTAGUE as stated in the petition for the First Lodge, and in his letter of 1755. Bro. GARDNER accounts for this substitution by the fact that ENTICK had been pub-

lished, and he gave the name MONTACUTE. On what evidence he says that almost every Masonic authority followed the spelling of ENTICK, we know not, as he cites none. "The printed book of Constitutions by the Reverend Bro. ENTICK to such a man," he says, "and in those days, would have settled the question absolutely."

Reverence for the clergy doubtless went a great ways in those days, but not so much farther than reverence for a Lord that their orthography of a nobleman's name would be accepted as authority against an official document emanating from the nobleman himself. Only twenty-eight days before the letter was written PRICE had executed a Commission to THOMAS COOPER appointing him Deputy Grand Master of the Province of North Carolina. We have the authority of Bro. GARDNER for saying that this Commission rehearses "that by virtue of the power and authority committed to us by the Right Honorable and Right Worshipful Anthony, Lord Viscount *Montague*, Grand Master of Masons," he makes the appointment. This proves that the name had not escaped him then, and as ENTICK had been published about twelve years it would be drawing it rather fine to assume that within that lunar month he had seen the amended spelling for the first time and thus had the question settled for him absolutely. MONTAGUE would pass muster in America as it always had, but would it pass muster in England? If he had known how little likelihood there was of his letter being closely scrutinized there; or that MONTAGUE never again entered the Grand Lodge after his installation in 1733, and that his very name had probably dropped out of the memory of most, if not all, of the persons connected with the Grand Lodge, he might, perhaps, have been spared some uneasiness about the orthography. Be that as it may, having written MONTAGUE up to within a month of the date of his letter, would he have written MONTACUTE without a purpose? or, on ENTICK's authority without referring to his Deputation? or hesitated for a moment to follow the official document, if it was genuine?

Passing over the fact that in this letter PRICE says his powers were extended by CRAWFORD in 1735 (instead of 1734 as before claimed) as being perhaps a clerical error, we come to the statement that he had found, upon inquiry, that his Deputations (from MONTAGUE and CRAWFORD) were never registered, though he had himself paid THOMAS BATSON three guineas for that purpose. We may remark here that PRICE calls the alleged CRAWFORD instrument a "Deputation," though Bro. GARDNER says FRANKLIN did not consider it one. Bro. GARDNER says it seems frivolous to lay any stress on the substitution of MONTACUTE for MONTAGUE, and of 1735 for 1734. He wisely refrains from commenting on the three guineas alleged to have been paid to BATSON, seeing that one of the appendices to his Address is a letter from Grand Secretary HERVEY, of England, to Bro. JACOB NORTON, of Boston, written August 31, 1870, in which the following passages occur:—

"As far as I can ascertain, no fees for Deputations or Patents to P. G. Masters were paid until the 28th Oct., 1768, on which day the laws, copy of which I annex, were passed in Grand Lodge, and the first Brother who paid a fee under these laws was Joseph Montford, on being appointed P. G. M. for South Carolina, 6th Feb'y, 1771, when he paid £10.11.0.

"The first received; I find, of any money remitted by a Lodge in America is on the 8th of March, 1754; the entry runs, 'Royal Exchange Borough of Norfolk Virginia, Consn £2.2.0.'"

The law of 1768, to which he here refers, provides "that every Provincial Grand Master shall pay one guinea for registering his name, and half a guinea for drawing out his Deputation on Parchment," and also that if he "chooses to have his Patent curiously drawn with the usual Embellishments on Vellum [he] shall pay Five Guineas."

"Methinks the lady doth protest too much"—at all events the payment of money by PRICE in 1733 to meet the requirements of a law passed some thirty-six years afterwards, would indicate a foreknowledge that must stagger even those who are familiar with Bro. GARDNER's pen-and-ink picture of him at the Bunch of Grapes when "prophetic visions possess his mind," and "in the vista of the future he catches glimpses of the great society."

This letter from PRICE and the petition for ROWE's appointment were taken to England by Bro. WILLIAM JACKSON, one of the Grand Committee, who was furnished with a letter of recommendation signed by "HENRY PRICE, G. M.," and others, which referred the Grand Officers to him (JACKSON) "for a particular account of the propagation of Masonry in America." This letter bears date "Jan. 22, 1768." The Deputation of ROWE was granted May 12, 1768, and after this digression, from the subject of that instrument proper, we again direct the attention of the reader to the language of the extract we have made from it.

So far from its having been granted "after a thorough and careful investigation," as Bro. GARDNER asserts, it bears evidence on its face of having been granted without any investigation whatever; without so much thought even as might be necessary to call to the minds of the Grand Officers the nature of a Provincial Grand Lodge. An examination of their own records would have shown that subsequent to PRICE's alleged appointment, both OXNARD and GRIDLEY had been deputed Provincial Grand Masters over precisely the same territory that PRICE claims was allotted to his charge. A moment's reflection on the nature and powers of Provincial Grand Lodges, so well demonstrated by Bro. GARDNER (p. 159 *ante*), would have shown that a reversion of power to PRICE, even if the regularity of his appointment had been demonstrated, was an absurdity. It is quite evident that the Deputation to ROWE was issued on no other evidence than a casual inspection of the papers presented by JACKSON; so casual that the death of his predecessor is overlooked, as the instrument does not set forth the decease of GRIDLEY, as OXNARD's does that of TOMLINSON. JACKSON's papers were: The petition for ROWE's appointment; PRICE's letter, in which he speaks of the petition as being forwarded by the same hand; and the letter of recommendation signed by PRICE as G. M.; RICHARD GRIDLEY, D. G. M.; ARCHIBALD McNEIL, S. G. W.; and JOHN CUTLER, J. G. W. The most reasonable and the only sufficient explanation of the Grand Secretary's blunder is, that when he made out ROWE's Deputation he had this letter before him thus officially signed by PRICE, and understanding that he was a party to the movement, he wrote, "He Resigning, Recommends JOHN ROWE, Esq." That this is the true solution of the matter, seems apparent to us from the fact that PRICE did not in terms recommend the appointment, but only indirectly by referring to the petition in a manner to indicate his approval; and also from the fact that the Deputation does not, like TOMLINSON's and OXNARD's, refer to the petition of "several Brethren,"

notwithstanding the petition in this case was signed by the Grand Committee, PRICE's name, be it remembered, not being among the signatures.

The view that the Grand Master knew nothing of PRICE's position beyond what these papers indicated, is confirmed by subsequent correspondence.

BRO. SPENCER, the Grand Secretary who wrote ROWE's commission, died the same year, after a lingering illness, and was succeeded by THOMAS FRENCH. Nov. 29, 1768, he replies, by direction of the Grand Master, to PRICE's unanswered letter of the previous January, the same which accompanied the petition. Referring to PRICE's statements therein, he says:—

"I know not how your name should have been omitted in the List of Provincials; but Brother Robert Tomlinson, Esq. is the first appearing in Our Book for part of America during the Grand Mastership of the Earl of London in 1736. These mistakes might have been long since rectified, if you had kept up, according to your Charter a regular annual Correspondence with the Grand Lodge. However, as it appears by some loose papers in my possession that you had resigned in favor of John Rowe, Esq., His Grace desires you will forward a letter to me relating to this point, per first opportunity, that the Provincialship may be properly settled, with an account of the date of his [your?] warrant. No Deputation which has been granted since your appointment for any part of America, can affect you, as their authority can only extend over those provinces where no other Provincial Grand Master is appointed."

Language could scarcely make it clearer that neither the Grand Master or Grand Secretary knew, or professed to know, anything of PRICE's claims, and His Grace not knowing but that he might unwittingly have "put his foot in it," desired PRICE to send up information relative to his status and the date of his warrant.

The fact that he never got the desired information is significant. PRICE replied, but all that his letter contained "relating to this point," is the following:

"Dear Sir it would be tedious to explain the matter of my resigning as Provincial Grand Master: I recommended our Right Worshipful Brother John Rowe, Esq. to be Provincial Grand Master of New England, but you cannot find that I ever gave up my own Appointment over all North America; this by the Blessing of God I shall explain to you and all our Right Worshipful Brothers face to face in London, some time in the Fall, as my business will then call me home. I assure you Sir that I always had and still retain the Interest of Masonry at Heart: I have divers things of consequence to advise of, relative thereto, which cannot be so well Communicated by the Pen as in Person: then we may settle the Provincial Grand Masters and Rank the Lodges properly."

Here the matter dropped. PRICE seems to have accepted the situation, and BRO. HAZETINE to whose lot it fell, as the successor of Grand Secretary FRENCH, to answer this letter, seems never to have ascertained—as he might have done by a reference to the records—that ROWE had been appointed over the territory that PRICE claimed, for he then, and subsequently, addressed him as "P. G. M. for America." About the time of this correspondence, PRICE's name as Provincial Grand Master for North America, found its way into the "Calendar." If the fact of its getting in there at that period did not sufficiently demonstrate the prevailing ignorance of Masonic affairs in America at the London headquarters, the fact that it still continued to be published there for twenty-four years after his decease would be conclusive.

Perhaps we cannot better close our extracts from the address of Bro. GARDNER, than by quoting him on this fact :

"Why it was persistently kept there during these thirty-six years has never been explained. The only explanation which presents itself is this, that the Grand Officers were determined to repair the injury which had been done to the fame of Henry Price, in the neglect which had befallen the promulgation of his appointment of Provincial Grand Master, and that they purposely retained his name upon the Official Calendar for thirty-six years, a period of time equal to that which had elapsed from the time of his appointment in 1733, to the date of his recognition in 1768."

This is "too thin" for serious comment.

When we first read Bro. GARDNER's pamphlet we felt some misgivings that we had, perhaps, made an unwarrantable assertion when we said last year that St. John's Lodge was an unauthorized and irregular body until it was legalized by the Deputation to TOMLINSON in 1737. At every step, however, of a closer examination of the subject, we have become more and more convinced that we were justified by the facts. As we have before said, we do not believe that any one could have handled his materials more ably and judiciously than Bro. GARDNER has done in his attempt to prove the validity of PRICE's claims. That he has failed—as in our opinion he has—is due to weakness, inherent in the case, that neither labor nor skill could cover up.

For the attention and space we have devoted to this subject we make no apology : none is needed. The time has come when Masonic history must be tried by the same tests and subjected to the same canons of criticism as other branches of investigation. For this reason and from the intrinsic importance of the subject, Bro. GARDNER's address is entitled to the attention we have given it.

ENGLAND.

We have received the proceedings of one Quarterly and an Especcial Communication.

Quarterly Communication, December 6, 1871.

Grand Master the Marquess of RIPON, proposed, and the Grand Lodge adopted a resolution expressive of its anxiety and distress at the alarming illness of their Royal Brother, the Prince of Wales.

At the preceding Quarterly Communication Bro. MATTHEW COOKE alleged in a speech against the Officers in the Grand Secretary's office, that they "on their own account formulate, tabulate and send abroad other degrees, and they make the office the place where they emanate;" that "they give and sell information, they withhold information from certain channels and pour it into others," and that "they receive percentages on the information they obtain and bestow."

The Board of General Purposes to whom the subject was referred, reported that there was no foundation for the allegation that information had been sold, or impro-

perly withheld, or unduly given by any clerk or official in the Grand Secretary's office. With reference to the unrecognized degrees, the Board considered it proved that on one occasion a clerk in the Grand Secretary's office assisted, for twenty minutes or less, at a meeting held on the premises of the Craft for purposes connected with a Society not recognized by Grand Lodge, but whether such meeting took place in office hours is not certain. It also appeared that on several occasions payments had been made to and received by the clerk in question at the Grand Secretary's office for purposes not connected with the Craft.

The report gave rise to a long and somewhat acrimonious discussion, during which it cropped out that the speech of Bro. COOKE above referred to, was made on his own motion that the Grand Lodge decide that it is not competent for any brother holding office under Grand Lodge to be mixed up with certain degrees, including Knight Templary.

The report of the Board was adopted, but before the question was put the Grand Master said he had no doubt that the building (Freemason's Hall) was intended solely for purposes connected with the Degrees of Masonry recognized by the Grand Lodge, and that to purposes of that description it ought to be closely and strictly confined, and he should consequently feel it right to give directions to that effect.

It will be remembered that the first words of the English Constitution are—"Pure and Ancient Masonry consists of three degrees and no more."

The sum of five hundred pounds were granted by the Grand Lodge "for the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous fires that have unhappily occurred in the Western States of the United States of America."

In putting the question the Grand Master said that he could not help availing himself of the opportunity of expressing the deep sympathy which he felt for the sufferers by that great calamity. He had carried away from that country so strong a feeling of the friendly manner in which both in his Masonic and diplomatic character he had been received, that it would be ungrateful on his part if he did not heartily concur in the resolution.

Especial Communication, January 26, 1872.

The Grand Lodge adopted an address to the Queen expressing its congratulations upon the recovery of the Prince of Wales, this being the purpose for which it was convened.

The Marquess of RIPON is Grand Master; JOHN HERVEY, Freemasons' Hall, London, W. C., Grand Secretary.

We regret that we have not received the proceedings of Kentucky, Louisiana, Rhode Island and Texas. We hope for better fortune in the coming year.

JOSEPH ROBBINS.

[B.]

AN ACT

TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE
GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, OF ANCIENT FREE
AND ACCEPTED MASONS."

- SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois,*
 Corporators. *represented the General Assembly,* That the Grand Master, Deputy
 Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Secretary and Grand Treas-
 urer for the time being, and their successors in office, of the Grand
 Lodge of the State of Illinois, Ancient, Free and Accepted Ma-
 sons, together with the Masters and Wardens of the several Lodges
 subordinate to said Grand Lodge, while holding said offices, shall
 be and the same are hereby declared to be a body politic and cor-
 Name and style. porate, by the name, style and description of "The Grand Lodge
 of the State of Illinois Free and Accepted Masons."
- General powers. SEC. 2. The said corporation, by the name and style aforesaid,
 shall have full power to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded,
 prosecute and defend in all manner of actions at law or in equity,
 in all places where legal or equitable proceedings are had. The
 said corporation shall have power to make such Constitution, By-
 Laws, Rules and Regulations for its own government, and the
 management of its concerns and government of its subordinates,
 as shall be deemed advisable, and to alter or amend the same at
 pleasure: *Provided,* That such Constitution, By-Laws, Rules and
 Regulations, shall not conflict with the Constitution and Laws of
 this State and of the United States.
- Real and per- SEC. 3. The said corporation, by the name and style aforesaid,
 sonal estate. shall be capable in law of purchasing, holding and conveying real
 and personal estate for the benefit of said corporation, to create a
 charity and educational fund, a representative fund, a library
 fund and a Grand Lodge fund, and for no other use or benefits
 whatever: *Provided,* That said corporation shall not at any one time
 hold personal or mixed property to an amount exceeding one
 hundred thousand dollars, nor real estate to an amount exceeding
 two thousand acres of land.

SEC. 4. That said corporation shall have power to loan money belonging to the same, and take promissory notes or other evidences of debt for the money so loaned or any property sold, which may be recovered in their corporate name aforesaid, in all courts or places where judicial proceedings are had. Power to loan money.

SEC. 5. The said corporation is also authorized to borrow money in sums not exceeding one thousand dollars at any one time, and at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum. Borrow money.

SEC. 6. In the management of its business concerns, said corporation is hereby authorized to appoint such agents, officers and attorneys for that purpose as from time to time may be deemed proper.

SEC. 7. Each subordinate Lodge under the jurisdiction of the aforesaid Grand Lodge, now in existence or which may hereafter be chartered by the same, is also hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate by and under the name, style and number set forth in their respective charters, and by such designation they may respectively sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, prosecute and defend against all suits arising in law or chancery, in all the courts of this State. The said subordinate Lodges respectively, shall be capable in law of purchasing or receiving, by purchase, gift or otherwise, and of selling and conveying, real and personal estate for the benefit of said subordinate Lodges respectively: *Provided*, That neither of said Lodges shall at any one time hold real estate, exceeding in value thirty thousand dollars. Subordinate Lodges.

SEC. 8. So far as applicable, the provisions of sections four, five and six of this act shall be applicable to each of said subordinate Lodges.

SEC. 9. In case any subordinate Lodge under the jurisdiction of said Grand Lodge shall cease to exist or forfeit its charter, then all the estate, real and personal, together with all the records, books, papers, vouchers, furniture, jewels, seals and fixtures belonging to such Lodge, shall immediately vest in said Grand Lodge; and all personal property, books, records, papers, vouchers, jewels, seals, furniture, deeds, money, evidences of debt, leases or mortgages belonging to said Lodge so forfeiting its charter or ceasing to exist, shall be delivered over by its last Secretary or Treasurer of the same, or other persons having custody of them, to the proper officer or agent of said Grand Lodge, on demand, and on failing to do so, each and every member of such delinquent Lodge shall be liable to said Grand Lodge in an action of debt for the full vale of the same. Cease to exist.

SEC. 10. This act shall be deemed a public act, and shall be liberally construed by all courts, for the benefit of the corporation herein created.

Act repealed. SEC. 11. So much of the eleventh section of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Illinois, and the subordinate Chapters under its jurisdiction," approved February 9th, 1853, as requires a printed copy of the proceedings of said Grand Chapter, together with a list of its officers, a list of subordinate Chapters, their officers and members, to be filed annually with the Secretary of State, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. All acts and parts of acts conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 14, 1855.

APPENDIX.

[C]

CONSTITUTION OF THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

WHEREAS, Every Grand Lodge is sovereign within its prescribed jurisdiction, and possesses the inherent power to form a Constitution, as the law of its Masonic Action; to amend or alter the same; to enact By-Laws from time to time, and to make such rules and prescribe such regulations for the administration of its Subordinate Lodges as will insure the prosperity thereof, and promote the general good of Masonry; and,

WHEREAS, Every Grand Lodge is the representative of all the Fraternity in communication therewith, and in that behalf is an absolute independent body, with supreme legislative, executive, and judicial authority: *Provided, always,* that the Ancient Landmarks of the Institution be held inviolate. Therefore, upon these principles which are indisputable, the Grand Lodge of Illinois does hereby ORDAIN, ESTABLISH and PROMULGATE the following Constitution for its future government:—

ARTICLE I.

This Grand Lodge shall hereafter be known by the name and style of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE II.

OF WHOM IT CONSISTS.

The Grand Lodge shall consist of a Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, Grand Chaplain, Grand Orator, Deputy Grand Secretary, Grand Pursuivant, Grand Marshal, Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer, Senior Grand Deacon, Junior Grand Deacon, four Grand Stewards, Grand Tyler, thirty District Deputy Grand Masters,

together with the Worshipful Masters and Wardens of the Chartered Lodges duly constituted, under its jurisdiction; and such Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Grand Wardens, and Past Masters, as shall be present and are members of subordinate Lodges in Illinois.

No Grand Officer shall officiate in the station to which he may be elected until he has been legally installed.

ARTICLE III.

MEETINGS.

The Grand Lodge shall hold a stated Communication once every year, at such time and in such place as may be designated in its By-Laws.

ARTICLE IV.

QUORUM.

The Grand Lodge shall not be opened unless there be present the Representatives from at least twenty of the Chartered Lodges; nor shall any business be done until there be present the Representatives from at least fifty of the Chartered Lodges; less than a quorum may assemble until noon of the second day, when, if less than fifty Chartered Lodges are represented, the Grand Master shall declare the Grand Lodge closed until the next Grand Annual Communication in course, in which case the Grand Officers will hold over for another term.

ARTICLE V.

STYLE AND RANK OF GRAND OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Grand Lodge shall be styled and take rank as follows: Most Worshipful Grand Master, Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden, Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer, Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, Right Worshipful Grand Chaplain, Right Worshipful Grand Orator, Right Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master, Worshipful Deputy Grand Secretary, Worshipful Grand Pursuivant, Worshipful Grand Marshal, Worshipful Grand Standard Bearer, Worshipful Grand Sword Bearer, Worshipful Grand Senior Deacon, Worshipful Grand Junior Deacon, Worshipful Grand Steward, Brother Grand Tyler.

ARTICLE VI.

STYLE AND RANK OF MEMBERS, REPRESENTATIVES, MASTERS, AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Past Grand Masters shall be styled Most Worshipful; Past Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Wardens shall be styled Right Worshipful; Representatives of Foreign Grand Lodges shall be styled Right Worshipful; Past Masters and Representa^a

tives of Lodges shall be styled Worshipful; Grand Lecturers shall be styled Right Worshipful; and Masters of Lodges shall be styled Worshipful.

Style and rank may be assigned to other Brethren by law.

ARTICLE VII.

ELIGIBILITY.

No Brother shall be eligible to or hold office in this Grand Lodge who is not, at the time of election or appointment, a member in regular standing of a Chartered Lodge subordinate to this Grand Lodge; and no Brother shall be eligible to the office of Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Warden, or District Deputy Grand Master, who has not been duly elected and installed, and has presided over a Subordinate Lodge.

ARTICLE VIII.

VOTES, ELECTIONS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

SECTION 1. At each regular Annual Communication there shall be elected, on or before the second day, by ballot, a Grand Master, a Deputy Grand Master, a Grand Senior Warden, a Grand Junior Warden, a Grand Treasurer, and a Grand Secretary. All other Grand Officers shall be appointed by the Grand Master elect.

SEC. 2. In all elections, and in all questions before the Grand Lodge, each Lodge shall be entitled to three votes, the Grand Master to one vote, the Deputy Grand Master to one vote, each Grand Warden to one vote, the Grand Treasurer to one vote, the Grand Secretary to one vote, each Past Grand Master to one vote, the Past Deputy Grand Masters to one vote collectively, the Past Grand Wardens to one vote collectively, and the Past Masters to one vote collectively. No representative of a Lodge shall vote as a Grand Officer.

SEC. 3. In case a Lodge has but one representative present, he shall cast three votes; if two representatives be present, the highest in rank shall cast two votes, and the lowest one; if three representatives be present, they shall cast but one vote each.

SEC. 4. The yeas and nays shall be ordered upon the demand of twenty representatives. In taking the yeas and nays, the Lodges in their order shall be called first, the members secondly, and the Grand Officers last. In all votes and elections a majority shall govern, unless otherwise provided by law.

ARTICLE IX.

VACANCIES.

SECTION 1. In the case of the death, absence or disability of the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master shall fill his place; in the case of the death, absence or disability of the Grand Master and the Deputy Grand Master, the Senior Grand Warden shall fill the place of the Grand Master; in case of the absence or disability of all

three, the Junior Grand Warden shall fill the place of the Grand Master; and in case of the death, absence or disability of all the above named Grand Officers, the Master of the oldest Lodge shall be Grand Master.

SEC. 2. All vacancies shall be filled by the Grand Master. The office of Grand Master is never vacant.

ARTICLE X.

SOVEREIGNTY AND JURISDICTION.

SECTION 1. This Grand Lodge is the only source of authority, and exercises exclusive jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to Ancient Craft Masonry in the State of Illinois.

SEC. 2. Any organizations, associations, parties or persons, professing to have any authority, powers or privileges in Ancient Craft Masonry, not derived from this Grand Lodge, within the State of Illinois, are declared to be clandestine, and all intercourse with, or recognition of them, or any of them, is prohibited.

ARTICLE XI.

POWERS OF THE GRAND LODGE.

SECTION 1. This Grand Lodge may

First—Grant Dispensations and Charters for holding regular Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, with the right to confer therein the several degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, and when deemed expedient and for good cause, may annul, revoke or amend such Dispensation or Charter, or any pre-existing Dispensation or Charter.

This Grand Lodge has

Second—Original and exclusive jurisdiction over all subjects of Masonic legislation and administration; appellate judicial and administrative jurisdiction from the decisions of Worshipful Masters, and from the decisions and acts of Lodges, and, when expedient, has original judicial jurisdiction over its officers, members and Worshipful Masters; and its enactments and decisions upon all questions shall be the supreme Masonic Law of the State.

This Grand Lodge may

Third—Assign the limits and fix the location of each Lodge under its jurisdiction, and settle all controversies that may arise between them, and has the final decision and determination of all matters of controversies or grievances which may be brought up by appeal or otherwise.

Fourth—It may make and adopt general laws and regulations for the government of the several Lodges under its jurisdiction, and at pleasure may alter, amend or repeal the same.

Fifth—It may assess and collect from the several Lodges under its jurisdiction, such sums of money annually as may be provided for by law and found necessary for the support and maintenance of the Grand Lodge.

Sixth—It may supervise the state and condition of its own finances, and adopt such measures in relation thereto as may be deemed necessary.

Seventh—It may reprimand, suspend or expel any member from its own body for a violation of the Constitution, By-Laws and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, or for any other unmasonic conduct; and may suspend or expel any accused person upon trial by appeal.

This Grand Lodge shall

Eighth—At each Annual Communication consider and review the reports and doings of its Grand Officers for the past year, as well as those of its several Lodges under its jurisdiction.

This Grand Lodge may

Ninth—Establish a Mileage and Per Diem rate for its officers, the representative highest in rank from each Lodge, and its standing committees, not exceeding five cents per mile each way, and two dollars per day.

Tenth—And finally may do whatsoever may be considered necessary to the well being and perpetuity of Ancient Craft Masonry.

ARTICLE XII.

POWERS OF THE GRAND MASTER.

The Grand Master has the power

First—To convene the Grand Lodge in special Communication, in case of emergency.

Second—To preside at all special and regular Communications.

Third—To exercise the executive functions of the Grand Lodge when not in session.

Fourth—To decide all questions of usage, order and Masonic law.

Fifth—To require the attendance of, and information from any Grand Officer respecting his office.

Sixth—To convene any Lodge within the jurisdiction, and in person or by deputy, to preside therein with the Master on his left hand, inspect their proceedings and require their conformity to Masonic rules.

Seventh—To issue his Dispensation to any regular Lodge to make a Mason, or confer any degree at sight.

Eighth—To suspend the functions of any Lodge for good reasons.

Ninth—To command every Grand Officer, and to call on any of them for advice and assistance, on business relative to the Craft.

Tenth—In person or by deputy, to constitute Lodges, dedicate Masonic Halls, lay corner stones of Masonic Halls, public buildings and structures.

Eleventh—To appoint representatives, by warrant, in any other recognized Grand Lodge, and receive and accredit such representatives from other Grand Lodges.

Twelfth—To command the Wardens or any member of a Lodge which he may visit, to act as Wardens for the time being.

Thirteenth—To see that the Ancient Landmarks and charges are observed, and to do and perform the duties of Ancient Grand Masters agreeably to the requirements of Masonry and this Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XIII.

NEW LODGES.

SECTION 1. During the recess of the Grand Lodge the Grand Master may grant Dispensations for new Lodges.

SEC. 2. No dispensation shall be issued by order of the Grand Lodge or by the Grand Master, in any city or town having three or more Chartered Lodges (except the city of Chicago), without the recommendation of the three oldest Lodges, nor in any other place without the recommendation of the three nearest Lodges.

SEC. 3. No petition for a new Lodge shall be considered by any Lodge until it has laid over four weeks for consultation and consideration.

SEC. 4. No Dispensation for a new Lodge shall be issued until the sum of one hundred dollars shall be paid to the Grand Secretary, which shall be in full for Dispensation and Charter Fees.

SEC. 5. Every petition for a new Lodge shall be signed by eight Master Masons, accompanied by a certificate from a Grand Lecturer, that the proposed Master is able to open and close a Lodge, and to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason correctly and in full, with a plat and description of the halls and ante-rooms to be occupied, and statement in regard to the ownership and use of the same.

SEC. 6. No new Lodge shall be established in towns or cities as follows:—

Where the population is less than 3,000, and there is one Lodge; less than 6,000, and two Lodges; less than 10,000, with three Lodges; after which no new Lodge shall be formed without an addition of 5,000 population for each one.

SEC. 7. No Dispensation or Charter for constituting a new Lodge shall be granted to any person or persons whomsoever, residing out of the State of Illinois, if within the jurisdiction of any other constitutional Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XIV.

DISTRICT AND DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

SECTION 1. Immediately upon the adoption of this Constitution the Grand Master shall divide the State into thirty districts, having regard to population, Lodges and

convenience. Said districts shall remain so until the year A. L. 5880, when the Grand Master shall divide the State into districts again, and so on once in every ten years.

SEC. 2. One District Deputy Grand Master shall be appointed and commissioned annually by the Grand Master, in each district. Each deputy shall be a resident of his respective district, and a member of some Lodge therein.

SEC. 3. The duties of said District Deputies shall be such as the Grand Master may generally or especially assign them, and may be defined by law.

ARTICLE XV.

INSTRUCTION.

The Grand Master shall provide for thorough instruction in the work and lectures already established by this Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XVI.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. This Constitution may be amended in the following manner only : The proposed alteration, addition or amendment must be submitted in writing at some regular communication ; if seconded by the Grand Lodge, it shall be entered upon the proceedings, and in some convenient form duly certified, shall be immediately submitted to the several Subordinate Lodges for their approval or rejection ; if approved by two-thirds of the Lodges, such amendment or alteration shall thenceforth be a part of the Constitution, whereof the Grand Master shall cause due proclamation to be made.

SEC. 2. The By-Laws of this Grand Lodge may be amended in the following manner : Every alteration, addition or amendment shall be proposed in writing, at a regular Communication of the Grand Lodge ; if seconded by twenty representatives, the amendment shall lie over one year, be printed in the minutes, and if adopted by a two-thirds vote, it shall become a part of the By-Laws.

SEC. 3. Regulations, Rules of Order, Code of Jurisprudence and Standing Resolutions may be repealed, altered or amended at any regular Communication, by a vote of three-fifths of the legal vote present.

[D.]

BY-LAWS.

SEC. 1. The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge shall be held in the city of Chicago on the first Tuesday of October, when the Grand Lodge shall have power to charter new Lodges, by letters patent, under its seal.

VISITORS.

SEC. 2. No Brother, admitted as a visitor during the sitting of the Grand Lodge, shall be permitted to speak on any matter before the Grand Lodge without leave of the M. W. Grand Master.

ELIGIBILITY.

SEC. 3. No Brother shall be eligible to either of the offices of Grand or Deputy Grand Master, Senior or Junior Grand Warden, unless he shall have passed the chair in some regular Lodge.

SEC. 4. No member shall be eligible to any office in this Grand Lodge who is not a member of a subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction.

PROXIES.

SEC. 5. Whenever the Master or Wardens of a Lodge cannot attend in person, he or they may depute any Master Mason to act for him or them :—

Provided, That such members so deputed shall be members of the Lodge from which the proxy is given.

ANNUAL RETURNS.

SEC. 6. Every Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall, on or before the first day of September, annually, transmit by mail, express, or some more expeditious mode, to the Grand Secretary, the annual returns of such Lodge, which shall embrace a list of officers and members; of all known non-affiliated Master Masons within the jurisdiction of such Lodge; of all initiations, passings and raisings; of all admissions, rejections, suspensions, expulsions, restorations, dimits, and deaths, with their respective dates, signed by the Master, and attested under the seal of the Lodge and the hand of the Secretary.

ANNUAL DUES.

SEC. 7. Every Lodge subordinate to this Grand Lodge shall, on or before the fifteenth day of September annually, pay to the Grand Secretary, for the use of the Grand Lodge, the sum of seventy-five cents for each Master Mason belonging to their Lodge at the time of making the annual return; but every Lodge shall pay at least ten dollars annual dues; and no representative of any Lodge shall be entitled to a seat in the Grand Lodge until the dues of his Lodge are paid, and the Grand Secretary's receipt therefor produced; and in case of the neglect or refusal of any Lodge to pay its annual dues at the time herein specified, or on or before the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, such Lodge may be stricken from the books of the Grand Lodge, and their warrant or charter considered null and void. But on proper application to the Grand Lodge, making full returns and paying all dues, such Lodge may be restored to its former rank and privileges. Any Lodge failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall forfeit its claim for mileage and per diem for its representative in the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 8. No Lodge shall be required to pay dues for members who shall have permanently removed without the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

SEC. 9. No Brother after having taken his seat as a member, shall be permitted to leave without obtaining permission of the Grand Master.

COMMITTEES—THEIR DUTIES.

SEC. 10. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer, and Grand Secretary, for the time being, or a majority of them, shall be a Standing Committee on Charity, under whose direction charities shall be distributed.

SEC. 11. At each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, as soon as practicable after its organization, the Grand Master shall appoint the following committees:—

First—A Committee on Credentials, to consist of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine the credentials of all Masons claiming the right of membership, and report their names and Masonic connection to the Grand Lodge.

Second—A Committee to Examine Visiting Brethren, to consist of seven members, whose duty it shall be to examine all Visitors not properly vouched for, and report their respective names, address, and Masonic connection to the Grand Lodge.

Third—A Committee on Finance, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine and report on all accounts and financial matters to them referred. To destroy all paid Grand Lodge orders surrendered to them by the Grand Treasurer, after being satisfied that the same have been paid, cancelled and listed, and their report on the same has been approved by the Grand Lodge, and to make a full report, before the close of each Annual Grand Communication, of the financial condition of the Grand Lodge.

Fourth—A Committee on Petitions, consisting of five members, who shall examine and report all petitions for New Lodges U. D. for changes of location, or for change of name, and upon all petitions and matters pertaining to the education of the children of deceased and indigent Master Masons.

Fifth—A General Committee, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to report upon all unfinished business, and upon such other matters as shall be referred to them.

Sixth—A Committee on Obituaries, to consist of three members, who shall make report upon such subjects as shall be referred to them.

No proposition contemplating the appropriation or the expenditure of money shall be put on its final passage until it shall have been referred to and reported upon by some Committee of the Grand Lodge. This provision shall not apply to propositions emanating from Committees.

SEC. 12. Before the close of each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master shall appoint seven standing committees for the ensuing Masonic year, as follows, viz :—

First—On Masonic Correspondence, to consist of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine the correspondence and documents from other Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, and report at each Annual Communication whatever may seem of sufficient importance and interest to demand its attention or action.

Second—On Masonic Jurisprudence, to consist of seven members, whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon all questions, documents and papers requiring investigation and decision upon points of Masonic law; and to make report upon the same.

Third—On the Library, to consist of three members, of which the Librarian shall be one, to examine, select and purchase books, charts, magazines, and such other documents and articles as may seem proper; to procure the binding of such proceedings, works and documents as they may judge expedient; to draw orders for

the payment of the same, in amount not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of one hundred dollars in any one year, unless by the special order of the Grand Lodge; and to report all their doings and the condition of the Library annually to the Grand Lodge.

Fourth—A Committee on Returns and Work of Lodges U. D., consisting of five members, whose duty it shall be to examine the By-Laws, records of work, and the returns of Lodges under dispensation, and to make report to the Grand Lodge if (or not) in their opinion, charters should be granted to such Lodges.

Fifth—A Committee on Returns and Work of Chartered Lodges, consisting of seven members, whose duty it shall be to examine the returns of proceedings and work of Chartered Lodges, and report the same to the Grand Lodge.

Sixth—A Committee on Appeals and Grievances, consisting of five members, whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon all appeals, memorials and petitions, in relation to any matter of complaint or grievance within this jurisdiction, which shall come before the Grand Lodge.

Seventh—A Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the distance necessarily traveled by each officer and representative entitled to mileage and per diem, and report the same to the Grand Lodge. The Grand Officers, members of the Committees on Masonic Correspondence and Masonic Jurisprudence, and the representative highest in rank from each Lodge under this jurisdiction, shall be allowed five cents per mile, going and returning, for every mile traveled from his place of residence, computed by the necessarily traveled route, and two dollars per day for each day's actual attendance at the Grand Lodge. No one shall draw mileage both as a grand officer and representative. Said Committee shall make up the orders for mileage and per diem, and issue the same, and may employ such assistance as may be necessary.

Eighth—On Auditing, to consist of three members, whose duty it shall be to convene at such place as they may determine, on the 15th day of December, March, June and September respectively, of each Masonic year, for the purpose of examining and auditing all bills or other demands against the Grand Lodge of Illinois, which may at such times be presented to them; and if for any cause the Committee fail to meet at the times herein specified, the Chairman is hereby authorized to call a meeting at another day.

Said Committee shall not entertain or audit any bill or other demand not fully authorized by the Grand Lodge, nor unless properly signed by the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary. The Grand Secretary shall notify all persons to whom the Grand Lodge may become indebted for supplies or other service of whatsoever kind of the day of payment, and shall present his order to said Auditing Committee on or before the dates herein specified. The Grand Treasurer will pay no monies during vacation from the Treasury of the Grand Lodge upon any orders unless signed by said Auditing Committee or a majority of them as herein provided.

The duties of said Auditing Committee shall commence immediately after the closing of the Grand Lodge each year, and cease on and after the 20th day of Sep-

tember each year. Said Committee shall make a full and detailed report of their labors during the year, specifying for what and to whom monies have been paid.

All of which Committees shall assemble at the call of the Grand Master.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

SEC. 13. No Dispensation shall be granted by the Grand Master, or by the Grand Lodge, for the formation of a new Lodge, but upon the petition of seven [Sec. 5 of Article 13, Constitution of the Grand Lodge, requires *eight* petitioners] known and approved Master Masons, in which their first Master and Wardens shall be nominated. Said petition shall set forth the name of the county and place, and the time of holding meetings; also, that the petitioners have procured a suitable room, with convenient ante-rooms for the practice of Masonic rites, and that the material in their town and neighborhood is sufficient to sustain a healthy and reputable Lodge, which shall be accompanied by a recommendation from two [Sec. 2 of Article 13, Constitution of the Grand Lodge, requires the recommendation of *three* Lodges] Lodges nearest the place in which the new Lodge is to be holden, certifying to the truth of the statements contained in said petition; and that the Brother named for Master is qualified to open and close a Lodge, and to confer the three degrees.

SEC. 14. There shall be paid for every Dispensation for a new Lodge the sum of fifty dollars; for every Charter the sum of seven dollars; and the further sum, in addition, of two dollars, to be paid to the Grand Secretary; which said sums, respectively, shall be paid before the delivery of the Dispensation or Charter [Sec. 4 of Article 13, Constitution, requires *One Hundred* Dollars to be paid to the Grand Secretary, which sum is to be in full for Dispensation and Charter]. The Seal of the Grand Lodge shall be affixed to every Charter without additional charge: *Provided*, That when a Dispensation shall be granted for a new Lodge in any town or city of less than three thousand inhabitants, having one Lodge, or in any town or city of less than seven thousand inhabitants, having two Lodges, or in any city of less than thirteen thousand inhabitants, having three Lodges, the Dispensation fee shall be one hundred dollars.

SEC. 15. No Dispensation for a new Lodge shall be granted in any city or place where three or more Lodges may be situate, except upon the recommendation of three Lodges.

SEC. 16. All Dispensations for new Lodges granted after the first of July in any year, may be made returnable to the Grand Lodge to convene in one year from the first Tuesday in October thereafter: *Provided*, That such Lodges shall make regular returns at the next Grand Communication.

SEC. 17. No Charter shall issue to a Lodge under dispensation until it shall have conferred the Degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, in manner and form as prescribed by the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 18. Lodges under dispensation shall be governed by the code of By-Laws adopted for the government of Lodges under dispensation by this Grand Lodge,

A. L. 5856; and the Secretaries of such Lodges shall record at length, with the proceedings, the Dispensation under which the Lodge is convened; and when chartered, the Secretary shall likewise record at length the Charter.

SEC. 19. No Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons can legally assemble in this State unless authorized to do so by this Grand Lodge.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.

SEC. 20. There shall be paid into the hands of the Grand Master the sum of five dollars for every Dispensation granted to confer any Degree or Degrees in less than the usual time specified in the By-Laws or Regulations of this Grand Lodge, to be paid in all cases before the Dispensation is issued; also, the sum of two dollars for every special Dispensation for any other purpose.

NON-AFFILIATED MASONS.

SEC. 21. All Masons within this jurisdiction, not members of any Lodge, shall be subject to discipline, so far as may relate to their conduct and behavior as Masons, by the Lodge in whose jurisdiction they may reside.

SEC. 22. Jurisdiction and discipline shall be exercised over non-affiliated Masons by the oldest Lodge only, in cities and places where two or more Lodges may be situated.

EXPULSIONS, SUSPENSIONS, RESTORATIONS AND REJECTIONS.

SEC. 23. Notice of expulsions, suspensions and rejections shall be given in the following manner: When any Brother shall be suspended or expelled, or any candidate for initiation shall be rejected by any Lodge, immediate notice thereof shall be sent to the Grand Secretary and to all the Lodges within twenty-five miles of such Lodge. On the first days of December, March, June and September, in each year, the Grand Secretary shall send notice of all expulsions, suspensions and rejections, reported to him for the three months previous, to all the Lodges in this State, and to the Grand Secretary of every Grand Lodge in correspondence with this Grand Lodge. All expulsions and suspensions shall be also published with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge. No member shall be permitted to make any expulsion or suspension public, or to communicate the same to any person not a Mason, except by a resolution to make public by the Lodge from which the Brother has been suspended or expelled, and which shall also be reported to the Grand Secretary.

SEC. 24. All appeals from any subordinate Lodge shall be in writing, and left with the Grand Secretary; and the appellant shall give the other party at least one month's notice thereof; and all appeals must be brought before the Grand Lodge at the next annual communication held after the judgment appealed from, provided one month intervenes, for notice, as aforesaid; if not the appeal may be brought up

and tried at the next succeeding regular communication of the Grand Lodge, notice being regularly given as aforesaid, after which appeals will be considered out of date, unless brought by consent of the Lodge in which the trial occurred, given at a regular meeting of the Lodge, by a majority vote of the members present thereat. And in case the decision of any Lodge suspending or expelling a Brother shall be reversed by the Grand Lodge, such Brother shall be restored to all his rights and privileges as a member of the Order.

SEC. 25. In all cases of the suspension or expulsion of a member, a vote of two-thirds of the members present shall be required; and in all cases of the restoration of a Mason, suspended or expelled by any Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, the same majority shall be required. No expelled Mason shall be restored to the privileges of Masonry except by a vote of the Grand Lodge, and such restoration shall not reinstate him in membership in the Lodge from which he was expelled, without the unanimous consent of the members thereof. No definite suspensions shall be ordered for a longer time than twelve months, and a majority of two-thirds of all votes cast shall be necessary to fix the duration of the suspension.

SEC. 26. No Lodge acting under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall knowingly receive any candidate in any of the degrees in Masonry, who has been rejected by any other Lodge, without first receiving the unanimous consent of the Lodge that rejected him.

GRAND TREASURER—HIS DUTIES.

SEC. 27. The Grand Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds, property, securities and vouchers of the Grand Lodge; and it shall be his duty to attend at all grand communications, and, if required by the Grand Master, to meet grand officers and grand committees, with the books and all necessary documents relating to his office; to make a full report at the annual grand communication; to give bonds, with security, for the faithful performance of his duty, such as shall be approved by the Grand Master; and finally to pay or deliver over to his successor in office, or such other person or persons as the Grand Lodge may appoint, all the funds, property, securities, vouchers, records and books belonging to the Grand Lodge.

GRAND SECRETARY—HIS DUTIES.

SEC. 28. The Grand Secretary shall attend at all regular and special communications of the Grand Lodge, and duly record its proceedings, and shall receive and accurately account for, and promptly pay or deliver over to the Grand Treasurer, all the funds and property of the Grand Lodge from whatever source, taking his receipt for the same. He shall keep a record of the returns made by Subordinate Lodges; receive and preserve all petitions, applications, appeals and other documents; sign, certify to, and duly seal all instruments of writing emanating from the Grand Lodge; conduct the correspondence of the Grand Lodge, under the direction of the Grand Master; and report annually to the several Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, the names of Grand Officers elected.

He shall, at each annual grand communication, make a report to the Grand Lodge of moneys received and paid over to the Grand Treasurer; of failure or want of punctuality on the part of Subordinate Lodges in paying dues and making proper returns; and of such other matters, as in his judgment, may require the action of the Grand Lodge.

He shall, in due time, previous to each annual grand communication, furnish each Subordinate Lodge with blank returns, and with such instructions in regard to them as the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge may require.

He shall be the Librarian of the Grand Lodge, and shall take charge of the Library, and have it present at every session of the Grand Lodge, for the use of the same, and may appoint a Deputy Librarian to serve during the communications of the Grand Lodge. Every officer or member of the Grand Lodge, drawing books from the Library for use during the session of the Grand Lodge, shall return the same to the Library before the close thereof. Whenever any officer or member shall fail to return any book or other thing drawn from the Library, as herein required, the value of said book or thing shall be charged in double the amount thereof, by the Grand Secretary, to the Lodge to which said officer or member shall belong, and be collected with the dues of the succeeding year.

The Grand Secretary shall also give bonds, with security, such as shall be approved by the Grand Master, for the faithful performance of his official duties, and for the prompt delivery to his successor in office of all the books, papers, and other property of the Grand Lodge.

He shall pay the postage on all letters, proceedings and documents sent from his office.

He shall cause the Constitution, By-Laws, Regulations and binding Resolutions of this Grand Lodge to be published annually, with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

OTHER OFFICERS—THEIR DUTIES.

SEC. 29. The Grand Chaplain shall attend the Communication of the Grand Lodge, and perform religious services.

The Grand Marshal shall proclaim the Grand Officers at their installation, introduce the representatives of foreign Grand Lodges, and distinguished visiting Brethren, and conduct processions of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Standard Bearer shall take charge of the Grand Standard of the Order in processions and public ceremonies.

The Grand Sword Bearer shall carry the sword in procession, and perform such other duties as by ancient usages pertain to his office.

The Grand Stewards shall have the immediate superintendence, under the direction of the Junior Grand Warden, in the provisions to be made on all festive occasions.

The Grand Pursuivant shall communicate with the Grand Tyler, announce all applicants for admission, by their Masonic address, names, and connections, and take charge of the jewels and clothing.

The Grand Deacons shall perform the duties incident to their respective offices.

The Grand Tyler shall guard the door of the Grand Lodge on the outside, report all persons claiming admission, and see that none enter but such as are duly authorized and properly clothed.

The Grand Tyler shall have the rights and be entitled to all the honors of the other grand officers, except the right to vote.

UNLAWFUL LECTURES.

SEC. 30. The delivery or teaching of any Masonic Lectures not authorized, or which have not received the sanction of the Grand Lodge or of its lawful authority, is forbidden; nor shall any person be permitted to give lectures to the several Lodges in this State, but such as may be duly appointed by the Grand Master.

MASONIC MENDICANTS.

SEC. 31. No Lodge, or officer or member thereof, shall under any circumstances, give a certificate or recommendation to enable a Mason to proceed from Lodge to Lodge as a pauper, or in an itinerant manner to apply to Lodges for relief.

INDIVIDUAL LODGES—THEIR DUTIES.

SEC. 32. All Lodges subordinate to this Grand Lodge shall, immediately after each annual election by such Lodge, report to the Grand Secretary the names of the Master, Wardens and Secretary elect.

SEC. 33. Upon the demise of any Lodge within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, the last Secretary and Treasurer of the Lodge shall, within three months thereafter, transmit to the Grand Secretary all the books, papers, jewels, furniture, funds and other property, or evidences thereof, of the Lodge so demised.

When two or more Lodges desire to consolidate their membership into one Lodge, they may do so by taking one of the names and one of the numbers of said Lodges, and officially informing the Grand Master of such action; that upon such consolidation being perfected, the title to the property of the two Lodges shall be vested in said consolidated Lodge, and a new special charter shall be issued by the Grand Master to said Lodge by its new name and number, without fee:

Provided, That no proposition looking to such consolidation shall be acted upon by any Lodge until the same shall have been presented at a regular meeting and laid on the table for one month; and,

Provided, further, That such consolidation shall only be effected by the unanimous consent of all members present when such proposition shall be acted upon.

SEC. 34. No elections for officers shall take place in a Lodge U. D., but all vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the W. Master.

PETITIONS FOR INITIATION OR MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 35. Subordinate Lodges are instructed not to receive any petition for the degrees, unless the petitioner shall in such case set forth whether he has or has not made application to any other Lodge for initiation, nor to act upon any petition, either for initiation or membership, unless the same shall have laid over four weeks.

When the petition of a non-affiliated Mason for membership in any Lodge in whose jurisdiction he may reside shall be rejected, he may again petition the same or any other Lodge for membership without regard to time. In towns or cities in this jurisdiction where two or more Lodges exist, upon the presentation of any petition to any Lodge in such town or city, either for membership or the degrees, notice shall at once be given to each Lodge in such town or city of the presentation of such petition, and of the time when the same shall be acted upon.

SEC. 36. Subordinate Lodges shall not receive a petition for initiation from an applicant who lives nearer to another Lodge than the one he petitions, without first obtaining the unanimous consent of the other Lodge, at a regular meeting.

Nor shall any petition for membership or the degrees, be received unless the petitioner shall have signed the same with his full name; and all Lodges are required to preserve in their records the full name of each person hereafter becoming members thereof.

SEC. 37. No Subordinate Lodge shall be permitted to return a petition which has been presented and referred, for membership or initiation, without first balloting for the candidate.

SEC. 38. The Subordinate Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge are instructed not to initiate any candidate who has not resided in the State of Illinois twelve calendar months before such application be made. No Subordinate Lodge shall entertain a petition from a candidate who may have been rejected by any Lodge in this jurisdiction until after the lapse of one year from such rejection.

SEC. 39. Repealed.

CONFERRING DEGREES.

SEC. 40. No Subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction shall confer the degrees upon any candidate unless he be a perfect man, having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art and becoming perfect in the degrees; and all Lodges are expressly forbidden to confer any of the degrees, or to transact any other business save such as pertains to a Lodge of Sorrow, on the Sabbath day.

SEC. 41. No Subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction shall confer any of the degrees on non-resident citizens, without the consent of the proper jurisdiction, first had and obtained.

SEC. 42. When any candidate for the privileges of Masonry shall be rejected by a Subordinate Lodge by mistake or misapprehension, the person or persons making such mistake, or voting under such misapprehension, may at any future meeting have the opportunity to correct their votes: *Provided*, All the members of said Lodge have notice that said application will be made at said meeting.

SEC. 43. No Lodge working under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be allowed to do any work irregularly, unless it be by dispensation from the Grand Master; and any Lodge working under such dispensation shall return the same to the Grand Master.

SEC. 44. A petition from a Lodge to the M. W. Grand Master, praying for a special dispensation to confer degrees, shall set forth fully and clearly the emergency.

SEC. 45. Advancement to the degrees may be staid at any time, for good reasons, by the Lodge or the Master.

SEC. 46. No candidate shall receive more than one degree on the same day without a dispensation from the Grand Master, and no candidate for the second and third degrees shall be advanced to such degrees unless, upon examination in open Lodge, he shall show a satisfactory knowledge of the lectures of the degree upon which he stands, except upon like dispensation; nor shall any Lodge confer any degree upon more than one candidate at the same time.

BALLOTING.

SEC. 47. No ballot shall be spread except at a regular Communication, unless by special dispensation.

SEC. 48. In balloting for candidates, all members of the Lodge present shall vote; for, according to an old regulation, "No man can be entered a Brother in any particular Lodge, or admitted to be a member thereof, without the unanimous consent of all the members of that Lodge then present when the candidate is proposed; nor shall a member be excused from the performance of this important duty except by the unanimous consent of all the members present. No Mason shall be required by the Master or Lodge to give his reasons for the vote which he has deposited, for the very secrecy of the ballot is intended to secure the independence and irresponsibility to the Lodge of the voter.

* SEC. 49. The ballot shall be spread for each degree, and shall be unanimous. A "unanimous ballot for each of the three degrees," should be understood literally and should be the same in each, and unanimous in all, upon the moral, intellectual and Masonic qualifications of the applicant.

No Lodge may interfere with the right of private ballot; and if a member of a Lodge expresses to the Worshipful Master an objection to conferring a degree upon a petitioner, even after such petitioner shall have been elected to such degree, such candidate shall stand as rejected, and shall be so entered of record, and shall so stand, until such objection is withdrawn; nor can the reasons for such objection be

demand. Where a candidate for the second and third degrees has been rejected by the Lodge, such rejection shall not debar him from applying for such degree at the next or any subsequent meeting.

SEC. 50. After the ballot has been taken and duly examined, first by the Wardens, and finally by the Master, the result shall be declared by the Master, unless only one negative vote appears, in which case the Master may order the second trial of the ballot, which shall in all cases be final, nor can it be set aside by the Lodge, Master, Grand Master, or even the Grand Lodge.

FEEES.

SEC. 51. No Lodge shall confer the three degrees for a less sum than twenty-five dollars, to be paid in advance.

RIGHTS OF WARDENS.

SEC. 52. Lodges shall not open or call to labor unless the Master or one of the Wardens be present.

SEC. 53. Wardens may preside and confer degrees in the absence of the Master.

DIMITS.

SEC. 54. It is contrary to and inconsistent with the ancient usages and precepts of our Order, to withdraw from a Subordinate Lodge, or to reside in the neighborhood of a Subordinate Lodge without becoming a member thereof.

SEC. 55. A Masonic dimit dates from the Lodge record when the same was granted, and membership ceases with said date.

SEC. 56. No Lodge shall grant a dimit unless the applicant shall have paid his dues and produced a receipt therefor.

CHARTERS.

SEC. 57. It is not in the power of a majority of the members of a Subordinate Lodge to surrender the Charter of said Lodge, so long as seven Master Masons, members thereof, continue to work under said Charter, and according to the ancient landmarks of Masonry.

SEC. 58. Whenever the Charter of a Lodge shall be destroyed by fire, or in any other manner, or shall be stolen and surreptitiously taken and detained, without the fault of the Lodge or Master, it shall be lawful for the Grand Master to order another Charter to be issued to said Lodge; which Charter shall set forth the names of the members and officers named in the Charter so lost, detained or destroyed, the Grand Communication at which it was granted, the names of the Grand Officers attached thereto, and the circumstances of its loss, destruction, or detention, and shall

be signed by the Grand Master, and attested by the Grand Secretary, under his hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge, without fee.

SEC. 59. Whenever the Charter of any Lodge shall become so defaced or illegible as to be unfit for use, it shall be lawful for the Grand Master to grant them another Charter, bearing the same name and number, setting forth the names of the members and officers named in the first Charter, the date thereof, the names of the Grand Officers attached thereto, and the reasons for granting another Charter, which shall be signed by the Grand Master, and attested by the Grand Secretary, under his hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge, and who shall be entitled to the usual fee therefor.

MORALS—CRIMES—MISDEMEANORS.

SEC. 60. All Chartered Lodges, under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall have full power and authority to perform that duty which requires them to exercise penal jurisdiction over all Masons, unaffiliated as well as affiliated, within their geographical jurisdiction, for violations of moral and Masonic law.

SEC. 61. This Grand Lodge will sustain the action of any Subordinate Lodge under its jurisdiction, in punishment by reprimand, suspension, or expulsion, of any member who shall be found guilty of the inordinate use of intoxicating drinks, profanity, gambling quarreling with or abusing a brother Mason. And will likewise sustain any Lodge in administering any reasonable punishment upon any member who shall attempt to give the aid of Masonry in organized or individual form to any lottery or gift enterprise.

TRIALS.

SEC. 62. All trials for Masonic offences in Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be as follows :

A regular charge, in writing, specifying the nature of the offence, and signed by the accuser, shall be delivered to the Secretary, who shall read it at the next regular Communication, at which time the Master shall appoint the time and place for trial, of which it shall be the duty of the Secretary to give due and timely notice to the accused, who shall be entitled to a copy of the charges, and to ample time and opportunity to prepare his defense.

SEC. 63. All Masonic trials shall be in the Lodge of the highest degree to which the accused has attained, in which the examination of witnesses shall take place in the presence of both the accused and the accuser, who shall have the right to be present at all examinations of witnesses, in or out of the Lodge, and to propose such relevant questions as they may desire.

SEC. 64. After the trial is concluded, the accused and the accuser shall be requested to retire, and in case the trial has been in a Lodge of Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts, the Lodge shall then be opened on the third degree; for no decision shall be made for or against a brother, after regular trial, except in a Master Mason's Lodge, in which the question of "Guilty" or "Not Guilty," shall be put

by the Master, in which all the members present shall be required to vote, and of which two-thirds shall be in the affirmative, or the accused shall be declared "Not Guilty."

SEC. 65. If the verdict is "Guilty," the Master or presiding officer shall put the question as to the amount of punishment, beginning with the highest and ending with the lowest Masonic punishment herein provided. The vote on the nature of the punishment may be taken by a show of hands, and decided by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

SEC. 66. If the residence of the accused is not known, or if, upon due summons, he refuses or neglects to attend, a Lodge may proceed to trial without his presence.

SEC. 67. The witnesses in all Masonic trials, whether Masons or not, shall be persons who have the use of their reason, and such religious belief as to feel the obligations of an oath, and who have not been convicted of any infamous crime.

SEC. 68. The testimony of Masons shall be taken in Lodge or in Committee; that of competent persons, not Masons, by Committee on oath, administered by a competent legal officer, and may be by affidavit.

SEC. 69. A subordinate Lodge shall not suspend a member for non-payment of dues without written notice and a fair trial.

PUNISHMENTS.

SEC. 70. The Masonic punishment which may and shall be inflicted by the Grand Lodge and its subordinates for unmasonic conduct, shall be either reprimand, definite or indefinite suspension, or expulsion from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

SEC. 71. A reprimand shall be given in open Lodge, upon a majority vote of the members present.

SEC. 72. When a Mason is expelled from a Lodge, he is thereby expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

APPEALS—RESTORATIONS.

SEC. 73. All Masons have the right to appeal from the decisions of Subordinate Lodges to the Grand Lodge, in which case the Lodge shall furnish the Grand Lodge and the appellant with an attested copy of its proceedings on the trial, and such testimony in its possession as he may require for his defense.

SEC. 74. An application to reinstate an expelled Mason must in all cases be accompanied by a recommendation from the Lodge by which the Brother was expelled: *Provided*, Such Lodge be still in existence.

SEC. 75. Restorations, after a definite suspension by a Lodge, shall take place at the expiration of the time specified in the sentence.

SEC. 76. Restorations, after an indefinite suspension by a Lodge, shall be by the

action of such Lodge at a regular meeting, after due notice, and by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

SUMMONS.

SEC. 77. A summons issued by a Subordinate Lodge, or the Worshipful Master thereof, must be written or printed, and under the Seal of the Lodge.

SEC. 78. Any summons issued as aforesaid need not contain any other matter except the requisition to attend the Lodge issuing the same, or the Master thereof when required.

SEC. 79. Every Master Mason is bound to attend before the Lodge, at the meeting of the Lodge so requiring him, on being summoned or notified.

SEC. 80. Any member of a Subordinate Lodge is subject to the discipline thereof, excepting only the Worshipful Master.

SEC. 81. Repealed.

SEC. 82. Repealed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. 83. Subordinate Lodges are required to do all their business in a Lodge of Master Masons, except conferring the first and second degrees, and the trial of Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts.

SEC. 84. The return of each and every Subordinate Lodge shall contain the number of miles necessarily traveled by the representatives to attend the Communication of the Grand Lodge, and be made a part of said return.

AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 85. The Grand Secretary shall append to the printed proceedings all propositions for the amendment of the Constitution and By-Laws, or any other matter upon which it shall be necessary for Subordinate Lodges to act. He shall notify the Lodges by circular, embodying such propositions as it shall be necessary for them to act upon, in season for their action: and such Lodges shall make report of their proceedings in such cases to the Grand Secretary, on or before the first day of September thereafter.

SEC. 86. Superseded by Sec. 2, Art. 16, Grand Lodge Constitution, adopted 1871.

SEC. 87. The previous question is unmasonic, and all proceedings had by means of it, in Grand or Subordinate Lodges, are irregular and unlawful.

SEC. 88. When any Lodge in this jurisdiction shall cease to work for a period of six months or more, citizens within its jurisdiction shall be permitted to petition the next nearest Lodge for the degrees, without regard to the claims of the dormant Lodge.

SEC. 89. Repealed.

SEC. 90. When for any reason the Charter of any Lodge shall be annulled, the Grand Secretary may, upon being satisfied that any member of such Lodge, free of charges and in good standing, has paid all dues against him, issue to such member a dimit under the seal of this Grand Lodge: and the Grand Secretary may in like manner issue dimits to Masons made in Lodges under Dispensation, when, for any reason, such Dispensations have been returned, and no Charter granted to such Lodge.

SEC. 91. The territorial jurisdiction of a Lodge U. D. shall be the same as in the case of a chartered Lodge.

[E.]

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

LODGES U. D.

REGULATION 1. No dispensation shall be granted for a new Lodge, the location of which shall be within five miles of any other Lodge, unless the said Lodge shall consist of at least forty members, or the Lodge prayed for is to be located in a city or town containing a population of three thousand inhabitants.

REPEAL.

REG. 2. The resolutions in force, as published with the proceedings of A. D. 1857, together with all so published at any time prior thereto, of a binding character, are hereby repealed, and the By-Laws and General Regulations are adopted in lieu of them.

AMENDMENTS.

REG. 3. These Regulations may be amended, revised or repealed, in whole or in part, at any regular Grand Communication, two-thirds of the members present agreeing thereto.

[F.]

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

- No. 1. Amend Clause Ninth of Section 1, Article XI, by striking out "two dollars per day," and inserting *three dollars* per day.—*Bro. Hudson*, (333).
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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS.

- No. 1. Amend Section One, (1), of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out "Chicago" and inserting *Springfield*.—*W. Bro. Morrison*, (408).
- No. 2. Amend Section Eight, (8), of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, by adding thereto, *nor for members over sixty years of age*.—*Bro. Perrigo*, (90.)
- No. 3. Amend Section Fifty-six, (56), of By-Laws, so that the same shall read as follows:

SECTION 56. No Lodge shall grant a dimit unless the applicant shall apply for the same in writing, over his own signature, and shall have paid his dues and produce a receipt therefor, or prove such payment by the records of the Lodge; which said application shall lie over until the next regular Communication of the Lodge before being acted upon.—*R. W. Bro Clyde*, (33)

- No. 4. Resolved, that Section Fifty-one, (51), of the By-Laws, be so amended to read: No Lodge shall confer the three degrees for a less sum than Thirty dollars, to be paid in advance.

- No. 5. (Additional). Add the following new Section, to be called Section 91: The salary of the M. W. Grand Master shall be at the rate of Fifteen Hundred dollars per annum, payable in monthly installments, and this sum shall be in full compensation for the performance of the duties of his office, including clerk hire.—*Committee on Finance.*
- No. 6. Amend Section Twenty-eight, (28), by adding thereto: For the due performance of the duties hereinbefore described, and for all necessary clerk hire and office rent, and in full compensation therefor, the Grand Secretary shall receive the sum of Twenty-five Hundred dollars, (\$2,500), per annum, payable monthly. For the repayment of sums actually expended for Postage, Stationery, Express Charges, and other incidental expenses, the Grand Lodge may make appropriations upon presentation of itemized bills approved by the Auditing or Finance Committee.—*Committee on Finance.*
- No. 7. Amend Section Twenty-seven, (27), by adding:—

He shall invest whatever moneys are in his hands as Grand Treasurer, in excess of amounts required for immediate disbursements, in United States securities, the same to be done within thirty days after the close of each Annual Grand Communication, the interest upon which he shall credit to this Grand Lodge, and he shall receive for his services one per cent. of such sums as are legally disbursed by him, which shall be in full compensation for his services.—*Committee on Finance.*

[G.]

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

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- M. W. Bro. Levi Lusk, P. G. M., Rushville, No. 9.
M. W. Bro. William Lavelly, P. G. M., Springfield, No. 4.
M. W. Bro. Harrison Dills, (G. T.) P. G. M., Bodley, No. 1.
M. W. Bro. Ira A. W. Buck, P. G. M., Jerusalem Temple, No. 90.
M. W. Bro. Thomas J. Turner, P. G. M., Excelsior, No. 97.
M. W. Bro. H. P. H. Bromwell, P. G. M., Charleston, No. 35.
M. W. Bro. Jerome R. Gorin, P. G. M., Macon, No. 8.
M. W. Bro. Harman G. Reynolds, P. G. M., Tyrian, No. 333.
M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier, P. G. M., Blaney, No. 271.
R. W. Bro. Edward R. Roe, P. D. G. M., Wade Barney, No. 512.
R. W. Bro. Elias Hibbard, P. D. G. M., Piasa, No. 27.
R. W. Bro. Ben. L. Wiley, P. D. G. M., Makanda, No. 434.
R. W. Bro. James V. Z. Blaney, P. D. G. M., Oriental, No. 33.
R. W. Bro. James H. Matheny, P. D. G. M., Springfield, No. 4.
R. W. Bro. John C. Baker, P. D. G. M., Waukegan, No. 78.
R. W. Bro. Nathan W. Huntley, P. D. G. M., Hesperia, No. 411.
R. W. Bro. Charles Fisher, P. D. G. M., Central, No. 71.
M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley, G. M., Friendship, No. 7.
R. W. Bro. Isaac R. Diller, P. S. G. W., Central, No. 71.
R. W. Bro. Andrew J. Kuykendall, P. S. G. W., Vienna, No. 150.
R. W. Bro. Asa W. Blakesley, P. S. G. W., Bodley, No. 1.
R. W. Bro. Edwin F. Babcock, P. S. G. W., Summerfield, No. 342.
R. W. Bro. Geo. E. Lounsbury, D. G. M., Cache, No. 290.
R. W. Bro. Adam Brewer, P. J. G. W., Pacific, No. 400.
R. W. Bro. Carlton Drake, P. J. G. W., Landmark, No. 422.
R. W. Bro. William H. Turner, P. J. G. W., Oriental, No. 33.
R. W. Bro. Elijah M. Haines, P. J. G. W., Waukegan, No. 78.
R. W. Bro. Horace Hayward, P. J. G. W., Olney, No. 140.
R. W. Bro. James C. Luckey, P. J. G. W., Mystic Tie, No. 187.
R. W. Bro. Joseph Robins, S. G. W., Quincy, No. 296.
R. W. Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey, J. G. W., Centralia, No. 201.

[H.]

REPORTS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

South Chicago and all that part of Cook County east of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, together with the County of Will.

E. POWELL, D. D. G. M. No report.

SECOND DISTRICT.

All that part of West Chicago and the County of Cook, lying *south* of the "Fulton Branch" of the Chicago and North Western Rail Road, and *west* of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

273 WEST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, Aug. 31, 1872.

D. C. CREGIER, Esq., *Grand Master, &c.*, *My Dear Sir and M. W. Brother :*

As the time named by you for D. D. G. Masters to make their annual reports has arrived, I would respectfully submit the following from the "Second District."

As soon as practicable after the receipt of my commission, in accordance with instructions thereon, I notified each Lodge in the District of my appointment, giving a brief summary of the duties expected of Deputies and expressing my readiness to comply so far as I might be able, with those requirements, and to make official visits whenever requested.

It is a gratifying commentary upon the tranquil condition of Masonry in the Second District, to be able to say that in no instance has a visit from me as Deputy been required—nor has there been brought to my notice any such irregularity or infringement of law as to render any official interference on my part necessary.

The brethren have met me with fraternal cordiality at all times and in the rare instances in which I have been consulted officially, there has been apparent, that hearty desire to comply with the law and to “do right,” which everywhere characterizes those who possess the true spirit of Masonry.

This eminently satisfactory condition, so creditable to the Masons of the Second District, and affording so much reason for congratulation, is no doubt largely attributable to an intelligent appreciation on their part of the principles of our Institution, a knowledge of the laws of Masonry, and a familiarity and compliance with the By-Laws of the respective Lodges.

A complete knowledge of their own By-Laws is a source—than which none is more potent—of prosperity, harmony and good feeling; and it is but asserting what will be readily conceded, to say that although the By-Laws of every Lodge may not be perfect, yet, as a rule, they are so nearly correct that a full knowledge of and strict compliance with them, supplemented by even a *limited* knowledge of Grand Lodge regulations, would be quite sufficient to prevent most, if not all, of the troubles that ever arise in the Fraternity: hence, a diligent study of their own By-Laws, and those of the Grand Lodge, can not be too strongly urged upon the Brethren, especially those who have been chosen to administer the affairs of the Subordinate Lodges.

Whenever proper attention is paid to this important subject, the duties of the D. D. G. Masters will never be burdensome, but will always abound with pleasant incidents and fraternal courtesies.

With fraternal regard, I remain, yours very truly,

EDWARD COOK, *D. D. G. M. Second District.*

THIRD DISTRICT.

All that part of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook lying *north* of the Fulton Branch of the C. & N. W. R. R.

D. A. CASHMAN, D. D. G. M. No report.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of Kane, McHenry, and Lake.

OFFICE OF DIST. D. G. M. FOURTH DISTRICT, }
MARENGO, ILL., Sept. 20, 1872. }

TO D. C. CREGIER, Esq., *M. W. G. M. Illinois Masons:*

I have the honor to report that, on the 7th of March, 1872, I received my commission as D. D. G. M. of this District, since which time I have held myself in

readiness to respond to any call which might be made, but have not as yet been called upon to make any official visit, except on one occasion, and then in conjunction with the M. W. G. M.

Having conversed with W. Masters and members of Lodges from various parts of my District, I am of the opinion that peace and harmony prevail among the Craft, and that the Lodges as a whole are in a healthy and flourishing condition. Though there has been less *work* done than in some former years, yet whatever has been done, the material has been selected with great care, and the ancient landmarks of our Craft are duly observed.

Congratulating you upon the general prosperity of our Order in this State, and wishing you the continued confidence and high esteem of the Craft,

I am, respectfully and fraternally,

Yours, truly,

J. B. BABCOCK, *D. D. G. M., 4th District, Ill.*

FIFTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson.

DEWITT C. CREGIER, Esq., *Grand Master of Masons for Illinois:*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BROTHER.—In accordance with the regulations governing District Deputy Grand Masters, I hereby submit my annual report. The first duty I was called upon to perform as D. D. G. M. during the past year, was to get word to the Masons throughout the Fifth District that many of our Brethren in Chicago were in distress and required assistance. I informed them that their situation demanded prompt, organized effort for immediate relief. And the response made to this cry of distress which came from the smoking desolation where but a few days before were the happy homes of thousands of our Brethren, was a noble one.

During the past year my duties as Deputy have not been numerous nor burdensome. I have not been called upon to make an official visit, but have had many questions propounded, mostly by correspondence. All of which I have answered according to my best light. And so far as I am informed, the Brethren have been satisfied; and in my opinion none of the questions or answers are of sufficient importance to the Craft to be worthy of mention.

Peace and prosperity prevails throughout the Fifth District, so far as I am informed, with a single exception. There has been some trouble reported to me in one Lodge which I have not had time to investigate, which may require some attention from my successor, unless they amicably adjust and settle their grievances among themselves, which I hope they may be able to do.

Fraternally yours,

L. L. MUNN, *District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth District.*

FREEPORT, ILL., Sept. 27th, 1872.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside.

GALENA, ILL., September 7th, 1872.

HON. D. C. CREGIER, *M. W. G. M. of Masons, Worshipful Sir and Brother :*

In accordance with law and custom I have the honor to report the condition of the Craft in this the Sixth Masonic District for the year A. L. 5872.

Immediately on receipt of your favor enclosing Commission as D. D. G. M., I notified the Lodges assigned to my charge of my readiness to visit them should my services be needed.

To me it is a source of pleasure to report that while I have visited several and advised freely with Brethren of many of the Lodges, my official services have been called for but on one occasion, and in that case my advice was heeded, the difficulty amicably settled, and, as I still believe, for the best interest of all concerned.

The condition of the Masonic Craft in this part of your great jurisdiction may be summed up in a few words : "They are pursuing their labors as usual," and doing good work.

Thanking you for this renewed mark of your confidence and esteem,

I am fraternally yours,

J. C. SMITH, *D. D. G. M. Sixth District.*

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of Ogle, Lee and De Kalb.

M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER, *Grand Master of Masons Illinois, Dear Sir and M. W. Brother :—*

As D. D. G. M. of the Seventh District of Illinois I have at this time but little to report concerning the Craft during the past Masonic year. So peaceful has this jurisdiction been that I have not been officially called upon to visit a single Lodge, and my duties have been confined to answering some few communications upon unimportant matters not necessary to be mentioned in this report.

The only difficulty occurring in any Lodge in this district so far as I am informed, was that in Illinois Central Lodge, No. 178, in consequence of charges preferred by W. Bro. FRANCIS HUDSON against W. Bro. A. H. WOOSTER, Master of said Lodge, and which charges were by your order duly investigated by a committee consisting of W. Brethren JAMES A. HAWLEY, RALPH B. EVITTS and myself, the result of which has been heretofore fully reported to you, and which I trust was satisfactory to said Lodge, and all the parties interested.

With this one exception, I believe the utmost good feeling and harmony have prevailed among the Brethren.

The several Lodges in my jurisdiction have been doing a reasonable amount of good work, and are all, I believe, in a healthy state of prosperity.

The great and terrible fire which since our last meeting of the Grand Lodge devastated so large a portion of the fair city of Chicago, and brought distress and suffering to so many of our worthy Brethren, was deeply deplored by the members of the Craft throughout this jurisdiction, and I trust they did not forget how extensive and boundless should be Masonic charity. They also feel deeply grateful to the Relief Committee headed by yourself, which so nobly fulfilled its arduous duties and so faithfully and judiciously managed the Relief Fund, as to enable them to remit to the donors one half of all the moneys contributed for the aid of their suffering Brethren. We believe that the circumstance challenges history for a parallel, and is one of which no society or fraternity save ours can boast; and while Masons can thus give and thus receive, the Craft may, through all time, withstand any and all assaults made upon it by its enemies. I have said this much on this matter because I believe it to be simple justice, and that I am only expressing the feelings of the Brethren in the Seventh District.

With thanks for your courtesy to myself, and with assurances of my own personal and official regard, I am

Always and fraternally yours,

JOHN D. CRABTREE, *D. D. G. M. Seventh District Ills.*

DIXON, ILL., September 10th, 1872.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of Kendall, Du Page, Will and Grundy.

S. C. STEARNS, District Deputy Grand Master. No report.

NINTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of La Salle and Livingston.

M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER, *Grand Master :*

As District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth District, I would respectfully report:

That during this Masonic year I have received no calls to visit officially any of

the Lodges in my jurisdiction, and from information which I have received from different parts of my District, I infer that peace and harmony prevail.

Faternally yours,

WM. S. EASTON, *D. D. G. M., Ninth District.*

TENTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Stark.

HENNEPIN, ILL., September 10, 1872.

D. C. CREGIER, Esq., *M. W. G. M., A. F. & A. Masons State of Illinois :*

SIR—The Commission as District Deputy Grand Master, with which you was pleased to honor me, came duly to hand, reaching me while confined to a sick bed, from the effects of which I am not yet fully recovered.

No Lodge or brother has made complaint of any wrong or irregularity existing, which, in my judgement, indicates a healthy Masonic tone throughout the limits of the District, and induces me to report, all well in No. 10.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Faternally yours,

JO. HOLLAND, *D. D. G. M. Tenth District.*

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of Henry, Rock Island and Mercer.

V. M. BLANDING, District Deputy Grand Master. No report.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of McDonough, Fulton and Schuyler.

To the Most Worshipful D. C. CREGIER, Grand Master of Masons in Illinois :

On the receipt of my Commission in January last, as your Deputy for the Twelfth Masonic District of Illinois, composed of the Counties of Fulton, Schuyler and McDonough, I notified the several Lodges in my District of my appointment, and my willingness to attend officially whenever needed or called for. But owing, as I

believe, to the healthy and harmonious condition of the Craft in this District, I have never been *disturbed* by a call, and am well satisfied that there has been no just occasion for my official interference.

Very respectfully and fraternally yours, &c.,

JOHN C. BAGBY, *D. D. G. M., Twelfth Masonic District, Ill.*

RUSHVILLE, Sept. 18, 1872.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of Knox, Warren and Henderson.

D. C. CREGIER, Esq., *M. W. G. Master of Masons, M. W. and Dear Brother:*

In obedience to instructions I respectfully submit this report from Thirteenth District.

On receipt of my appointment as District Deputy for the Thirteenth District, I notified all the Lodges comprising the same, and expressed my readiness to visit when called on. From the fact that I have received no calls to visit, except to install officers and instruct in the work in a few Lodges, I infer that there is nothing seriously disturbing the peace of the Craft in this part of our jurisdiction; and from personal observation from casual visits to a majority of the Lodges, and from flattering and complimentary reports from Lodges not visited, I feel justified in reporting all harmonious and prosperous in the Thirteenth District.

Fraternally yours,

S. STEVENS, *D. D. G. M. Thirteenth District.*

KNOXVILLE, ILL., Aug. 31, 1872.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell.

To Hon. D. C. CREGIER, *Most Worshipful Grand Master of Illinois, M. W. Sir:—*

As Deputy for the Fourteenth Masonic District in the jurisdiction of Illinois, I have to report a moderate degree of prosperity. The fraternity have wrought well at the building of the moral temple, with few exceptions, and the work is still advancing. But one Lodge has had any difficulty worthy of note that has come under my observation, and as that will go to the Grand Lodge by appeal, it is not necessary to mention it in detail. It is a case interesting and important to the Craft, inasmuch as it involves the discussion and decision of the point as to the requirement of

the Order that an initiate should be a believer in God ; and also the question of how far he must hold to the truth of the Bible.

Otherwise the Fourteenth District has been, as usual, peaceable, harmonious and prosperous.

Very respectfully and fraternally,

WM. ROUNSEVILLE, *D. D. G. M. Fourteenth District.*

PEORIA, September 12th, 1872.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of McLean, De Witt and Ford.

PAXTON, ILL., September 9th 1872.

HON. D. C. CREGIER, *M. W. G. M.*:

Please accept this as a report from your District Deputy No. 15.

While I have not enjoyed the privilege of visiting any considerable number of the Lodges in this district, I visited and installed the officers of two Lodges, and was welcomed in both as a representative of our Masonic Chief. I have been during the year in very general correspondence with nearly all the Lodges. Have had several letters of inquiry; none of grievance. It affords me great pleasure to report that general peace, harmony and prosperity prevail in District No. 15.

In conclusion, permit me to congratulate you and the Masonic Craft upon the flattering results of your second year's administration.

Very respectfully and fraternally yours,

WILSON HOAG, *D. D. G. M. Fifteenth District.*

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermilion.

RODNEY ASHLEY, District Deputy Grand Master. No report.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of Champaign, Douglas, Edgar and Coles.

TOLONO, ILL., September 2d, A. L. 5872, A. D. 1872.

M. W. D. C. CREGIER, *Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, Dear Sir and M. W. Brother :—*

Upon receiving from you the appointment as Deputy for this district, I immediately issued to the several Lodges notice thereof. I have not been called upon to make an official visit during the year. I have decided but one question of a legal nature, viz: "The Secretary of my Lodge moved to Ohio: I filled the office by appointment. Was I right? or should I have ordered an election to fill the vacancy?" W. M. decided that he had the right to appoint.

I have communicated with every Lodge in the district, and it is with pleasure that I can report that the Craft are in a flourishing condition throughout the district. Peace, harmony and prosperity prevail.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

ALEX. T. DARRAH, *D. D. G. M. Seventeenth District.*

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of Piatt, Moultrie, Macon and Logan.

OFFICE OF THE D. D. G. M. FOR 18TH DISTRICT, }
DECATUR, ILL., Sept. 18, 1872. }

To the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois :

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—It is with pleasure that I am able to report to you that in the Eighteenth District, the past Masonic year has been one of unusual peace and prosperity. Owing to pressing demands upon my time, I have not been able to visit as many Lodges as was my wish, but wherever I have been, I have found the same warm and friendly feeling existing, which characterizes members of our fraternity. Not a single complaint has reached me, requiring official action.

So far as I have been able to learn, there has not been as much work done as in some former years, but the material which has been added to our Masonic edifice is such as will stand the test of time.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I remain yours fraternally,

A. A. MURRAY, *D. D. G. M., Eighteenth District Ill.*

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of Mason, Menard, Sangamon and Cass.

NEWTON BATEMAN, District Deputy Grand Master. No report.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

The Counties of Brown, Morgan, Scott and Pike.

MT. STERLING, ILL., Aug. 31, 1872.

M. W. D. C. CREGIER, *Grand Master Grand Lodge Illinois, M. W. Sir and Brother :*

“Time that, with never ceasing tread,
Stops not for living or for dead,”

Has brought us to the close of another Masonic year, and in accordance with custom and your instructions, I herewith hand you my report for the past year. I am happy to be able to report that our beloved order in my District is in a healthy condition. So far as I am informed, not a single difficulty of any importance has occurred within the bounds of the Twentieth District. For this, and for the abundant mercies that have been showered upon us during the year just closing, we should be truly thankful to the giver of all good.

Fraternally yours,

A. A. GLENN, *D. D. G. M., Twentieth District.*

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The Counties of Adams and Hancock.

DALLAS CITY, Sept. 15, 1872.

To the Most Worshipful DEWITT C. CREGIER, Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, Worshipful Brother :

I have the honor as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-first District, to report : that peace, harmony and fraternal relations prevail throughout this District. No occasion having arisen during the Masonic year for my official action.

I am, fraternally,

B. F. NEWLAN, *D. D. G. M. Twenty-first District.*

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

The Counties of Calhoun, Green, Jersey and Macoupin.

D. C. CREGIER, ESQ., *G. M. of Masons Illinois, M. W. and Dear Brother:—*

Complying with your desire, I transmit my report as District Deputy for the Twenty-Second Masonic District.

Immediately upon receiving my Commission, I notified the Lodges in the District, and expressed my willingness to make official visits.

No requests of this character have been received, but I have to acknowledge the receipt of many invitations expressed in fraternal and complimentary terms.

My services have not been called into requisition for any unpleasant or disagreeable duty.

A few Lodges failed to acknowledge the receipt of my communication, but aside from this, the Lodges in this jurisdiction have complied with my requests with commendable alacrity.

I have visited several of the Lodges, and learned the condition of most of the others by correspondence and otherwise, and am pleased to report a general, sound prosperity in the District.

There are particular cases, however, where the Lodges seem at a "stand still," and the reason in each case is that too many Charters have been granted—granted where there is and was not sufficient material.

My opinion is in favor of a strict construction and enforcement of a strict law upon the formation of Masonic Lodges.

Several decisions were made upon questions which I felt able to answer without troubling you.

Deaths have not been frequent among the fraternity in this District, but one I note which was not only a severe affliction to his family and wide circle of friends, but a deeply felt loss to the fraternity. I refer to Bro. ANDREW JACKSON, of Jerseyville Lodge, No. 394, who held at various times many important positions in his Lodge, and was for a long time County Clerk of Jersey County. At the time of his death he was a member of Jerseyville Chapter, No. —, and Hugh de Payen's Commandery K. T. of this place.

Thanking you for the honor conferred and the confidence reposed in me as signified by your appointment, I subscribe myself,

Yours with fraternal respect,

GEO. W. DAVIS, *D. D. G. M. Twenty-Second Masonic District.*

CARROLLTON, September 10, 1872.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The Counties of Montgomery, Christian and Shelby.

LITCHFIELD, ILL., September 15th, 1872.

D. C. CREGIER, ESQ., *G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, Chicago, Ill., Dear Sir and M W. Brother:*—

I have nothing of especial importance to report from this the Twenty-Third District. I sent the usual notices to the several Lodges in the District immediately after the receipt of my Commission.

I have received no invitation to visit any Lodge *officially* during the year, but have nevertheless visited as many as I could find the time to spare. In such Lodges as I have visited a spirit of fraternal good fellowship seems to exist in an eminent degree, and all express a sincere desire to become proficient in the work and ritual of the Order. Raymond Lodge, U. D., has a new and nicely furnished hall, and under the lead of its efficient Master, W. Bro. GEORGE A. VANNEVAR, has been doing good work.

They will apply to the Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication for a Charter, which I trust they will receive.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. M. RAYMOND, *D. D. G. M. Twenty-Third District.*

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland and Lawrence.

HORACE HAYWARD, D. D. G. M. No report.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of Clay, Effingham, Fayette and Marion.

CENTRALIA, ILL., September 14th, 1872.

D. C. CREGIER, ESQ., *Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of Illinois:*—

In accordance with law and usual custom I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-Seventh Masonic District.

Nothing has occurred in the District to disturb the peace and tranquility of the Craft. A few questions of minor importance have arisen, all of which, I believe, have been satisfactorily answered.

Early in November last I visited and constituted Farina Lodge, No. 671, and in-

stalled the officers, since which time they have done but little work, but have been guarding well their sacred retreat, and purged themselves of intemperance, which prevails in many Lodges to an alarming extent.

On the 5th of January I made an official visit to Edgewood Lodge, No. 484, at the request of the Worshipful Master, and gave them such counsel and advice as I deemed best; and if they had taken the same course in regard to intemperance as the Brethren at Farina have, their Lodge would be in a far better condition, and bear a better reputation than at present. It is a difficult matter for a Master to manage its affairs without the hearty co-operation of the officers and members.

February 28th I visited Clay Lodge, 488, examined them in the work, and found them well qualified and doing good work. Their records are well kept, and all in peace and harmony at Louisville.

I have also visited Flora, Effingham, Petoka, Vandalia, Kimmundy, Mason, Salem, and Odin; in fact, most of the Lodges in the District, and in every instance have been fraternally received, and am happy to report that all is well with the Craft in this portion of Egypt.

Fraternally submitted,

HIRAM W. HUBBARD, *D. D. G. M. 25th Masonic District.*

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of Bond, Clinton and Madison.

JOHN M. PEARSON, *D. D. G. M.* No report.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph.

B. J. VAN COURT, District Deputy Grand Master. No report.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson and William-son.

MOUNT VERNON, ILL., Sept. 28, 1872.

DEWITT C. CREGIER, *M. W. Grand Master, Dear Sir and M. W. Brother:*

My annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-eighth District for the past year, will be very brief, and will consist in making known to you

that immediately upon receipt of my Commission, I notified the several Lodges in my jurisdiction thereof, and of my readiness to visit them officially, when requested, and to correspond with or assist them in the great and glorious work, by any means in my power. And I am extremely happy to say that during the whole year no official visit has been needed, or at least none requested. And no case of discipline has arisen to my knowledge, in all my District during the year with one exception, in which case, I was directed by your excellency to attend and preside at a trial, but received your letter too late for me to get there at the time fixed, and I learned that the matter was properly and amicably settled. The exacting nature and amount of my business has made it impossible to visit as many Lodges as I should have liked, yet I have visited many and seen or heard particularly from all, and believe there is generally a commendable zeal to become more perfect in the work and lectures affirmed proper by the Grand Lodge.

My District is a large one (in territory) containing no large towns or cities, but inhabited by a rural population. Yet I must be allowed to say in conclusion, that it is a sublime spectacle to see so large a body of men, as the Masonic membership of my District, probably possessed by nature of the usual share of human frailties, yet so passionless, so conservative, so self-controlled, working in such entire harmony and unison without friction, like the several parts of some complicated, yet delicate and perfect machine, daily growing stronger by the cement of brotherly love and affection, intent alone upon silently showing the world "who can best work and best agree." Verily this is an impressive tribute to the sacred character and beneficent influence of our beloved order in the world.

Again I surrender my authority to you, its source, and with it present my most grateful thanks for the many marks of your confidence and esteem in the past, and in the great future shall ever be,

Yours fraternally,

C. H. PATTON, *D. D. G. M., Twenty-eighth District.*

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline and Galatin.

FAIRFIELD, ILL., Sept. 9; 1872.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Grand Lodge, Illinois, A. F. & A. M.,
Dear Brother :*

Immediately after the receipt of my Commission as District Deputy Grand Master for the Twenty-ninth District, I notified the several Lodges in the District, and of my readiness to visit them officially when desired.

I have not during the year, received any calls to visit Lodges officially, and as far as I have conversed with Masons in the District, must conclude that peace and

harmony have prevailed. A few inquiries have been made upon points of Masonic Jurisprudence and usage, all of which I answered to the satisfaction of those making them. Some Lodges have not got the work and Lectures as perfect as is desired, but are willing and anxious to acquire them as soon as funds enough accumulate to enable them to employ a Lecturer.

Fraternally yours,

L. D. BENNETT, *D. D. G. Master.*

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

The Counties of Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander.

METROPOLIS, ILLINOIS, September 19th, 1872.

D. C. CREGIER, *M. W. Grand Master of Illinois, Sir:—*

After I received my appointment as District Deputy Grand Master for the Thirtieth District, I notified the several Lodges in my District of my readiness to visit them should they require my services, but was not called upon to visit any of the Lodges in my official capacity until the last of August, when charges were preferred against W. R. MILAN, Worshipful Master of Dongola Lodge, No. 581.

I called to my assistance Brothers J. S. SMITH, of Vienna Lodge, No. 150, and J. H. SAMPSON, of Jonesboro Lodge, No. 111, and we proceeded to Dongola on the 17th day of September and took the evidence of all the witnesses then appearing in said case. A copy of the charges, the report of the committee, and the evidence, I herewith enclose, and I do recommend that the said W. R. MILAN be deposed from his office as Worshipful Master.

I have visited many of the Lodges in my District, and as far as I am informed peace and harmony prevail.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS MOORE, *D. D. G. M. Thirtieth District Illinois.*

[I.]

DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

FOR 1872-1873.

FIRST DISTRICT.

G. W. BARNARD, Chicago, Cook Co.

"South Chicago" and all that part of Cook county lying south of the Chicago river and *east* of the Illinois and Michigan canal.

SECOND DISTRICT.

EDWIN POWELL, Chicago, Cook Co.

All that part of West Chicago and the County of Cook lying *south* of the "Fulton Branch" of the Chicago and North Western R. R. and *west* of the Illinois and Michigan canal.

THIRD DISTRICT.

D. A. CASHMAN, Chicago, Cook Co.

All that part of the city of Chicago and the County of Cook lying *north* of the Fulton Branch of the C. & N. W. R. R.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

J. B. BABCOCK, Marengo, McHenry Co.

The Counties of Kane, McHenry and Lake.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

L. L. MUNN, Freeport, Stephenson Co.

The Counties of Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

J. C. SMITH, Galena, Jo Daviess Co.

The Counties of Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN D. CRABTREE, Dixon, Lee Co.

The Counties of Ogle, Lee and DeKalb.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

S. C. STEARNS, Joliet, Will Co.

The Counties of Kendall, Dupage, Will and Grundy.

NINTH DISTRICT.

W. S. EASTON, Ottawa, LaSalle Co.

The Counties of LaSalle and Livingston.

TENTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE CROSSLEY, Princeton, Bureau Co.

The Counties of Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Stark.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

H. G. CALHOUN, Keithsburg, Mercer Co.

The Counties of Henry, Rock Island and Mercer.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

JOHN C. BAGBY, Rushville, Schuyler Co.

The Counties of McDonough, Fulton and Schuyler.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

J. C. McMURTRY, Henderson, Knox Co.

The Counties of Knox, Warren and Henderson.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

WM. ROUNSEVILLE, Peoria, Peoria Co.

The Counties of Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

WILSON HOAG, Paxton, Ford Co.

The Counties of McLean, De Witt and Ford.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

HASWELL C. CLARK, Kankakee, Kankakee Co.

The Counties of Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermilion.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

W. H. BROWN, Kansas, Edgar Co.

The Counties of Champaign, Douglas, Edgar and Coles.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

A. A. MURRAY, Decatur, Macon County.

The Counties of Piatt, Moultrie, Macon and Logan.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES FISHER, Springfield, Sangamon Co.

The Counties of Mason, Menard, Sangamon and Cass.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

A. A. GLENN, Mt. Sterling, Brown Co.

The Counties of Brown, Morgan, Scott and Pike.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

E. C. SELLECK, Quincy, Adams Co.

The Counties of Adams and Hancock.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

GEO. W. DAVIS, Carrollton, Greene County.

The Counties of Calhoun, Greene, Jersey and Macoupin.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

GEO. M. RAYMOND, Litchfield, Montgomery Co.

The Counties of Montgomery, Christian and Shelby.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

JOHN L. McCULLOUGH, Olney, Richland Co.

The Counties of Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland and Lawrence.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

H. W. HUBBARD, Centralia, Marion Co.

The Counties of Clay, Effingham, Fayette and Marion.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

JNO. M. PEARSON, Godfrey, Madison Co.

The Counties of Bond, Clinton and Madison.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

B. J. VAN COURT, O'Fallon, St. Clair Co.

The Counties of St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

C. H. PATTON, Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co.

The Counties of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson and Williamson.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

L. D. BENNETT, Fairfield, Wayne Co.

The Counties of Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline and Gallatin.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

P. W. BARCLAY, Cairo, Alexander Co.

The Counties of Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander.

[J.]

FORMS.

NUMBER I.

PROXY OF THE MASTER, OR EITHER OF THE WARDENS.

I.....of.....Lodge, No....., do hereby appoint Bro.....my representative to act and vote in my name in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons, at the Annual Communication to be holden at Chicago on the first Tuesday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal at....., this.....day of....., A. L. 58.....

.....[SEAL.]

NUMBER II.

PROXY OF MASTER AND WARDENS, OR ANY TWO OF THEM.

We, the undersigned, Master and Wardens of.....Lodge, No....., do hereby appoint Bro.....our representative, to act and vote in our names in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and Accepted Masons, at the Annual Communication to be holden at Chicago on the first Tuesday in October next.

Given under our hands and seals at.....this.....day of.....A. L. 58.....

.....W. M. [SEAL.]

.....S. W. [SEAL.]

.....J. W. [SEAL.]

NUMBER III.

FORM OF PETITION FOR A NEW LODGE.

To the M. W. Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois:—

We, the undersigned, Master Masons in good standing, having the prosperity of the Craft at heart, are anxious to exert our best endeavors to promote and diffuse the

genuine principles of Freemasonry; and that fuller opportunity for the same may be afforded us, are desirous of forming a new Lodge at.....in the County of.....and State of Illinois, to be named..... The Brother named herein for Master is competent to open and close a Lodge in the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, and to confer each of said degrees according to the forms required by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, correctly and in full, a certificate of which from R. W. Brother.....Grand Lecturer, accompanies this petition. Said Brother is otherwise well qualified to discharge the duties of his station. We have also procured a suitable and safe room wherein to practice Masonic Rites, with convenient ante-rooms connected therewith, a plat and description of which, together with a statement of the ownership, use and occupancy of the building in which the same is situated, accompanies this petition.

The material in the town (or city) where the said Lodge is proposed to be located, is amply sufficient to build up and sustain a healthy and reputable Lodge, respectable both in character and in numbers, and no other Lodge will be materially injured by the contemplated new Lodge. The population of said town (or city) ofis.....as shown by the latest official enumeration, and the number of Lodges now established in said town (or city) is.....

We, therefore, with the approbation and recommendation of.....Lodge, No.....,Lodge, No....., andLodge, No....., which are the three nearest Lodges to our proposed location, (or, *the three oldest Lodges in said city,*) respectfully pray for a dispensation empowering us to meet as a regular Lodge at.....aforesaid, on the.....day of every month, there to practice the Rites of Freemasonry in a Constitutional manner, agreeably to the original forms of the Fraternity and the laws of the Grand Lodge. We do nominate and recommend Bro.....to be the first Master, Bro.....to be the first Senior Warden, and Bro.....to be the first Junior Warden of said Lodge.

The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise a strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and to the Laws and Regulations of the Grand Lodge.A. D. 18..... A. L. 58.....

NOTE.—This petition must be signed by at least eight Master Masons, and must have the separate recommendation of the three nearest Lodges, or if in a town or city where three or more Lodges have been established, of the three oldest Lodges in such town or city. The proposition to recommend must be laid over four weeks before final action, and must receive the vote of at least two-thirds of the members present at a regular communication. The sum of One Hundred Dollars, which is to be in full of dispensation and charter fee, must be paid to the Grand Secretary before a dispensation can be issued.

NUMBER IV.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF A LODGE CONSENTING TO THE FORMATION OF A NEW LODGE AND
RECOMMENDING THE PETITIONERS.*To the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois:—*

This is to certify that the petition of Brethren (here name all the petitioners) to form a new Lodge at.....the same being.....miles from the location of this Lodge, having been submitted to.....Lodge, No.....on the.....day of.....A. D. 18....., A. L. 58....., and laid over until the.....day of.....next ensuing for consultation and consideration, was on the latter named day (the same being at a regular meeting of said Lodge) voted upon, and said petition recommended by a vote of.....ayes tonoes, the whole membership of said Lodge being..... Therefore the Master, Wardens and Brethren of said Lodge cheerfully recommend said petitioners to the Grand Master as well known and approved Master Masons in good standing and certify to the truth of all the matters and things set forth in their petition. Not doubting that they will be more useful in a new Lodge, their petition is approved, and it is recommended that its prayer be granted.

A. B., Master.

Attest :

C. D., Secretary.

[SEAL.]

NUMBER V.

FORM OF PETITION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN A LODGE.

*To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of.....Lodge, No....., A. F. &
A. Masons:—*

The petition of the subscriber respectfully represents that he is a Master Mason in good standing, and was formerly a member of.....Lodge, No....., in the town of.....and State of....., from which he has regularly withdrawn, a certificate of which, from the Secretary of said Lodge, accompanies this, his petition; and he now prays admission as a member of your Lodge, if found worthy. His place of residence is at.....; his occupation is that of a.....

(Signed)

A. B.

..... 18

Recommended by Breth.

C. D.	} Master Masons.
E. F.	

NUMBER VI.

FORM OF PETITION TO BE MADE A MASON.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of.....Lodge, No....., A. F. & A. Masons:—

The petition of the subscriber respectfully represents, that having long entertained a favorable opinion of your ancient Institution, he is desirous, if found worthy, of being admitted a member thereof; and if admitted, he promises a cheerful compliance with all the ancient usages and customs of the Fraternity. He has never petitioned any other Lodge for initiation. [In case of having previously petitioned for initiation, the certificate must so state; giving the name, number and location of the Lodge, and the date of the same as near as recollected. See Secs. 26 and 35, Grand Lodge By-Laws.] His place of residence is....., his age is.....years; occupation (or profession) is that of.....

(Signed)

A. B.

Recommended by

C. D. }
E. F. } Master Masons.

NUMBER VII.

FORM OF INTERROGATORIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO A CANDIDATE FOR INITIATION.

1. Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, before these gentlemen, that unbiased by friends, and uninfluenced by mercenary motives, you freely and voluntarily offer yourself a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry?
2. Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, before these gentlemen, that you are prompted to solicit the privileges of Masonry by a favorable opinion conceived of the Institution, a desire of knowledge, and a sincere wish of being serviceable to your fellow creatures?
3. Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, before these gentlemen, that you will cheerfully conform to all the ancient established usages and customs of the Fraternity?
4. Do you believe in a Supreme Being, the Creator and Governor of the Universe?
5. Have you at any time applied to any Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for initiation?
6. Has your petition for initiation been rejected by any Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons?*

*NOTE.—If the fifth interrogatory is answered in the negative, the sixth should be omitted. If the sixth interrogatory be answered in the affirmative, it will be proper then to ascertain where and when he was rejected.

It is not sufficient to inform the Master and Lodge that the interrogatories have been "satisfactorily answered," but the examiner should specify *what* interrogatories are answered in the affirmative, and *what* in the negative. In most cases the first four would be answered affirmatively, and the last two negatively.

NUMBER VIII.

FORM OF DIMIT.

To all Free and Accepted Masons to whom this may come, the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of.....Lodge, No.....send Fraternal Greeting:

Know Ye, that Bro....., a member of said Lodge, in good standing and clear of the Lodge books, being desirous of joining..Lodge, No....., the same being nearer his residence, at his request, is duly dimitted from said membership.

As witness my hand, and seal of said Lodge, this.....day of.....A. D. 18.....

[SEAL.]

.....Sec.

NUMBER IX.

SUMMONS.

Hall of.....Lodge No....., A. L. 58.....

Brother.....:

You are hereby summoned to attend a Communication of this Lodge on..... day evening, being the.....day of....., A. L. 58....., at.....o'clock, at the usual place of meeting. Object of the meeting.....

By order of the.....

Given under my hand and seal of said Lodge, this.....day of....., A. L. 58.....

.....Sec.

SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

I have served the within summons by....., on the.....day of....., A. L. 58.....

Witness my hand, this.....day of.....A. L. 58.....

(Signed.)

[K.]

MASONIC CALENDAR.

ANCIENT CRAFT MASONS commence their era with the creation of the World, calling it *Anno Lucis* (A. L.) "in the year of Light."

SCOTCH RITE, same as Ancient Craft, except the Jewish chronology is used, *Anno Mundi*, (A. M.) "in the year of the World."

ROYAL ARCH MASONS date from the year the second temple was commenced by Zerubbabel, *Anno Inventionis* (A. Inv.) "in the year of the Discovery."

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS date from the year in which the temple of Solomon was completed, *Anno Depositionis* (A. Dep.) "in the year of the Deposit."

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR commence their era with the organization of their Order, *Anno Ordinis*, (A. O.) "in the year of the Order."

RULES FOR MASONIC DATES.

1. Ancient Craft.—Add 4000 to the common time. Thus: 1872 and 4000=5872.
2. Scotch Rite.—Add 3760 to the common era. Thus: 1872 and 3760=5632.
3. Royal Arch.—Add 530 years to the vulgar year. Thus: 1872 and 530=2402.
4. Royal and Select Masters.—Add 1000 to the common time. Thus: 1872 and 1000=2872.
5. Knights Templar.—From the Christian era take 1118. Thus: 1118 from 1872=754.

THE PRESENT.

Year of the Lord, A. D. 1872.—Christian Era.

Year of Light, A. L. 5872.—Ancient Craft.

Year of the World, A. M. 5632.—Scotch Rite.

Year of the Discovery, A. Inv. 2402.—Royal Arch.

Year of the Deposit, A. Dep. 2872.—Royal and Select Masters.

Year of the Order, A. O. 754.—Knights Templar.

[L.]

FULL MOONS FOR 1873.

JANUARY.....	13	Monday.....	...11.10 A. M.
FEBRUARY.....	12	Wednesday....	... 6.31 A. M.
MARCH.....	14	Friday.....	...12.24 A. M.
APRIL.....	12	Saturday.....	... 4.50 P. M.
MAY.....	13	Monday.....	... 6.15 A. M.
JUNE.....	10	Tuesday.....	... 5.00 P. M.
JULY.....	10	Thursday.....	... 1.31 A. M.
AUGUST.....	8	Friday.....	... 8.50 A. M.
SEPTEMBER.....	6	Saturday.....	... 4.07 P. M.
OCTOBER.....	6	Monday.....	...12.29 A. M.
NOVEMBER.....	4	Tuesday.....	...10.46 A. M.
DECEMBER.....	3	Wednesday....	...11.18 P. M.

[M.]

REINSTATEMENTS.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.	NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Adair, James R.....	44	April 20, 1872.	Howard, R. A.....	149	Feb. 16, 1872.
Anderson, M. M.....	122	June 24, 1872.	Hilcher, Joseph S.....	210	July 16, 1872.
Adams, Alexander.....	596	June 25, 1872.	Huddleston, Thos. W....	233	Dec. 5, 1871.
Alden, Israel.....	274	April 18, 1872.	Harlan, J. H.....	260	Sep. 20, 1871.
Baker, John H.....	57	Oct. 5, 1871.	Hurst, William.....	280	Mar. 19, 1872.
Beach, Clinton.....	65	Dec. 19, 1871.	Haffney, J. B.....	311	April 4, 1872.
Belt, William N.....	24	June 3, 1872.	Heaton, Alfred.....	321	Sep. 25, 1871.
Bryan, Robert R.....	51	April 18, 1872.	Horn, Ph.....	361	June 3, 1872.
Box, Parius F.....	79	May 6, 1872.	Hicks, G. W.....	369	Oct. 28, 1871.
Brancher, D. L.....	87	Mar. 23, 1872.	Hobbs, William.....	490	Feb. 5, 1872.
Bennett, C. H.....	144	Dec. 6, 1871.	Hlenoch, Pinkus.....	437	May 21, 1872.
Brown, A. H.....	153	June 17, 1872.	Haynes, Moody P.....	458	Mar. 1, 1872.
Bottomly, William N.....	207	Mar. 28, 1872.	Ham, David.....	596	July 30, 1872.
Brown, W. W.....	219	Aug. 16, 1872.	Hoover, David.....	596	July 30, 1872.
Blue, William.....	221	May 21, 1872.	Ireland, J. E.....	411	July 10, 1872.
Beeler, Samuel L.....	274	April 18, 1872.	Jillett, A. J.....	185	July 9, 1872.
Bevington, Henry S.....	310	June 7, 1872.	Jacobs, Horatio H.....	321	Feb. 14, 1872.
Butler, A. H.....	332	Oct. 26, 1871.	Kellogg, Henry.....	393	April 4, 1872.
Brewer, John W.....	107	May 18, 1872.	Klinkhard, Edward.....	418	Dec. 27, 1871.
Byron, James.....	437	June 18, 1872.	Kilner, George T.....	260	Oct. 18, 1871.
Cunningham, Robert J.....	42	Oct. 20, 1871.	Killgore, John.....	366	Nov. 21, 1871.
Cantrell, Green M.....	64	Unknown.	Larraway, N. M.....	60	Feb. 19, 1872.
Cook, William S.....	77	Nov. 25, 1871.	Leeds, L. L.....	210	July 16, 1872.
Capps, Charles S.....	87	Nov. 25, 1871.	Lough, J. C.....	362	Mar. 21, 1872.
Candish, George.....	92	Feb. 23, 1872.	Martin, Thomas.....	59	Sep. 12, 1871.
Crimon, John.....	105	July 20, 1872.	Marse, Samuel R.....	65	Jan. 23, 1872.
Creek, S. P.....	110	April 1, 1872.	Moore, Robert L.....	79	Dec. 27, 1871.
Creavey, William.....	311	Jan. 18, 1872.	Moss, H. C.....	257	Dec. 23, 1871.
Constantine, C. W.....	341	April 18, 1872.	Monroe, J. A.....	292	Mar. 6, 1872.
Cool, Hugh.....	448	Aug. 15, 1872.	Mahana, A. B.....	321	Dec. 25, 1871.
Conrad, George.....	490	April 1, 1872.	McPherson, Jesse B.....	84	July 19, 1872.
Campbell, William F.....	497	June 22, 1872.	McArthur, H.....	92	Jan. 19, 1872.
Castaton, David.....	539	June 7, 1872.	McCann, Thomas.....	149	Jan. 19, 1872.
Coon, Reuben.....	4	Nov. 6, 1871.	McDonald, J. F.....	403	Aug. 20, 1872.
Dunkerson, Thomas J.....	41	Sept. 23, 1871.	Newman, Jonathan.....	95	April 20, 1872.
Deem, W. C.....	92	Nov. 21, 1871.	Niewanger, Daniel.....	543	Oct. 27, 1871.
Donivan, James.....	310	July 26, 1872.	Potter, Asa.....	50	Jan. 3, 1872.
Denz, A.....	315	Nov. 22, 1871.	Pitman, Samuel.....	76	Dec. 9, 1871.
Darby, Thomas.....	478	May 16, 1872.	Parks, A.....	144	Feb. 21, 1872.
Elwell, G. W.....	246	June 18, 1872.	Pothoff, Albert.....	335	Oct. 27, 1871.
Forrest, Phillip R.....	141	Jan. 17, 1872.	Pope, Edwin S.....	107	Sep. 23, 1871.
Foskit, Parley P.....	310	May 17, 1872.	Pflaum, Isaac.....	437	May 21, 1872.
Froat, Silas D.....	331	April 6, 1872.	Priece, John M.....	492	Mar. 9, 1872.
Frank, J. H.....	437	June 4, 1872.	Rigsby, E. C.....	25	Feb. 24, 1872.
Flemming, Nathan L B.....	560	Jan. 18, 1872.	Root, Elijah.....	65	Feb. 27, 1872.
Farrow, James H.....	592	Feb. 24, 1872.	Ring, Brinton.....	116	Dec. 2, 1871.
Gill, William.....	25	May 18, 1872.	Roberts, Richard.....	144	April 3, 1872.
Genger, John.....	109	Feb. 22, 1872.	Roberts, Robert.....	310	May 24, 1872.
Glasgow, W. L.....	236	June 13, 1872.	Riddle, George.....	310	May 24, 1872.
Garley, Joel.....	310	June 7, 1872.	Ramsey, John S.....	550	Jan. 25, 1872.
Goss, James T.....	469	June 8, 1872.	Rairies, William.....	366	Feb. 20, 1872.
Glassford, Hugh.....	508	Nov. 26, 1871.	Ross, D. D.....	375	June 21, 1872.
Gamble, John F.....	70	Sept. 23, 1871.	Robertson, W. A.....	393	Unknown.
Gimble, Isaac.....	133	Jan. 11, 1872.	Scholl, William B.....	45	Sep. 26, 1871.
Hill, J. W.....	85	July 11, 1872.	Stott, Daniel.....	60	April 1, 1872.
Hobbs, Thomas A.....	109	Feb. 22, 1872.	Smith, William.....	92	Nov. 24, 1871.
Hanon, Joseph.....	122	June 24, 1872.			
Huntington, Dou.....	81	Oct. 28, 1871.			

REINSTATEMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.	NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Stone, S. W.....	166	Sept. 15, 1871	Starritt, D. A.....	478	Mar. 21, 1872
Smith, James A.....	241	March 8, 1872	Turner, Charles F.	109	Feb. 22, 1872
Smith, James P.....	254	Dec. 13, 1871	Thomas, Edward B.....	596	Nov. 28, 1871
Scott, Charles M.....	279	Feb. 22, 1872			
Smith, Rowland.....	310	June 7, 1872	Wright, Presco.....	4	Mar. 6, 1872
Sappington, M. T.....	362	Feb. 22, 1872	Wells, H. W.....	49	Nov. 23, 1871
Sylvester, W. T.....	366	Sept. 26, 1871	Wilson, Lewis.....	60	April 1, 1872
Slater, James.....	392	March 20, 1872	Woodruff, Orr F.....	321	Dec. 25, 1871
Schmidt, R. E.....	393	Unknown.	Williamson, Jarvis.....	370	June 27, 1872
Secley, C. M.....	393	Unknown.			
Sprogle, J. L.....	423	May 2, 1872			

REINSTATED BY GRAND LODGE.

NAMES.	DATE.
Gage, Harvey.....	Oct. 3, 1872
Gowen, E. L.....	" "
Loring, Theodore.....	" "
Marsh, C. B.	" "
McKinney, John W.....	" "
McWilliams, Robert W.....	" "
Russell, Joseph W. (E. A.).....	" "
Smith, John W.....	" "

[N.]

EXPULSIONS.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Blair, Washington I.....	16	Sept. 25, 1871
Black, A. J.....	16	Sept. 25, 1871
Bateson, A. J.....	104	April 19, 1872
Brummer, Nathan.....	192	Sept. 22, 1871
Barber, Liverius C.....	193	April 20, 1872
Barbour, William J.....	227	April 22, 1872
Ballington, J. C.....	306	Jan. 9, 1872
Booth, Orrin.....	441	April 30, 1872
Carter, W. H.....	68	Dec. 26, 1871
Carter, Julian.....	72	Oct. 21, 1871
Challis, John F.....	91	Jan. 28, 1872
Council, Wesley.....	203	Feb. 3, 1872
Collins, John.....	334	April 17, 1872
Clymore, John C.....	336	April 20, 1872
Cox, Joseph M.....	428	July 6, 1872
Cleary, Edward W.....	623	May 18, 1872
Campbell, John A.....	680	April 23, 1872
Dean, John W.....	72	Oct. 7, 1871
Downing, James L.....	143	April 6, 1872
Douglass, George E.....	241	Nov. 10, 1871
Estill, William J.....	19	July 20, 1872
Edwards, T. J.....	489	Aug. 17, 1872
Fritts, William H.....	549	April 24, 1872
Green, R. M.....	25	Jan. —, 1872
Gowen, E. L.....	393	Aug. 31, 1872
Holmes, Nathan.....	147	June 3, 1872
Harter, E. F.....	325	Dec. 2, 1871
Hoadley, C. B.....	354	April 19, 1872
Harris, V. B. S.....	495	Dec. 25, 1871
Harris, Walker.....	632	June 8, 1872
Harbor, Charles H.....	671	April 27, 1872
Kauffmann, C. C.....	102	Feb. 15, 1872
Kiger, James R.....	234	Dec. 21, 1871
Koonce, Elijah W.....	483	Oct. 28, 1871
Knox, Samuel.....	534	July 15, 1872
Lafont, Louis A.....	91	Feb. 26, 1872
Lauzen, Charles G.....	221	Aug. 13, 1872
Logan, G. W.....	322	Oct. 10, 1871
Lecktrich, Joseph.....	354	Sept. 22, 1871
Landon, Wesley M.....	379	Aug. 27, 1872
Matlock, Vernon A.....	20	Oct. 23, 1871
Morris, J. B.....	147	June 3, 1872

EXPULSIONS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Milner, Samuel.....	193	Jan. 20, 1872
Morse, Francis G.....	245	July 17, 1872
Middlekauff, Daniel E.....	413	Jan. 17, 1872
Mullinix, Greenberry.....	453	Jan. 20, 1872
Mathews, James H.....	467	March 12, 1872
McCollum, Henry C.....	473	April 18, 1872
Mills, Lewis.....	477	July 8, 1872
Myers, Samuel.....	489	Sept. 23, 1871
Nelson, Thomas.....	205	Jan. 25, 1872
Petre, Charles E.....	147	June 3, 1872
Petre, John.....	147	June 3, 1872
Pruett, D. B.....	200	Oct. 21, 1871
Price, James R.....	203	Feb. 24, 1872
Place, Samuel M.....	244	Aug. 20, 1872
Parrot, William E.....	344	May 7, 1872
Pollock, John S.....	518	Nov. 14, 1871
Rork, William S.....	145	Sept. 11, 1871
Roberts, William.....	147	June 3, 1872
Shriver, Arthur C.....	35	March 19, 1872
Scisson, William H.....	9	Nov. 21, 1871
Summers, James M.....	46	Jan. 31, 1872
Steele, Robert.....	85	March 12, 1872
Stabler, Samuel.....	147	June 3, 1872
Stepenson, James.....	192	Sept. 8, 1871
Shibley, Christopher.....	274	March 21, 1872
Schneider, Louis.....	418	Aug. 17, 1872
Slaton, Albert J.....	483	Oct. 28, 1871
Statler, Anton.....	641	March 7, 1872
Thatcher, J. E.....	88	Nov. 6, 1871
Taylor, John.....	483	June 22, 1872
Watkins, W.....	25	April —, 1872
Wood, John.....	34	March 18, 1872
Wood, Peter C.....	255	Nov. 7, 1871
Whitaker, W. H.....	342	May 22, 1872
Woodsoncroft, John P.....	597	June 8, 1872
Yates, Richard.....	3	Feb. 19, 1872
Yarwood, J. R.....	117	April 19, 1872
Zimmerly, James A.....	198	Oct. 24, 1871
EXPELLED BY GRAND LODGE.		
Mann, George.....	124	Oct. 3, 1872

[O.]

SUSPENSIONS.

INDEFINITE—FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Abshire, W. A.....	325	Aug. 17, 1872
Abbott, Bela H.....	314	July, 20, 1872
Alexander, William.....	1	July, 19, 1872
Alexander, Thomas.....	1	July, 19, 1872
Aldrich, A. A.....	92	Sept. 22, 1871
Allen, Charles S.....	34	Aug. 17, 1872
Allen, Ethan.....	194	May 18, 1872
Allen, J. A.....	259	March 3, 1872
Allison, George M.....	294	May 7, 1872
Alvey, Alfred.....	333	Aug. 30, 1872
Ambrary, William W.....	156	May 22, 1872
Ames, Wilson.....	311	March 21, 1872
Anderson, M. M.....	122	June 15, 1872
Anderson, William.....	259	March 3, 1872
Anderson, Joseph.....	330	Jan. 3, 1872
Ansick, E. S.....	199	Jan. 23, 1872
Asher, D. C.....	325	Aug. 17, 1872
Arledge, William G.....	15	Aug. 12, 1872
Atwood, Ellis T.....	51	Jan. 25, 1872
Axton, F. C.....	393	Aug. 31, 1872
Addison, R. S.....	411	April 24, 1872
Atherton, Charles.....	93	April 20, 1872
Babcock, Benjamin.....	311	March 21, 1872
Baker, Samuel R.....	15	Aug. 12, 1872
Ballard, James W.....	516	June 18, 1872
Balsbaugh, George S.....	413	Jan. 17, 1872
Bancroft, Luther.....	294	May 7, 1872
Bauner, Albert P.....	40	Dec. 4, 1871
Barrett, Patrick.....	15	Aug. 12, 1872
Barton, Elial.....	63	May 18, 1872
Barnard, John.....	284	July 11, 1872
Barnard, Fred.....	311	March 21, 1872
Barney, A. F.....	311	March 21, 1872
Bates, Washington.....	84	Sept. 13, 1871
Bay, L. B.....	253	May 6, 1872
Baxter, Thomas G.....	311	March 21, 1872
Bear, John W.....	8	June 11, 1872
Beckwith, H. W.....	38	July 2, 1872
Belden, H. S.....	278	Aug. 3, 1872
Bennett, Seymour.....	294	Sept. 19, 1871

SUSPENSIONS CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Berry, Daniel.....	272	Mar. 5, 1872
Bevington, Henry S.....	310	May 17, 1872
Biggs, W. C.....	92	Sep. 22, 1871
Biggs, Jonathan.....	163	Sep. 24, 1871
Boardman, F. S.....	109	Jan. 25, 1872
Boblander, Henry.....	60	Jan. 15, 1872
Borland, John C.....	409	Mar. 9, 1872
Boone, James C.....	51	Jan. 25, 1872
Bristol, C. B.....	252	May 20, 1872
Briggs, C. C.....	393	Aug. 31, 1872
Brust, Peter.....	393	Aug. 31, 1872
Brown, George R.....	84	Aug. 16, 1872
Brown, William W.....	118	April 19, 1872
Brown, A. L.....	252	May 20, 1872
Brown, Nelson.....	272	Mar. 5, 1872
Brown, Orlin.....	284	July 11, 1872
Brown, John H.....	310	May 17, 1872
Brown, Sherman W.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Browner, James M.....	156	June 5, 1872
Bryan, Robert K.....	51	Jan. 25, 1872
Bryson, M. A.....	568	May 16, 1872
Buckley, E. B.....	63	May 18, 1872
Bulper, John.....	310	May 17, 1872
Bullock, W. S.....	375	July 1, 1872
Burkholder, S. D.....	375	July 1, 1872
Burke, Solomon S.....	416	April 9, 1872
Burris, B. P.....	144	Feb. 7, 1872
Burbank, Augustus J.....	284	July 11, 1872
Burt, Silas.....	416	April 9, 1872
Burwell, Henry.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Buzzell, H. M.....	226	April 18, 1872
Butler, A.....	15	Aug. 12, 1872
Byron, James.....	437	Sep. 5, 1871
Byrus, George W.....	389	Sep. 5, 1871
Blake, John M.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Blackford, E. M.....	416	April 9, 1872
Block, Solomon.....	437	May 7, 1872
Blanchard, Jerome.....	60	Jan. 15, 1872
Campbell, James M.....	195	June 15, 1872
Candish, George.....	92	Sept. 22, 1871
Cannann, D. V.....	226	April 18, 1872
Cassell, R. T.....	82	June 3, 1872
Cash, John F.....	151	May 2, 1872
Castler, W. C.....	199	Jan. 23, 1872
Carter, James.....	118	April 19, 1872
Carl, Geo. F.....	210	July 2, 1872
Carter, J. R.....	375	July 1, 1872
Carson, Uriah.....	325	Aug. 17, 1872
Cavan, James.....	478	Mar. 21, 1872
Childs, Peleg C.....	3	June 17, 1872
Childs, R. A.....	60	Jan. 15, 1872
Chaney, Richard.....	102	Feb. 15, 1872
Chapman, J. G.....	259	Mar. 3, 1872
Childers, Wm. S.....	280	Dec. 20, 1871
Clark, John.....	82	June 3, 1872
Clark, James C.....	156	June 5, 1872
Clark, F. S.....	226	April 18, 1872
Clark, G. W.....	259	Mar. 3, 1872
Clark, Andrew.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Clark, F. J.....	573	Mar. 28, 1872
Cleveland, William D.....	156	July 31, 1872
Cleveland, Albert H.....	575	Feb'y 28, 1872
Cleaver, J. B.....	568	May 16, 1872
Clow, Lester H.....	596	July 9, 1872
Colby, J. F.....	411	April 24, 1872
Colby, John D.....	596	July 9, 1872
Colby, John Davis.....	596	July 9, 1872
Colander, John M.....	182	Sept. 7, 1871
Cooper, James F.....	51	Jan. 25, 1871

SUSPENSIONS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Cook, R. H.....	200	Sept. 16, 1871
Cooley, John A.....	284	July 11, 1872
Coon, Charles D.....	333	Aug. 30, 1872
Congdon, Seneca B.....	25	Aug. 17, 1872
Connor, James.....	60	Jan. 15, 1872
Conwell, William W.....	195	Aug. 17, 1872
Conklin, N. R.....	226	April 18, 1872
Constantine, Charles W.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Copeland, J. W.....	122	June 12, 1872
Copeland, M. H.....	226	April 18, 1872
Crampton, Samuel.....	194	May 18, 1872
Crandall, Francis A.....	284	July 11, 1872
Crans, Jephtha.....	310	May 17, 1872
Crampton, W. D.....	334	April 17, 1872
Cravens, William.....	411	April 24, 1872
Craswell Thomas.....	607	Oct. 18, 1871
Crenshaw, William F.....	2	July 20, 1872
Crager, Samuel E.....	226	April 18, 1872
Crary, W. D.....	252	May 20, 1872
Cross, Allen.....	145	April 8, 1872
Cotton, John A.....	60	Jan. 15, 1872
Corning, William.....	60	Jan. 15, 1872
Cotteral, John.....	294	April 2, 1872
Cole, Jacob.....	375	July 1, 1872
Couse, John.....	302	May- 2, 1872
Cox, Nathan.....	1	July 19, 1872
Curtis, Charles.....	60	Jan 15, 1872
Curtis, George C.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Culver L. L.....	333	Aug. 30, 1872
Custar, John M.....	199	Jan. 23, 1872
Curry John J.....	1	July 19, 1872
Christian John T.....	393	Aug. 31, 1872
Christian, Samuel C.....	416	April 9, 1872
Dannelly, J. J.....	226	April 18, 1872
Darby, Thomas.....	478	Mar. 21, 1872
Dawdy, John H.....	226	April 18, 1872
Davis, T. T.....	226	April 18, 1872
Deamude, S. W.....	38	July 2, 1872
Deem, W. C.....	92	Sept. 22, 1871
Dennis, B. R.....	226	April 18, 1872
Denten, William J.....	538	Jan. 1, 1872
Dehling, Otto.....	410	Mar. 20, 1872
Dewey, W. Z.....	84	Sept. 13, 1871
Dick, J. W.....	437	May 7, 1872
Dickey, C. L.....	284	July 11, 1872
Dillon, M. L.....	210	July 2, 1872
Dodds, William F.....	15	Aug. 12, 1872
Doran, B. M.....	474	Dec. 2, 1872
Dorsey, B. L.....	25	Feb. 24, 1872
Donivan, Henry.....	310	May 17, 1872
Drake, William.....	3	June 17, 1872
Dudley, Timothy.....	3	June 17, 1872
Dunn, George F.....	25	Feb. 24, 1872
Dunnigan, Joseph R.....	284	July 11, 1872
Duncan, George.....	284	July 11, 1872
Dunning, Henry W.....	515	June 10, 1872
Durnill, A. N.....	122	June 15, 1872
Dullee, R.....	144	Feb. 7, 1872
Easterday, Thomas R.....	333	Aug. 30, 1872
Eddy, Henry G.....	538	Jan. 1, 1872
Edson, John M.....	393	Aug. 31, 1872
Edwards, William E.....	70	Aug. 14, 1872
Edwards, J. L.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Ehrhorn, Gustav.....	410	Mar. 20, 1872
Ellis, O. P.....	82	June 3, 1872
Ellsworth, Allen.....	333	Aug. 30, 1872
Elliott, P. D.....	334	April 17, 1872
Elston, C. N.....	278	Aug. 3, 1872

SUSPENSIONS CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Emery, George W.....	360	Jan. 3, 1872
Engle, Wm. S.....	19	Feb. 24, 1872
Engstrom, F. L.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Egan, Fred.....	393	Aug. 31, 1872
Eriesson, Lewis.....	478	Mar. 21, 1872
Essick, James C.....	226	April 18, 1872
Evans, Henry R.....	104	Jan. 19, 1872
Eversman, John C.....	149	Jan. 5, 1872
Ewing, R. M.....	84	Sep. 13, 1872
Eckhart, Valentine.....	310	May 17, 1872
Fauth, Paul.....	109	Jan. 25, 1872
Fairbanks, Charles.....	334	April 17, 1872
Fanning, William J.....	432	May 16, 1872
Fay, Nelson P.....	515	Mar. 18, 1872
Ferris, W. C.....	226	April 18, 1872
Fidler, George.....	470	Aug. 17, 1872
Finlay, James M.....	25	June 14, 1872
Fisher, John H.....	1	July 19, 1872
Fische, Henry J.....	284	April 11, 1872
Fitch, J. H.....	60	Jan. 15, 1872
Flack, Wash J.....	175	Feb. 20, 1872
Frantz, John.....	375	July 1, 1872
Freeman, Thomas R.....	70	Aug. 14, 1872
Footc, D. E.....	60	Jan. 15, 1872
Fuller, Valentine.....	429	July 31, 1872
Fullin, John S.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Fulton, C. C.....	51	Jan. 25, 1872
Funk, John.....	122	June 15, 1872
Furman, James.....	145	April 8, 1872
Fessler, D. W.....	231	Dec. 9, 1871
Fisher, Gabriel S.....	284	July 11, 1872
Flanders, Abner.....	2	July 20, 1872
Frank, J. H.....	437	May 7, 1872
Gaffney, Thomas.....	56	Nov. 5, 1871
Gallagher, J. H.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Gates, Milton.....	51	Jan. 25, 1872
Gates, Henry.....	291	Sept. 6, 1871
Gauble, John G.....	119	Jan. 5, 1872
Gan, Robert.....	272	Mar. 5, 1872
Gardner, James D.....	220	May 20, 1872
Gardner, Oscar.....	60	Jan. 15, 1872
George, W. W.....	206	April 13, 1872
Geiger, John.....	109	Jan. 25, 1872
Gill, W.....	25	Jan. 20, 1872
Gillett, John H.....	302	May 2, 1872
Glasgow, James.....	226	April 18, 1872
Glasgow, W. L.....	226	April 18, 1872
Goddard, Harlow B.....	175	Feb. 20, 1872
Goldering, W. J. R.....	310	May 19, 1872
Godfrey, Noah P.....	310	May 19, 1872
Gohren, Geo. R.....	333	Aug. 30, 1872
Goodale, J. C.....	471	Mar. 9, 1872
Gow, David.....	393	Aug. 31, 1872
Graves, Samuel L.....	3	June 17, 1872
Graves, William E.....	63	May 18, 1872
Gray, W. A.....	470	May 18, 1872
Graham, A. H.....	286	May 18, 1872
Gray, W. Wirt.....	200	Sept. 16, 1871
Gray, Benjamin W.....	294	Sept. 19, 1871
Gray, John F.....	15	May 18, 1872
Graham, David.....	286	May 18, 1872
Grebles, A.....	437	May 7, 1872
Green, E. A.....	85	Sept. 3, 1872
Green, John.....	226	April 18, 1872
Green, Frank.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Greenman, B. M.....	15	Aug. 12, 1872
Grosvenor, Oliver.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Guess, Hart.....	334	April 17, 1872

SUSPENSIONS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Gunn, August D.	70	Aug. 14, 1872
Gurgerich, D.	15	May 18, 1872
Haskins, L. F.	15	Aug. 12, 1872
Hall, J. M.	226	April 18, 1872
Hall, Daniel L.	284	July 11, 1872
Hanon, Joseph	122	June 15, 1872
Hankins, Presley C.	149	Jan. 5, 1872
Hart, A. F.	145	April 8, 1872
Harvey, L. S.	333	Aug. 30, 1872
Harrison, Paul	557	Dec. 5, 1871
Haskins, E.	252	May 20, 1872
Hastings, L. R.	310	May 17, 1872
Hawley, George N.	481	May 4, 1872
Hays, James	199	Jan. 23, 1872
Hazenstadt, Ole M.	393	Aug. 31, 1872
Hecox, Charles E.	238	July 20, 1872
Hedges, Jonah	1	July 19, 1872
Henning, Otto	293	Aug. 31, 1872
Henoeh, Plukus	437	May 7, 1872
Hicks, Thomas	82	June 3, 1872
Hickey, David	415	Jan. 25, 1872
Hilcher, J. S.	210	July 2, 1872
Hildrup, Jesse S.	60	Jan. 15, 1872
Hill, Francis W.	63	May 18, 1872
Hill, James W.	63	May 18, 1872
Hill, William B.	63	May 18, 1872
Hillegrass, Fred	145	April 8, 1872
Hirsh, Moritz	39	June 12, 1872
Hodges, Edwin P.	302	May 2, 1872
Hodges, Charles F.	302	May 2, 1872
Hollenbeck, N. E.	60	Jan. 15, 1872
Hobbs, Thomas A.	109	Jan. 19, 1872
Hoag, Charles	194	May 18, 1872
Hogan, John	478	Mar. 21, 1872
Hoover, David	596	July 9, 1872
Horne, Fred	63	May 18, 1872
Hornung, H. J.	39	June 12, 1872
Hoskins, Charles D.	333	Aug. 30, 1872
Howard, Robert L.	56	Nov. 25, 1872
Hudson, William H.	50	Aug. 19, 1872
Hukill, C. B.	210	July 2, 1872
Hull, Otis	1	July 19, 1872
Hull, Samuel	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Hull, Peter M.	399	Aug. 27, 1872
Hunter, John	259	Mar. 3, 1872
Hutchinson, Joseph	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Hutchings, William H.	596	July 9, 1872
Ireland, J. E.	411	April 24, 1872
Jenks, George A.	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Johnson, Volney C.	284	April 11, 1872
Johnson, Charles F.	310	May 17, 1872
Johnson, Jacob	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Johnson, W. E.	393	Feb. 18, 1871
Jones, David	284	Nov. 9, 1871
Jones, John L.	333	Aug. 30, 1872
Jordon, W. J.	226	April 18, 1872
Jordon, William	226	April 18, 1872
Judge, Henry	284	July 11, 1872
Kane, John	302	May 2, 1872
Kaskill, Isaac	60	Jan. 15, 1872
Kelley, James A.	404	Jan. 13, 1872
Kennedy, B. B.	307	April 20, 1872
Kennicott, George W.	310	May 17, 1872
Kerlinn, G. W.	259	Mar. 3, 1872
Killgore, John C.	220	May 20, 1872
Kinkle, William	1	July 19, 1872

SUSPENSIONS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Kingsbury, John C.....	15	Aug. 12, 1872
King, Joel B.....	238	July 20, 1872
Kingston, W. N.....	286	May 18, 1872
Ketcham, Fred.....	294	Sep. 19, 1872
Klocke, A. K.....	97	June 6, 1872
Kueip, H. F.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Kuhl, John E.....	1	July 19, 1872
Knipsheer, Theodore.....	104	Aug. 16, 1872
Klemp, Fred.....	182	Sep. 7, 1871
Keys, Daniel.....	226	April 18, 1872
Kimble, J. M.....	344	Mar. 19, 1872
Keunedy, Charles.....	393	Aug. 31, 1872
Lackey, Thomas.....	60	Jan. 15, 1872
Lacy, James M.....	82	June 3, 1872
Lafin, William.....	38	July 2, 1872
Laraway, N. M.....	60	Jan. 15, 1872
Laurie, George.....	15	Aug. 12, 1872
Leadbeater, Fairbien.....	596	July 9, 1872
Lecomb, W. L.....	393	Aug. 31, 1872
Lee, Martin I.....	284	July 11, 1872
Lee, George L.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Little, Thomas.....	284	July 11, 1872
Loeber, Charles G.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Lamaster, J. E.....	213	May 18, 1872
Lookey, John B.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Mason, Parker R.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Mahoney, Timothy.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Mallory, L. N.....	284	July 11, 1872
Marshall, John H.....	145	April 8, 1872
Marsh, W. A.....	252	May 20, 1872
Martz, William A.....	284	July 11, 1872
Martin, Elijah.....	307	Mar. 3, 1872
Markham, Archie.....	307	April 20, 1872
Markle, Richard.....	398	Oct. 18, 1871
Mathews, Richard.....	3	June 17, 1872
Maxcy, S. O.....	259	Mar. 3, 1872
Maxwell, C. L.....	516	Nov. 21, 1871
McClure, T. H.....	187	Aug. 22, 1872
McCoy, J. P.....	259	Mar. 3, 1872
McConnell, D. W.....	303	May 2, 1872
McConnell, James.....	319	May 21, 1872
McCord, F. A.....	375	July 1, 1872
McCormick, Charles.....	566	Aug. 17, 1872
McPadden, John A.....	56	Nov. 25, 1871
McDonald, William A.....	458	April 26, 1872
McKee, John A.....	109	Jan. 25, 1872
McKee, George.....	226	April 18, 1872
McKnight, James.....	284	July 11, 1872
McReynolds, C. S.....	334	April 17, 1872
McLeod, D. C.....	226	April 18, 1872
McMurrine, John.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
McMullen, J. B.....	393	Aug. 31, 1872
McNeeley, Isaac.....	259	Mar. 3, 1872
McNeeley, Levi.....	259	Mar. 3, 1872
McPherson, William F.....	151	May 2, 1872
McPherson, Reuben.....	310	May 17, 1872
McPherson, James.....	50	Aug. 19, 1872
McPherrin, John.....	252	May 20, 1872
McWilliams, J. M.....	437	May 7, 1872
McQuigg, James C.....	226	April 18, 1872
Mentzer, George.....	102	Feb. 15, 1872
Meguire, S. K.....	109	Jan. 25, 1872
Messenger B. F.....	50	Aug. 19, 1872
Metteer, J. T.....	226	April 18, 1872
Miller, Edward C.....	40	Dec. 4, 1871
Miller, Henry B.....	195	June 15, 1872
Miller, Robert S.....	210	July 2, 1872
Mills, Simon.....	307	Mar. 3, 1872

SUSPENSIONS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Miles, J. S.	92	Sept. 22, 1871
Middagh, James.	278	Aug. 3, 1872
Miller, W. H. C.	393	Aug. 31, 1872
Mouninger, Harrison.	192	Sept. 8, 1871
Mooney, Simon.	284	April 11, 1872
Mohrwise, John.	284	July 11, 1872
Morgan, Isaac.	1	July 19, 1872
Morris, E. H.	278	Aug. 3, 1872
Morris, William G.	415	Jan. 25, 1872
Morgan, J. H.	206	April 13, 1872
Montgomery, J. E.	51	Jan. 25, 1872
Mulvey, Frank P.	409	Mar. 14, 1872
Myers, W. M.	259	Mar. 3, 1872
Myers, William.	284	July 11, 1872
Neese, Jacob.	156	June 5, 1872
Nelson, Joshua H.	272	Mar. 5, 1872
Newton, John L.	349	May 21, 1872
Nichols, Albertis.	104	Jan. 19, 1872
Niece, William.	226	April 18, 1872
Northway, Frank.	146	Aug. 16, 1872
Nolte, Henry.	15	Aug. 12, 1872
O'Brien, Thomas.	390	May 20, 1872
O'Dell, A. C.	293	Aug. 31, 1872
O'Neal, Samuel C.	458	April 26, 1872
Ogden, Amos.	293	Aug. 31, 1872
Orebaugh, Jacob.	34	June 15, 1872
Orendorff, Robert.	210	July 2, 1872
Ora, Henry.	293	Aug. 31, 1872
Orvis, Charles.	278	Aug. 3, 1872
Otis, N. F.	25	Jan. 20, 1872
Outcalt, Charles.	60	Jan. 15, 1872
Owings, William A.	161	Sept. 27, 1871
Owens, William.	360	Jan. 3, 1872
Owens, D. W.	438	April 24, 1872
Paddock, O. H.	226	April 18, 1872
Padleford, William.	411	April 24, 1872
Palmer, Sylvanus.	389	Sept. 5, 1871
Parks, A.	144	Feb. 7, 1872
Parker, Phelix R.	163	Sept. 24, 1871
Parker, Marshall S.	197	Aug. 17, 1872
Partch, Ambrose E.	302	May 2, 1872
Patterson, M.	375	July 1, 1872
Paulus, J.	144	Feb. 7, 1872
Peck, A. F.	573	Mar. 28, 1872
Peck, Dubois R.	537	Oct. 7, 1871
Peebles, Riley.	60	Jan. 15, 1872
Pettibone, Sylvester.	74	June 21, 1872
Perry, C. S.	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Phelps, S. P.	437	May 7, 1872
Phipps, William.	302	May 2, 1872
Pflamm, Isaac.	437	May 7, 1872
Pittman, J. W.	88	April 1, 1872
Pittinger, W. G.	226	April 18, 1872
Platt, Alexander.	3	June 17, 1872
Platt, S. C.	151	May 30, 1872
Podell, H. G.	393	Aug. 31, 1872
Poindexter, John.	325	Aug. 17, 1872
Potts, Jacob.	386	Nov. 4, 1871
Potter, Elias S.	420	Jan. 19, 1872
Powers, Harry.	304	Aug. 13, 1872
Powell, John.	573	Mar. 28, 1872
Ramsey, J. R.	15	Aug. 12, 1872
Reader, James H.	145	April 8, 1872
Reed, William C.	416	April 9, 1872
Reid, John A.	432	July 18, 1872
Reuter, Christ.	474	Dec. 2, 1871

SUSPENSIONS CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Rice, Joseph.....	50	Aug. 19, 1872
Richards, C. P.....	84	Feb. 23, 1872
Richards, R. S.....	291	Sept. 6, 1871
Riddle, George.....	310	May 17, 1872
Riley, Robert.....	237	Dec. 11, 1871
Rigsby, E. C.....	25	Jan. 20, 1872
Rinabey, Uriah.....	432	June 20, 1872
Rimbey, Theophilus.....	432	July 18, 1872
Robinson, S. A.....	389	Sept. 5, 1871
Roberts, Robert.....	310	May 17, 1872
Rothman, Bernard.....	1	July 19, 1872
Rose, Benjamin.....	25	Jan. 20, 1872
Rohm, William J.....	84	Aug. 16, 1872
Ross, Edwin A.....	161	Sept. 27, 1871
Rowe, William W.....	284	July 11, 1872
Rowley, Henry.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Rose, C. M.....	307	Mar. 23, 1872
Roeder, George L.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Rousey, Francis.....	432	July 18, 1872
Rohrbach, Lee.....	15	Aug. 12, 1872
Rogers, Elisha.....	302	May 2, 1872
Salisbury, Jonathan.....	145	April 8, 1872
Sarander, Fred.....	182	Sept. 7, 1871
Sanders, Irwin.....	226	April 18, 1872
Sapp, Isaac.....	286	May 18, 1872
Sadler, Ernst.....	310	May 17, 1872
Sample, B.....	275	July 1, 1872
Sampson, Victor.....	411	April 24, 1872
Sandersou, Henry.....	429	July 31, 1872
Scott, A. V.....	165	April 15, 1872
Schermerhorn, R.....	226	April 18, 1872
Schufeldt, William T.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Schripps, W. H.....	393	Aug. 31, 1872
Schumaker, Henry.....	410	Mar. 20, 1872
Schwab, Benjamin.....	437	May 7, 1872
Scheuermann, George.....	474	Dec. 2, 1871
Sellers, William B.....	284	July 11, 1872
Seyfutt, A. H.....	310	May 17, 1872
Selby, W. F.....	398	Oct. —, 1871
Seeley, H. E.....	393	Aug. 31, 1872
Shimmons, John.....	63	May 18, 1872
Shurts, Andrew J.....	156	May 22, 1872
Shurts, Watson.....	156	June 5, 1872
Shrock, E. S.....	210	July 2, 1872
Shouse, John.....	226	April 18, 1872
Sheetz, Joseph A.....	302	May 2, 1872
Shavlin, Henry.....	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Sheldon, Chauncey.....	429	July 31, 1872
Simpson, Joshua B.....	70	Aug. 14, 1872
Simmons, J. R.....	253	May 6, 1872
Sisson, C. T.....	278	Aug. 3, 1872
Siemens, William.....	333	Aug. 30, 1872
Sims D. H.....	454	Sept. 26, 1871
Slover, James.....	284	July 11, 1872
Slemmer, C. H.....	375	July 1, 1872
Smith, Alfred.....	2	July 20, 1872
Smith, Abram P.....	3	June 17, 1872
Smith, Fred W.....	63	May 18, 1872
Smith, William.....	92	Sept. 22, 1871
Smith, John.....	92	Sept. 22, 1871
Smith, Joseph.....	109	Jan. 25, 1872
Smith, A.....	144	Feb'y 7, 1872
Smith, Edward P.....	175	Feb'y 20, 1872
Smith, John H.....	183	Sept. 27, 1871
Smith, Charles.....	284	July 11, 1872
Smedley, Nathan.....	60	Jan. 15, 1872
Small, J. W.....	144	Feb'y 7, 1872
Snow, W. S.....	310	May 17, 1872
Snyder, John M.....	333	Aug. 30, 1872

SUSPENSIONS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Sprague, William B.	1	July 19, 1872
Spencer, A. D.	411	April 24, 1872
Spencer, Jonas.	432	June 20, 1872
Stewart, John.	1	July 19, 1872
Stewart, John R.	145	April 8, 1872
Stewart, Cyrenus.	303	Mar. 6, 1872
Stevens, George.	74	June 21, 1872
Stephens, George.	210	July 2, 1872
Stevens, William E.	284	July 11, 1872
Stevens, William A.	360	Jan. 3, 1872
Stephens, Edwards.	478	Mar. 21, 1872
Stacey, John D., Sr.	3	June 17, 1872
Staefen, George D.	25	Feb. 24, 1872
Starritte, —	478	Mar. 21, 1872
Strong, William P.	2	July 20, 1872
Strong, John D.	3	June 17, 1872
Stillwagon, Peter.	50	Aug. 19, 1872
Stigler, William L.	151	May 30, 1872
Stott, Daniel.	60	Jan. 15, 1872
Stockbridge, F. A.	236	April 18, 1872
Statler, Joseph.	403	April 16, 1872
Suddeth, J. Y.	148	July 20, 1872
Sumner, W. C.	226	April 18, 1872
Swazey, C.	307	Mar. 23, 1872
Sympson, Coleman C.	195	June 15, 1872
Talk, Solomon.	237	May 7, 1872
Tate, Charles S.	487	Jan. 20, 1872
Tenyerthe, Levi.	70	Aug. 14, 1872
Thorp, Charles.	109	Jan. 25, 1872
Thompson, L. W.	252	May 20, 1872
Thorp, Emanuel.	284	July 11, 1872
Thomas, Edwin.	310	May 17, 1872
Tilghman, James H.	251	May 18, 1872
Tilton, C. C.	278	Aug. 3, 1872
Tippett, G. R.	253	May 6, 1872
Todd, Herman.	413	Jan. 17, 1872
Topping, W. H.	226	April 18, 1872
Travis, R. W.	8	June 11, 1872
Triplett, Amos.	231	Dec. 9, 1871
Triplett, William.	251	Dec. 9, 1871
Turner, Charles F.	109	Jan. 25, 1872
Tynan, Andrew.	156	July 31, 1872
Valequet, T. L. A.	393	Aug. 31, 1872
Van Zant, George W.	3	June 17, 1872
Van Winkle, James.	109	Jan. 25, 1872
Van Deventer, David.	156	June 5, 1872
Van Dusen, S. C.	278	Aug. 3, 1872
Van Sickle, A. B.	278	Aug. 3, 1872
Van Cleve, James W.	284	July 11, 1872
Van Meter, W. S.	390	May 6, 1872
Van Court, Thomas M.	399	Aug. 27, 1872
Vandenburgh, H.	310	May 17, 1872
Veara, Manuel N.	333	Aug. 30, 1872
Verley, Adolph.	304	Aug. 13, 1872
Vibert, J. G.	478	Mar. 21, 1872
Wadsworth, Hiram.	145	April 8, 1872
Wallace, James M.	8	June 11, 1872
Wallace, Samuel.	302	May 2, 1872
Walters, Jordon S.	161	Sept. 27, 1871
Wandle, Wm. H.	25	Jan. 20, 1872
Wait, Wm. C.	38	July 2, 1872
Watson, J. L.	38	July 2, 1872
Watkins, W. W.	226	April 18, 1872
Watkins, James.	236	April 18, 1872
Wardner, P. J.	333	Aug. 30, 1872
Watterbury, C. I.	334	April 17, 1872
Welch, John L.	156	May 22, 1872

SUSPENSIONS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Welch, Robert	226	April 18, 1872
Welliver, J. C.	252	May 20, 1872
Westfall, H. V. D.	307	April 20, 1872
West, Orrin T.	310	May 17, 1872
Whitehead, Benjamin	291	Sept. 6, 1871
Whitehead, Abraham	291	Sept. 6, 1871
Whitehill, James C.	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Weaver, John H.	613	Feb'y 5, 1872
Willard, William	15	Aug. 12, 1872
Willver, George	210	July 2, 1872
Williams, Asa	311	Mar. 21, 1872
Williams, Jacob C.	488	June 18, 1872
Williams, E. E.	607	Oct. 18, 1871
Wilson, S. J. R.	206	April 13, 1872
Wilkinson, C. C.	393	Aug. 31, 1872
Wilson, James	411	Jan. 17, 1872
Witherell, Samuel C.	74	June 21, 1872
Wiseman, William W.	197	Aug. 17, 1872
Wike, Lawrence	302	May 2, 1872
White, John W.	34	May 18, 1872
Woods, D. C.	253	May 6, 1872
Woods, Jacob	390	May 6, 1872
Wood, Charles R.	471	Mar. 9, 1872
Woodburn, William	375	July 1, 1872
Woodman, James	310	May 17, 1872
Wright, Palestine	20	Feb'y 19, 1872
Wright, E. C.	199	Jan. 23, 1872
Worden, G. W.	411	April 24, 1872
Way, W. B.	206	April 13, 1872
Yash, August	220	May 20, 1872
Yates, J. L.	88	Feb'y 5, 1872
Young, Samuel M.	3	June 17, 1872
Young, A. H.	416	April 9, 1872

UNMASONIC AND GROSS UNMASONIC CONDUCT.

Brink, Jehiel E.	189	Jan. 22, 1872
Baird, John	208	Feb. 14, 1872
Babeock, A. E.	226	Sept. 7, 1871
Berry, Luther D.	310	Aug. 25, 1872
Bush, Hiram F.	175	Mar. 19, 1872
Chamberlain, C. B.	187	Aug. 22, 1872
Estill, William J.	19	Jan. 20, 1872
Gilson, John N.	218	Mar. 23, 1872
Gilbert, Samuel S.	580	Jan. 21, 1872
Graham, George W.	405	June 18, 1872
Gness, Solomon C.	503	April 2, 1872
Hill, Francis A.	578	June 8, 1872
Johnson, Marion	450	Feb. 28, 1872
Knoles, Samuel S.	19	July 20, 1872
Lapham, William	438	Feb'y 28, 1872
Lambert, Henry	562	June 25, 1872
Mathewson, C. C.	405	June 18, 1872
May, W. C.	493	Dec. 26, 1871
Ortman, Charles	161	June 19, 1872
O'Lary, Timothy	200	Oct. 28, 1871
Pahner, E. H.	84	Sept. 13, 1871
Peterson, David H.	195	Aug. 21, 1872
Randleson, J. B.	37	Dec. 5, 1871
Reynolds, John C.	333	April 15, 1872
Saltsman, George	246	Sept. 27, 1871
Schmid, Jacob	555	Jan. 26, 1872
Stuman, Jeremiah	9	Oct. 24, 1871
Swift, D. P.	386	May 4, 1872
Taylor, C. W.	562	Mar. 21, 1872
Waldridge, W. R.	19	Aug. 17, 1872
Wantling, Noah A.	574	Sept. 15, 1871
Welch, M. D.	423	Dec. 7, 1871

SUSPENSIONS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Wilson, J. H.	17	Feb. 4, 1872
Williams, James.	328	Feb. 27, 1872
DRUNKENNESS AND INTEMPERANCE.		
Abernathy, H. C.	104	June 28, 1872
Allingham, John S.	504	Oct. 28, 1871
Beall, Frank.	451	June 22, 1872
Black, Thomas.	52	Mar. 9, 1872
Blue, William	221	Feb. 20, 1872
Brown, A. H.	153	Dec. 4, 1871
Bryant, Hiram.	114	Sept. 23, 1871
Clark, John J.	398	Sept. 12, 1871
Cox, William P.	19	Jan. 20, 1872
Cooper, William B.	149	June 7, 1872
Drennan, Thomas H.	354	April 19, 1872
Glassford, Hugh.	508	Jan. 26, 1872
Harris, William J., (E. A.).	458	May 24, 1872
Kenny, William T.	657	Sept. 9, 1871
Kinney, James P.	195	Mar. 3, 1872
McNeal, N. H.	461	Aug. 20, 1872
Morse, Philo D.	655	Mar. 23, 1872
Norcross, W. Scott.	576	Mar. 16, 1872
Pasco, Thomas.	573	Mar. 7, 1872
Pratt, Newell.	141	Mar. 6, 1872
Ralph, John.	276	Mar. 21, 1872
Semlow, Louis.	335	Dec. 29, 1871
Smith, Joseph.	239	Feb. 6, 1872
Taylor, Jesse W.	20	Feb. 19, 1872
DISOBEYING SUMMONS.		
Baldwin, T.	75	Oct. 24, 1871
Hamon, John L.	77	Nov. 25, 1871
Hollowman, Thomas J.	72	Jan. 6, 1872
Hogan, William H.	499	Sept. 15, 1871
Pilger, J. A.	39	July 10, 1872
Skinner, A. G.	81	June 15, 1872
Townsend, Richard.	379	Aug. 27, 1872
Williamson, A. C.	77	Jan. 20, 1872
VARIOUS CHARGES.		
Baxter, Emil.	54	Nov. 21, 1871
"Embezzlement."		
Combs, J. A.	245	July 17, 1872
"Illicit Intercourse."		
Hemmingway, James.	124	Oct. 31, 1871
"Adultery and Profranity."		
Humble, William.	124	Mar. 19, 1872
"Drunkenness and abuse of a Brother."		
Kinery, Alfred W.	279	July 18, 1872
"Adultery."		
Lamb, Alonzo A.	43	Aug. 15, 1872
"Retaining Lodge Funds."		
Malder, William.	338	Aug. 17, 1872
"Adultery and Bastardy."		
Nicholson, Donald A.	417	Oct. 28, 1871
"Retaining Funds of the Lodge."		
Payton, M. B.	347	Nov. 23, 1871
"Defrauding Lodge and M. M."		
CHARGES NOT STATED.		
Alexander, D. M.	267	May 18, 1872
Alden, Israel.	274	Mar. 21, 1872
Allard, John H.	48	Sept. 4, 1871
Beeler, Samuel T.	274	Mar. 21, 1872
Bucklin, William.	267	May 18, 1872
Childerston, James.	79	Jan. 1, 1872

SUSPENSIONS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Cool, John.....	338	Aug. 3, 1872
Cool, Mallory.....	338	Aug. 3, 1872
Crombie, Abner B.....	166	June 7, 1872
Davis, W. B.....	267	May 18, 1872
Ehmer, William.....	267	May 18, 1872
Foltz, H. W.....	273	June 7, 1872
Haines, W. P.....	273	June 7, 1872
Hunt, James.....	273	June 7, 1872
Hyde, Edwin G.....	166	June 7, 1872
Irwin, William L.....	212	Feb. 3, 1872
Lee, James W.....	267	May 18, 1872
Lowe, W. G.....	79	Jan. 1, 1872
Nichols, A. J.....	79	Jan. 1, 1872
Paul, Jacob.....	212	Feb. 3, 1872
Parks, William.....	212	Feb. 3, 1872
Rogers, A. L.....	273	June 7, 1872
Slade, William H.....	79	Jan. 1, 1872
Waldron, Eli.....	212	Feb. 3, 1872
White, Wesley.....	267	May 18, 1872
Wing, H. M.....	48	Sep. 4, 1871

DEFINITE SUSPENSIONS.

Bell, Daniel.....	one year	85	May 14, 1872
Childs, Samuel D.....	"Drunkenness." six months	611	May 3, 1872
Chrisman, S. B.....	"Gross Unmasonic Conduct." twelve months	77	Feb. 24, 1872
Grobernt, Frederick.....	"Drunkenness." six months	87	May 18, 1872
Hill, J. W.....	"Drunkenness." twelve months	85	May 14, 1872
Hume, Joseph.....	"Drunkenness." ten months	77	June 15, 1872
Knickerbocker, Robert S.....	"Unmasonic Conduct." three years	591	Jan. 1, 1872
McDonald, J. F.....	"Perjury." one year	303	Oct. 17, 1871
Mittler, William J.....	"Drunkenness." six months	515	Mar. 18, 1872
Roe, T. S.....	"Non-Payment of Dues." twelve months	85	May 14, 1872
Perrott, Thomas J., (E. A.).....	"Habitual Drunkenness." six months	77	July 20, 1872
Perry, Duncan J.....	"Drunkenness and Shooting at a Citizen." one year	119	Dec. 10, 1871
Sheffield, D. A.....	"Disobeying Lodge Summons." one year.	548	Dec. 21, 1871
	"Slandering a Bro. M. M."		

[P.]

DEATHS.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Abbott, John W.	561	Mar. 13, 1872
Achenbach, Clarence F.	170	Oct. 27, 1871
Anderson, David B.	418	Mar. 31, 1872
Anderson, J. D.	308	April 24, 1872
Archer, James P.	135	Sept. 19, 1871
Atkins, William.	141	Oct. 4, 1871
Atkinson, Robert, Jr.	573	Aug. 20, 1872
Austin, Charles A.	175	Oct. 25, 1871
Atkinson, Joseph T.	9	Nov. 15, 1871
Baker, Williamson.	433	Jan. 27, 1872
Baker, James M.	232	April 1, 1872
Babin, John B.	291	July 30, 1872
Bankson, Andrew.	271	Mar. 3, 1872
Banister, John.	503	Feb. 6, 1872
Barry, John R.	51	Dec. 26, 1871
Barber, Lucius W.	138	Feb. 28, 1872
Barber, J. B.	244	Nov. 1, 1871
Barnes, Hiram.	265	Jan. 29, 1872
Barnes, William S.	566	July 20, 1872
Beard, Samuel A.	207	May 4, 1872
Beach, John D.	81	Nov. 23, 1871
Beard, Calvin M.	111	Dec. 10, 1871
Beasley, John S.	240	May 25, 1872
Belsha, John E.	24	Jan. 28, 1872
Bell, James A.	279	Dec. 27, 1871
Bell, Edward.	547	May 6, 1872
Benedict, Ezra S.	59	Nov. 23, 1871
Behan, Samuel E.	311	Jan. 18, 1872
Bennett, James.	228	May 8, 1872
Blattner, T. G.	182	Mar. 16, 1872
Black, William.	347	Dec. 26, 1871
Bonar, Daniel.	49	Mar. 10, 1872
Bond, George F.	536	Dec. 9, 1871
Bohle, Henry A.	410	Dec. 4, 1871
Boss, John H.	533	June 17, 1872
Bradley, John.	228	Feb. 9, 1872
Boerner, Carl R.	557	May 10, 1872
Brown, Thomas J.	57	Mar. 18, 1872
Brown, J. V.	332	Mar. 8, 1872
Brown, Charles C.	449	July 27, 1872
Brooks, James.	477	Feb. 6, 1872
Browning, David W.	20	Dec. 5, 1871
Bruden, Joseph.	27	Unknown.
Brunker, Henry P.	40	Feb. 20, 1872
Bunn, Silas.	400	Jan. 4, 1872
Burch, William P.	102	Sept. 27, 1871
Callender, A. A.	85	Oct. 27, 1871
Campbell, Stephen J.	9	April 14, 1872
Carey, William W.	46	Aug. 14, 1872

DEATHS--CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Carter, J. H.....	150	Aug. 26, 1872
Carter, T. H.....	181	Mar. 6, 1872
Carman, Joseph.....	235	Mar. 29, 1872
Carrico, H. C.....	332	Oct. 5, 1871
Chandler, N. E.....	102	June 7, 1872
Champ, J. W.....	260	Feb. 19, 1872
Chipman, Draper.....	239	Sept. 22, 1871
Clark, J. H.....	320	Sept. 28, 1871
Clothier, J. L.....	439	Mar. 8, 1872
Cole, C. S.....	339	Oct. —, 1871
Collison, Hiram.....	386	Jan. 14, 1872
Coon, Reuben.....	4	Nov. 7, 1871
Cook, William.....	89	Nov. 25, 1871
Cook, Samuel.....	491	Dec. 6, 1871
Cogswell, Samuel.....	195	Mar. 11, 1872
Corrington, Stephen.....	546	Feb. 18, 1872
Corrington, William H.....	16	June 6, 1872
Cotton, N.....	208	Unknown.
Craw, John H.....	272	Nov. 4, 1871
Critchell, Thomas E.....	257	April 25, 1872
Cunningham, Isaac.....	253	April 19, 1872
Curry, Alonzo J.....	621	April 27, 1872
Day, James.....	115	Dec. 20, 1871
Darlington, Henry C.....	394	Aug. 8, 1872
Deweese, William.....	8	Feb'y 4, 1872
Donaldson, William C.....	405	Oct. 3, 1871
Donaldson, William E.....	670	Oct. 1, 1871
Dockson, Theodore F.....	333	Feb'y 14, 1872
Douglas, P. G.....	90	Unknown.
Doyle, James J.....	48	May 6, 1872
Dunlap, Samuel.....	355	Oct. 13, 1871
Dugdale, R.....	90	Unknown.
Eby, Joseph E.....	223	June 13, 1872
Edgar, Archibald.....	9	July 13, 1872
Engel, Benjamin.....	437	Feb. 20, 1872
Elble, B.....	315	Feb. 14, 1872
Ellwood, Abram, Sr.....	134	Aug. 24, 1872
Elliott, James.....	159	June 22, 1872
Elmore, Julius C.....	23	April 14, 1872
Entler, George L.....	86	Feb. —, 1872
Ewan, Charles.....	506	May 23, 1872
Ferguson, James N.....	526	Dec. 29, 1871
Falconer, E. G.....	8	Aug. 23, 1872
Firey, John L.....	635	Jan. 29, 1872
Fisher, Darius.....	112	Feb. 12, 1872
Flower, Calvin H.....	71	Oct. 25, 1871
Fogg, James.....	336	Nov. 15, 1871
Ford, Thomas E.....	217	July 6, 1872
Forrest, Thomas J.....	302	April 11, 1872
Frazier, Scott P.....	170	July 5, 1872
Fuson, Noah E.....	584	Sept. 9, 1871
Gates, Finis M.....	161	Dec. 23, 1871
Gibson, Simeon K.....	2	Unknown.
Gibson, John C.....	271	Sept. '9, 1871
Gift, Jeremiah H.....	397	Sept. 22, 1871
Gillett, Homer L.....	650	Aug. 27, 1872
Graham, William.....	239	Oct. 9, 1871
Gourley, William.....	512	Nov. 6, 1871
Green, R. M.....	25	Jan. —, 1872
Gassaway, Mattison.....	589	Unknown.
Greenman, John.....	221	June 26, 1872
Griffing, Newton.....	407	Nov. 20, 1871
Griffith, George W.....	393	Mar. —, 1872
Grosvenor, T. W.....	311	Oct. 20, 1871
Gurney, W. H.....	428	Mar. —, 1872
Grace, William H.....	91	Sept. 1, 1871

DEATHS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Hall, Finley M.....	416	Nov. 25, 1871
Hall, William B.....	287	Mar. 4, 1872
Hall, William, Sr.....	483	Mar. 6, 1872
Hall, Almon P.....	638	Sept. 28, 1871
Hammitt, H.....	130	Nov. 9, 1871
Haram, Robert.....	560	Aug. 14, 1872
Harris, Francis R.....	239	Oct. 16, 1871
Henderson, Joel E.....	513	May 12, 1872
Henderson, J. R.....	440	April 13, 1872
Hess, Jacob H.....	622	May 27, 1872
Hewitt, Frank.....	122	Mar. 7, 1872
Hill, James H.....	122	Nov. 27, 1871
Hinkley, Seth.....	183	Mar. 8, 1872
Hitchcock, George W.....	15	July 9, 1872
Hogue, James M.....	31	Nov. —, 1871
Holland, John B.....	280	Jan. 17, 1872
Hope, John C.....	438	Oct. 31, 1871
Hobbs, Albert M.....	471	Jan. 4, 1872
Houts, J. B.....	19	Dec. 10, 1871
Houck, William S.....	201	Dec. 11, 1871
Howe, Mayward M.....	173	Jan. 4, 1872
Howsell, John.....	310	July 7, 1872
Howell, John W.....	672	Feb. 7, 1872
Hughes, Samuel J.....	209	Unknown.
Hungate, Jackson P.....	196	Mar. 9, 1872
Huddleston, Thomas W.....	233	May 25, 1872
Hunter, J. A. J.....	355	Mar. 7, 1872
Hunter, W. N.....	564	Sept. 1, 1871
Hurd, Lyman C.....	157	Aug. 30, 1872
Irwin, James.....	334	Aug. 10, 1872
Israel, Mark.....	437	July 25, 1872
Jackson, Andrew.....	394	June 8, 1872
Jarvis, Henry A.....	134	Dec. 4, 1871
Jarvis, J. C.....	244	July 5, 1872
Jarrett, William.....	284	Aug. 13, 1872
Janzin, L. A.....	310	Aug. 15, 1872
Johnson, John.....	138	Feb. 20, 1872
Jones, John W.....	106	Unknown.
Jones, Richard F.....	312	Dec. 22, 1871
Johnson, James W.....	620	May 21, 1872
Kaly, William.....	111	May 29, 1872
Kain, Charles H.....	79	Dec. 3, 1871
Kellar, Nathan E.....	394	May 16, 1872
Kellogg, C. C.....	308	Jan. 16, 1872
Keeley, Daniel S.....	50	Feb. 10, 1872
Kennedy, Wm. S.....	118	Feb. 22, 1872
Kesner, Josiah W.....	613	Jan. 19, 1872
Ketchum, H. H.....	472	Sept. —, 1871
Kimlin, Samuel.....	608	Mar. 23, 1872
Kinyon, S. A.....	60	July —, 1872
Kramer, Charles.....	648	June 11, 1872
Lawrence, William B.....	1	Aug. 16, 1865
Lawrence, Henry P.....	156	Feb. 16, 1872
Lee, William H. H.....	611	Dec. 6, 1871
Leonard, J. B.....	147	Unknown.
Lescher, Joseph C.....	239	Mar. 8, 1872
Lewis, Edmond G.....	141	Oct. 9, 1871
Lewis, John.....	279	Feb. 16, 1872
Lickert, John B.....	38	June 16, 1872
Lieurance, Robert.....	534	Jan. 5, 1872
Lillard, T. B.....	17	Jan. 12, 1872
Longwell, Archibald.....	152	Dec. 30, 1871
Lucas, A. T.....	561	Unknown.
Luster, Robert H.....	311	Mar. 1, 1872
Manning, Samuel.....	261	June 30, 1872

DEATHS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Marshall, Hugh B.....	471	Nov. 4, 1871
Marshall, Levin.....	44	Mar. 29, 1872
Mathews, Cyrus.....	3	Feb. 5, 1872
Mathews, Mathias L.....	539	Feb. 2, 1872
Maxfield, Dana H.....	92	June —, 1872
Mayberry, Jacob K.....	681	Feb. 19, 1872
Mercer, William E.....	457	Aug. 27, 1872
Meredith, Henry.....	95	April 21, 1872
Metcalf, Almanson.....	400	Feb. 3, 1872
Meyer, Johann Wilhelm.....	410	Jan. 11, 1872
Miles, John.....	155	May 23, 1872
Mitchell, Arthur G.....	35	Sept. 23, 1871
Mitchell, John S.....	199	April 2, 1872
Moore, Joseph M.....	80	May 15, 1872
Morris, Jonathan.....	118	Nov. 12, 1871
Morris, W. E.....	260	Aug. 15, 1872
Morrison, James.....	497	Feb. —, 1872
Mundy, Stephen.....	303	Unknown.
Mullican, William S.....	187	Oct. 14, 1871
Mueller, G. Fr.....	335	Oct. 23, 1871
Muzzy, A. J.....	139	Nov. 10, 1871
Myers, E. J.....	181	Jan. 1, 1872
McClain, Louis.....	148	Dec. 31, 1871
McCoy, James.....	464	Dec. 9, 1871
McConnell, John M.....	23	Sept. 4, 1871
McCall, J. P.....	206	Oct. 15, 1871
McCarty, Michael.....	235	July 28, 1872
McFarland, James M.....	155	Mar. 24, 1872
McDermott, Robert H.....	109	Jan. 16, 1872
McGahan, Valentine.....	442	April 20, 1872
McInroy, William H.....	321	Sept. 22, 1871
McKinstry, Levi A.....	481	Feb. 13, 1872
McCoy, William.....	600	April 14, 1872
McKee, James C.....	157	May 4, 1872
McKee, J. F.....	338	Unknown.
McLeren, Alexander.....	81	Sept. 2, 1871
McNeill, F. A.....	96	Feb. 2, 1872
Nance, William P.....	89	Nov. 21, 1871
Nance, S. T.....	206	June 21, 1872
Nelson, Joseph.....	116	Aug. 20, 1872
Newman, J. D.....	359	Mar. 20, 1872
Nichols, Joseph.....	195	Sept. 13, 1871
Noble, Hiram J.....	251	Feb. 3, 1872
Nodine, Richard H.....	240	June 26, 1872
O'Brien, John.....	657	Mar. 16, 1872
O'Bannon, Patrick.....	200	Mar. 16, 1872
Oberhauser, Louis.....	335	Jan. 27, 1872
Ohswaldt, Adolph.....	277	Unknown.
Olcott, William H.....	526	July 2, 1872
Olmstead, William M.....	29	Jan. 8, 1872
Orr, Samuel.....	162	June 18, 1872
Perhamas, T. J.....	434	Aug. 12, 1872
Palmer, A.....	139	May 6, 1872
Palmer, William K.....	7	Feb. 14, 1872
Parker, H. P.....	136	Oct. 6, 1871
Parks, Luther K.....	111	Feb. 17, 1872
Pate, George W.....	285	Oct. 6, 1871
Pasdeloup, F.....	437	June 9, 1872
Payne, Benijah B.....	48	Mar. 10, 1872
Pearce, Palmer.....	568	Nov. —, 1871
Pearson, Rev. B. H.....	398	Jan. 20, 1872
Peckham, Nathan C.....	539	Jan. 14, 1872
Pennock, Francis N.....	464	Feb. 28, 1872
Perkins, George.....	85	May 30, 1872
Perry, A. D.....	226	Jan. 4, 1872
Plank, G. F.....	428	Dec. —, 1871
Poe, Elisha.....	485	Feb. 6, 1872

DEATHS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Post, S. W.....	478	Feb. 17, 1872
Purinton, G. C.....	558	Jan. 25, 1872
Phillips, T. C.....	201	Dec. 17, 1871
Pierce, Edgar D.....	166	June 22, 1872
Quinn, John S.....	311	Feb. 11, 1872
Randall, J. R.....	208	Jan. 22, 1872
Rankin, H. B.....	232	Aug. 27, 1872
Rasmussen, Niels.....	639	July 15, 1872
Reed, William.....	189	April 17, 1872
Reuch, S. L.....	43	May 27, 1872
Reynolds, Henry.....	318	Mar. 13, 1872
Richardson, Frank.....	408	Aug. 31, 1872
Richardson, James H.....	119	July 22, 1872
Riddle, Henry D.....	47	Oct. 15, 1871
Riddin, Robert.....	332	Feb. 29, 1872
Ridgley, Alonzo.....	598	July —, 1872
Roach, Andrew J.....	576	July 9, 1872
Robinson, Urbane E.....	498	May —, 1872
Rossiter, A. C.....	424	July 13, 1872
Rouse, L. W.....	271	June 6, 1872
Ruesch, Fridolin.....	377	Mar. 29, 1872
Russell, William.....	240	Mar. 23, 1872
Ryder, Charles H.....	46	April 29, 1872
Reese, Joseph.....	500	Jan. 1, 1872
Roman, H. H.....	500	Dec. 2, 1871
Sain, D. S.....	260	Dec. 16, 1871
Sample, N. W.....	246	June 9, 1872
Sanford, Robert A.....	166	Nov. 22, 1871
Sanger, James M.....	178	Sept. 12, 1871
Saxton, John.....	568	Unknown.
Schadt, Otto L.....	182	Oct. 20, 1871
Schiller, August.....	182	Oct. 19, 1871
Schwarm, Julius.....	78	Aug. 15, 1872
Sehneider, George H.....	40	April 11, 1872
Schindler, Fred.....	269	Unknown.
Scott, Walter A.....	408	Unknown.
Scott, Arthur.....	266	Sept. 11, 1871
Seoville, Geo. L.....	141	Unknown.
Seroggs, I. A.....	273	May —, 1872
Scully, Robert.....	665	July 27, 1872
Shaw, Thomas F.....	488	Mar. 2, 1872
Shearer, John.....	444	Unknown.
Shepard, John H.....	40	June 27, 1872
Shelpman, Joseph.....	624	Unknown.
Short, George T.....	473	Dec. 24, 1871
Shutt, John H.....	161	April 3, 1872
Shultz, Bailey.....	212	Oct. 4, 1871
Silver, William E.....	406	Sept. 16, 1871
Silk, J. Freeman.....	160	Jan. —, 1872
Simmons, Ozias.....	112	Aug. 28, 1872
Singleton, Wm. G.....	138	Feb. 21, 1872
Skeels, Kendrick C.....	144	Dec. 17, 1871
S. eight, Louis L.....	54	June 2, 1872
Smith, Jason B.....	336	July 30, 1872
Smith, J. D.....	520	Unknown.
Smith, Davis.....	72	Mar. 22, 1872
Smith, James L. H.....	33	Feb. 27, 1872
Smith, Thomas.....	198	June 13, 1872
Smith, James D.....	259	Nov. 8, 1871
Sollenburger, David.....	629	June 16, 1872
Spalding, John W.....	155	Feb. 12, 1872
Stevens, Josiah.....	145	Aug. —, 1872
Stevens, Calvin.....	76	Oct. 4, 1871
Stevens, Charles W.....	400	Jan. 11, 1872
Stewart, B. F.....	334	Feb. 14, 1872
Stockwell, L.....	352	Mar. 16, 1872
Stoddard, F. H.....	405	June 11, 1872

DEATHS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Steinagle, John.....	39	Mar. 17, 1872
Sweeney, Joseph.....	43	Dec. 22, 1871
Swain, Thomas H.....	316	April 9, 1872
Seeney, Oliver.....	181	April 2, 1872
Sharp, Levi.....	546	July 21, 1872
Taylor, William H.....	31	April 31, 1872
Templeton, James I.....	322	April 30, 1872
Thomas, John F.....	130	Unknown.
Thompson, James.....	642	July 8, 1872
Tinmons, Calvin.....	172	July 15, 1872
Trumbull, H. S.....	298	May 9, 1872
Wacker, Adam H.....	56	Nov. 14, 1871
Warrick, William.....	609	Aug. 18, 1872
Warnack, Jesse H.....	148	Mar. 27, 1872
Wasen, Jacob.....	377	Oct. 2, 1871
Watson, Willis.....	392	May 20, 1872
Watkins, William.....	25	April —, 1872
Williams, Thomas.....	110	Dec. 20, 1871
Williams, Abraham.....	110	April 22, 1872
Williams, Charles.....	498	Unknown.
Williams, S. M.....	165	Dec. 30, 1871
Williams, Rolla.....	459	Sep. 10, 1871
Williams, Hez.....	27	May 22, 1872
Willecox, S. R.....	90	Unknown.
Wilmarth, Charles A.....	349	April 18, 1872
Wilson, Robert.....	438	July 1, 1872
Wilson, John.....	271	Nov. 8, 1871
Wilson, Elias.....	216	Jan. 25, 1872
Whitney, A. H.....	653	Oct. 23, 1871
Wright, Asa D.....	19	Nov. 16, 1871
Wright, N. F.....	273	Oct. —, 1871
Worcester, J. B.....	481	April 27, 1872
Young, John.....	561	Aug. 19, 1872
York, Charles.....	393	Nov. —, 1871
Yerkes, Charles H.....	341	Mar. 6, 1872
Young, Adam.....	454	Aug. 17, 1872
Zimmerman, S. Y.....	434	June 1, 1872

[Q.]

OBITUARY REMARKS ACCOMPANYING RETURNS OF LODGES.

Equality, No. 2.—Bro. SIMEON K. GIBSON had been Master of Equality Lodge, No. 2, for many years; an excellent man and a good Mason. At the time of his death he represented this Senatorial District in the State Senate.

Saint Clair, No. 24.—Bro. JOHN E. BELSHA died after a lingering and painful illness on the 28th of January last. He was made a Mason in St. Clair Lodge in 1857; and his worth is aptly expressed in the preamble to resolutions adopted by the Lodge, as follows: "In his death his family has lost a generous husband and a kind father, his acquaintances a true friend, society a good citizen, and our Lodge one of its oldest members."

Piasa, No. 27.—Bro. HEZ. WILLIAMS, who died May 22d, 1872, was most extensively and favorably known here as an eminent physician and skillful surgeon—had a large practice and was universally beloved and esteemed. He was a Christian gentleman and a good Mason.

Bro. JOSEPH BRUDEN, who died of consumption, was highly regarded by those who knew him, both in and out of the Lodge.

Central, No. 71.—CALVIN H. FLOWER, for many years a prominent working member of the Lodge. A good, true friend, a just and upright Mason, and a friend and brother whom we deeply mourn.

"Peace to his ashes."

Vienna, No. 150.—Bro. J. M. CARTER was a worthy Mason in the strictest sense, moral, temperate and religious; a good citizen and affectionate husband and father, and highly esteemed by all the fraternity with whom he was acquainted; he lived respected and died regretted.

Wethersfield, No. 159.—Bro. JAMES ELLIOTT was dimitted from Hamilton Lodge, No. 173, Lawrenceville, Pa., in which he was made a Mason in 1823. He assisted in organizing Wethersfield Lodge, No. 159, and from its first organization in 1854,

has been one of its most zealous members, being its first Secretary, and afterward for twelve years in succession its Treasurer. His greatest ambition was to be useful to his fellow-beings. He loved to do good for the sake of doing it; he was a model of self-denial, a patient, industrious, faithful, active brother, through a long life; a living exponent of our sublime principles—in fact, a model Mason.

J. L. Anderson, No. 318.—Bro. HENRY REYNOLDS was born on the 5th of May, A. D. 1795, in Herkimer County, New York. He was made a Mason in Columbia Lodge, No. 38, N. Y., about the year 1820. He emigrated to this State in the year 1857, and in 1859 aided in organizing J. L. Anderson Lodge, No. 318, being one of its Charter Members. He has ever been an earnest, active Mason, and a true Christian. He died in the 77th year of his age, and went to join the celestial Lodge above where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides. At his request he was buried with Masonic honors by J. L. Anderson Lodge, of which he has been a worthy member since its organization.

Shiloh, No. 397.—Bro. JEREMIAH H. GIFT was born in the State of Ohio, and came to Illinois at an early day, a poor orphan boy, and by his own industry became a successful farmer. He was highly respected by all classes of society. Bro. GIFT knocked at the door of our Lodge in its infancy, and was admitted; he was initiated October 22d, 1863, passed November 9th, 1863, and raised January 9th, 1864, and immediately became an active worker in the Lodge; he was appointed Senior Steward for the year 1865, served as Senior Warden in 1866, and Junior Warden in 1867, was elected Worshipful Master in 1868, again served the Lodge as Junior Warden in 1869 and 1870. Bro. GIFT was buried with Masonic honors on Sunday, September 24th, 1871. His loss was deeply felt by his family and Lodge.

Denver, No. 464.—Bro. JAMES MCCOY was the oldest Mason in this part; he was made a Mason in Ireland, in 1813; was one of the Charter Members of this Lodge, a good citizen and a worthy Mason.

Bro. FRANCIS N. PENNOCK was for two years Master of this Lodge; he was loved by all the brethren, and his death has cast a shadow of gloom over the circle in which he moved; he was ever prompt in the discharge of his duties as a brother and friend, and his loss will be deeply felt by this Lodge.

Momence, No. 481.—Brethren LEVI A. MCKINSTRY and J. B. WORCESTER; both these brethren were Masons indeed; equally zealous and earnest in their devotion to the Lodge, yet prudent and courteous in all that would reflect upon the order. The loss of their example will long be felt by the members of our Lodge.

Cold Spring, No. 513.—Bro. JOEL E. HENDERSON was much respected, and died regretted by all. He was a good citizen and Christian, an exemplary man and Mason; highly esteemed by all. His funeral was attended by the Lodge, and his loss deeply felt. Resolutions of respect were adopted by the Lodge.

Albany, No. 566.—Bro. WILLIAM S. BARNES was sixty-four years old in the month of May last; he was initiated, passed and raised in Stewart Lodge, No. 92, located at Geneseo, Henry County, Illinois, about 1854, that being then the nearest Lodge to this place. He was a man of extensive personal acquaintance, and died regretted by all who knew him; his remains were consigned to the grave with the solemn and impressive ceremony of Ancient Craft Masonry, July 21st, 1872.

[R.]

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES

TO AND FROM

OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE TO.	REPRESENTATIVE FROM.
Alabama.....	Daniel Sayre.....	H. G. Reynolds.....
Arkansas.....	E. H. English.....	H. G. Reynolds.....
California.....	Alex G. Abell.....	H. G. Reynolds.....
Canada.....	W. Mercer Wilson.....	Hosmer A. Johnson.....
Connecticut.....	James S. Gould.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.....
Delaware.....	Daniel Godwin.....	
District of Columbia.....	C. F. Stansbury.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.....
Florida.....	D. C. Dawkins.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
Georgia.....	Samuel Lawrence.....	W. J. A. DeLancey.....
Indiana.....	S. D. Bayless.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.....
Iowa.....	T. S. Parvin.....	Joseph Robbins.....
Kansas.....	R. R. Rees.....	H. G. Reynolds.....
Kentucky.....	T. J. Pickett.....	H. G. Reynolds.....
Louisiana.....	J. Q. A. Fellows.....	Ira A. W. Buck.....
Maine.....	John H. Lynde.....	Dan'l Wadsworth.....
Maryland.....	John A. Berry.....	D. A. Cashman.....
Massachusetts.....	Chas. W. Moore.....	
Michigan.....	Henry Chamberlain.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.....
Minnesota.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	William Lavelly.....
Mississippi.....		Dewitt C. Cregier.....
Missouri.....	Martin Collins.....	Thos. J. Turner.....
Nebraska.....	Geo. H. Thummel.....	John M. Palmer.....
New Hampshire.....	Horace Chase.....	
New Jersey.....	Thos. J. Corson.....	Ira A. W. Buck.....
New York.....	John H. Anthon.....	W. B. Allen.....
North Carolina.....	D. W. Bane.....	James C. Luckey.....
Nova Scotia.....	John Scofield.....	H. G. Reynolds.....
Ohio.....	Wm. B. Thrall.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
Oregon.....	A. Holbrook.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
Pennsylvania.....	Richard Vaux...J.....	H. G. Reynolds.....
Quebec.....	G. H. Borlace.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.....
Rhode Island.....	Thomas A. Doyle.....	
South Carolina.....	A. G. Mackey.....	
Tennessee.....	J. Frizzell.....	
Texas.....		H. G. Reynolds.....
Vermont.....	Jno. B. Hollenbeck.....	H. G. Reynolds.....
Virginia.....	John Dove.....	Ira A. W. Buck.....
Washington.....		James Lowe.....
West Virginia.....	Thomas H. Logan.....	
Wisconsin.....	L. M. Tracy.....	Ira A. W. Buck.....

LIST OF LODGES WITH NAMES OF MASTERS AND SECRETARIES, AND TIMES OF HOLDING REGULAR MEETINGS.

Those marked with a * are the Officers reported for 1871-1872, report of subsequent elections not having been received by the Grand Secretary.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	WORSHIPFUL MASTER.	SECRETARY.	REGULAR MEETINGS.
1	Bodley...	Quincy	Adams	Joseph Shepherd	E. M. Broughton	1st and 3d Mondays.
2*	Equality	Equality	Gallatin	John M. Siddall	Wm. H. Crawford	Saturday on or before full moon.
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Morgan	Abram Wood	John T. Anderson	1st and 3d Mondays.
4	Springfield	Springfield	Sangamon	Hanson Robinson	J. B. Hammond	1st Monday.
7	Friendship	Dixon	Lee	Horace W. Beal	Wm. N. Johnson	Thursday on or before full moon.
8	Macon	Peacatur	Macon	Henry Bishop	James S. Carter	Saturday on or before full moon.
9	Rushville	Rushville	Schuyler	Jonathan B. Neill	John C. Strips	Saturday on or before full moon.
13	St. John	Peru	LaSalle	E. D. Beyer	Charles Brunner	Tuesday on or before full moon.
14	Warren	Shawneetown	Gallatin	F. D. Youngblood	James H. Hart	Tuesday on or before full moon.
15	Peoria	Peoria	Peoria	J. F. Hazzard	Geo. L. Bean	Tuesday after full moon.
16*	Temperance	Vandalia	Fayette	Francis L. Haller	Joseph Gordon	Monday on or before full moon.
17*	Nacomb	Nacomb	McDonough	C. C. Churchil	Wm. C. Steinmetz	Monday on or before full moon.
19	Canton	Petersburg	Menard	T. C. Bennett	C. L. Hatfield	1st Friday.
20	Hancock	Carthage	Hancock	Wm. E. Hamilton	Geo. W. B. Teichelder	Saturday on or before full moon.
23	Cass	Beardstown	Cass	Henry Garm	Charles F. Norton	Monday on or before full moon.
24	St. Clair	Belleville	St. Clair	John Heintzelman	Geo. H. Hoering	1st and 3d Mondays.
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	Madison	S. B. Gilliam	John Culp	1st Monday.
26	Hiram	Henderson	Knox	J. C. McMurry	M. Blanchard	Saturday on or before full moon.
27	Flasa	Alton	Madison	E. T. Hollister	H. C. Williams	Thursday on or before full moon.
28	Monroe	Waterloo	Monroe	Benj. N. Protyman	John N. Burdette	Tuesday on or before full moon.
29	Pekin	Pekin	Tazewell	Walter P. Tanquary	Barton H. Messier	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
30	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton	Newton C. Pace	Frederick Merrill	Tuesday on or before full moon.
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Jederson	Edwin Powell	Grasius N. Tucker	1st Monday.
33	Oriental	Chicago	Cook	Wm. G. Hubbard	John G. Marshall	1st and 3d Fridays.
34	Barry	Barry	Pike	Wm. E. Ginthier	George Marshall	Saturday on or before full moon.
35	Charleston	Charleston	Coles	Mark Thomas, Jr.	Richard Wagstaff	Tuesday on or before full moon.
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	Jo Daviess	John P. Norvelle	John Mires, Jr.	1st and 3d Fridays.
37	Nonmouth	Nonmouth	Warren	John Heller	John D. Morten	1st and 3d Saturdays.
38	Olive Branch	Panville	Vermilion	Robert Henning	Edward L. Herrick	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
39	Herman	Quincy	Adams	Benj. Gray	Samuel T. Thompson	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
40	Occidental	Ottawa	LaSalle	Benj. R. Baughen	C. Strehorn	1st and 3d Mondays.
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	McLean	Francis Keyser	Henry A. Glenn	1st and 3d Fridays.
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	Brown	Jason A. Rider	John K. Bashforth	1st and 3d Thursdays.
44	Hardin	Griggsville	Pike	Alexander Hearst	N. S. Tucker	Saturday on or before full moon.
45	Griggsville	Mt. Sterling	Pike	John A. Sicking	J. F. Lyery	Tuesday or before full moon.
46	Temple	Peoria	Peoria	M. Quackenbush	Geo. A. Dunham	Last Saturday.
47*	Caledonia	North Caledonia	Pulaski	Frank G. Welton	Henry H. Stuart	Thursday on or before full moon.
48*	Unity	St. Charles	Kane			1st and 3d Mondays.
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Henry			Thursday before full moon.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	WORSHIPFUL MASTER.	SECRETARY.	REGULAR MEETINGS.
50	Carrollton.....	Carrollton.....	Greene.....	C. W. Keeley.....	John C. Woolford.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
51	Mt. Moriah.....	Hillshoro.....	Montgomery.....	Isaac H. Shiner.....	C. W. Bliss.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
52	Benevolent.....	Meradosia.....	Morgan.....	Peter Bajau.....	Charles Heiniz.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
53	Jackson.....	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.....	W. A. Clemenis.....	J. N. Ballard.....	Wednesday before full moon.
54	Reclamation.....	Nauvoo.....	Hancock.....	Isaac J. Clark.....	Albert Person.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
55	Washington.....	Nashville.....	Washington.....	Wm. B. Grimes.....	John S. Thudale.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
56	Pittsfield.....	Pittsfield.....	Pike.....	E. Allen.....	Wm. H. Johnston.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
57	Tri.....	Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	Charles Watts.....	Washington L. Sweeney.....	1st Thursday
58	Paternal.....	Monticello.....	Platt.....	Walter Pryne.....	Samuel B. Webster.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
59	New Boston.....	Belvidere.....	Monter.....	Charles B. Loop.....	Henry C. Edwards.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
60	Belvidere.....	Lacon.....	Boone.....	G. F. Blackstone.....	Sherwood H. Moss.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
61*	St. Marks.....	Woodstock.....	Marshall.....	Leander Church.....	Charles S. Taylor.....	2d and 4th Mondays.
63	Benton.....	Benton.....	Nell Henry.....	Daniel M. Browning.....	Simon Brink.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
64*	Benton.....	Benton.....	Franklin.....	A. Mc S. S. Pridler.....	William A. Penny.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
65	Eucled.....	Naperville.....	De Page.....	D. M. Eiket.....	Mark A. Napier.....	Tuesday before and after full moon.
66	Knoxville.....	Knoxville.....	Knox.....	William T. Mason.....	F. M. Sykes.....	Saturday on or before and Saturday after full moon.
67*	Acadia.....	La Salle.....	La Salle.....	William T. Mason.....	R. D. McDonald.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
68	Naples.....	Naples.....	Scott.....	A. A. Mitchell.....	Geo. E. Johnson.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
69	Eureka.....	Mian.....	Rock Island.....	R. Hayford.....	R. B. Olmsted.....	Friday on or before full moon.
70*	Social.....	Heinepin.....	Putnam.....	William H. Zapor.....	C. Bodemer.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
71	Central.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....	Zimri A. Enos.....	Harry C. Watson.....	2d Monday.
72	Chester.....	Chester.....	Randolph.....	James Douglas.....	J. H. Lindsey.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
73	Rockton.....	Rockton.....	Winneshago.....	S. Withdown.....	A. A. Snider.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
74	Roscoe.....	Roscoe.....	Winneshago.....	William Kerr.....	George C. Smith.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
76*	Mt. Nebb.....	Carlville.....	Macoupin.....	Robt. L. McKinlay.....	Thomas R. McKee.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
77	Paris.....	Paris.....	Madison.....	A. D. Hutchins.....	Daniel G. Burr.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
78	Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	Lake.....	Zopher Case.....	Henry S. Pratt.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
79	Scott.....	Carlyle.....	Clinton.....	W. F. Worcester.....	F. W. Webster.....	1st Monday.
80	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	Louis J. Fisher.....	F. F. Worcester.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
81	Vitruvius.....	Wheeling.....	Cook.....	John A. Mason.....	Peter Ancker.....	1st Monday.
82	Metamora.....	Metamora.....	Woodford.....	John W. Page.....	Charles E. Ross.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
84	De Witt.....	Clinton.....	De Witt.....	E. Sylvester.....	Charles Carver.....	Friday on or before full moon.
85	Mitchell.....	Puckneyville.....	Perry.....	G. H. Slmper.....	Charles Carver.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
86	Kaskaskia.....	Kaskaskia.....	Logan.....	George W. Staley.....	Henry E. Seymour.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
87	Mt. Pulaski.....	Mt. Pulaski.....	Logan.....	John Weekel.....	Jacob Yager.....	Saturday before full moon.
88	Havana.....	Havana.....	Mason.....	A. T. Beck.....	H. H. Haurath.....	1st Monday.
89	Fellowship.....	Marion.....	Williamson.....	Ed. H. Bishop.....	Wm. E. Hall.....	Tuesday before full moon.
90	Jerusalem Temple.....	Aurora.....	Aurora.....	James Walker.....	George Taylor.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
91	Metropolis.....	Metropolis.....	Massac.....	William H. Scott.....	William H. Roberts.....	Monday on or after full moon.
92	Stewart.....	Gunesao.....	Henry.....	Solon Kendall.....	J. C. Rockwell.....	Friday on or before full moon.
93	Toulon.....	Toulon.....	Stark.....	Geo. Bradley.....	Chas Myers.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
95	Perry.....	Perry.....	Pike.....	William H. Gorbet.....	J. A. Merrill.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
96*	Samuel H. Davis.....	Mt. Morris.....	Ogle.....	John W. Hitt.....	Elijah Lott.....	1st and 3d Mondays.

97	Excelsior	Freepoint	Stephenson	J. R. Perkins	W. W. Lott	1st and 3d Thursdays.
98	Taylor	Washington	Tazewell	William T. Griffith	Thomas Hadsaker	Friday on or before full moon.
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Nadison	John M. Armstrong	E. W. Goodwin	1st and 3d Thursdays.
100	Astoria	Rockford	Fulton	William H. Emmons	J. H. Salicrú	Saturday before full moon.
102	Rockford	Rockford	Winnebago	Seely Perry	W. T. Hyde	1st and 3d Thursdays.
103	Magnolia	Rockford	Putnam	S. E. Mitchell	A. Hannum	1st and 3d Saturdays.
104*	Lewisburg	Lewisburg	Fulton	Edmund T. Moore	Isiah C. Worley	Friday on or before full moon.
105	Winchester	Winchester	Scott	Charles B. Hubbard	Nathan M. Knapp	Saturday on or before full moon.
106	Lancaster	Glaford	Peoria	Allen J. Fahnestock	Jacob L. Fahnestock	Friday on or before full moon.
107	Fayette	Versailles	Green	F. W. Crouch	A. J. Cannedy	Saturday on or before full moon.
108*	Versailles	Trenton	Brown	William W. Eckler	H. D. Ritter	Saturday on or before full moon.
109	Trenton	Lebanon	Clinton	James Wilson	Jacob Warrentberger	Thursday on or before full moon.
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	St. Clair	R. F. Cunningham	Wm. E. Wagonin	Thursday on or before full moon.
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Union	J. Nimmo	Joseph H. Sanson	Tuesday on or before full moon.
112	Bureau	Bureau	Bureau	George Welch	G. W. Crossley	Saturday on or before full moon.
113*	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	Mercer	Seth H. Redmon	Allen F. Glover	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	Adams	John C. Anderson	Allen Watt	Friday on or before full moon.
115	Rising Sun	Hainesville	Lake	Emory J. Tower	George H. Wisner	Saturday on or before and 3d Saturday after full moon.
116	Vermont	Vermont	Fulton	F. W. Stephens	A. B. Kirkbride	Saturday after full moon.
117	Elgin	Elgin	Kane	A. L. Clark	C. L. Bigsby	2d and 4th Fridays.
118	Waverly	Waverly	Morgan	Thomas J. Davidson	Wm. A. Hutchison	1st and 3d Fridays.
119*	Henry	Henry	Marshall	James G. Hull	Edwin T. Disoway	2d a. d. 4th Tuesdays.
122	Mound	Taylorville	Christian	Oliver P. Squire	Samuel H. Mossler	1st Saturday on or after full moon.
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Henderson	James Peterson	J. W. Tolman	Tuesday on or before full moon.
124	Cedar	Morris	Grundy	Samuel B. Thomas	Hiram D. Hitchcock	1st, 3d and 5th Tuesdays.
125*	Greenup	Greenup	Cumberland	E. Talbott	A. J. Ewart	Thursday on or before full moon.
126	Empire	Pekin	Tazewell	Sam Wagenseller	Robert Wiener	Thursday on or before, and two weeks after full moon.
127*	Antioch	Milburn	Lake	John Minto	R. Pantall	Thursday on or before, and two weeks after full moon.
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	Saline	George E. Burnett	James T. Clark	Saturday on or before full moon.
129	Greencfield	Greencfield	Greene	R. L. Crowder	M. T. Nichols	Friday on or before full moon.
130	Marion	Salen	Marion	D. C. Jones	C. D. Gresham	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
131	Golconda	Golconda	Pope	Thco. Steyer	H. D. Baker	Saturday on or after full moon.
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	Tazewell	Daniel Beckley	George Patterson	Saturday on or before full moon.
133	Marshall	Marshall	Clark	Burns Archer	James W. Anderson	Wednesday on or before full moon.
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	DeKalb	A. S. Babcock	A. M. Stark	Friday on or before full moon.
135*	Lima	Lima	Adams	John W. Shaw	William A. Abrams	Wednesday on or before full moon.
136	Hutsouville	Hutsouville	Crawford	John Alwine	J. N. Lowe	Saturday on or before the new and full moon.
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Hamilton	John W. Meador	James H. Daly	Saturday on or before full moon.
138*	Marango	Marango	McHenry	J. B. Babcock	J. A. Ingersoll	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
139	Geneva	Geneva	Kane	A. W. Adams	W. C. Wilder	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
140*	Olney	Olney	Richland	John McCullough	Gustave Tolle	Saturday on or before full moon.
141*	Grand City	Chicago	Cook	George R. McClellan	J. W. Richford	Every Wednesday evening.
142	Aines	Shelfield	Bureau	J. L. Morgan	Henry Prior	1st Thursday.
143	Richmond	Richmond	McHenry	Robert F. Bennett	C. G. Cotting	Saturday on or before, and 3d Saturday after full moon.

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144	De Kalb.....	De Kalb.....	De Kalb.....	Daniel D. Hunt.....	S. O. Vaughan.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
145	A. W. Rawson.....	Pecatonica.....	Winnebago.....	O. C. Town.....	H. B. Farwell.....	2d and 4th Mondays.
146	Lee Centre.....	Lee Centre.....	Lee.....	R. B. Exitts.....	Volney Bliss.....	Friday before full moon.
147	Clayton.....	Clayton.....	Adams.....	Lewis Slocum.....	E. B. Ball.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
148	Bloomfield.....	Bloomfield.....	Edgar.....	John S. Hartley.....	Joseph O. Hartley.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
149	Elmhurst.....	Elmhurst.....	Elkhart.....	Thos. A. Brown.....	Wm. McPherson.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
150*	Veneta.....	Veneta.....	Johnson.....	Henry T. Bridges.....	J. F. Smith.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
151	Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill.....	Macoupin.....	Richard E. Bird.....	H. M. Hutchinson.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
152*	Fidelity.....	Fidelity.....	Jersey.....	R. S. Moor.....	Joseph Hunter.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
153	Chay.....	Ashtab.....	Washington.....	J. P. M. Harrison.....	J. J. Reeder.....	Monday before and two weeks after full moon.
154	Russell.....	Georgetown.....	Vermilion.....	E. B. Aukrum.....	Wm. V. Jones.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
155	Alpha.....	Galsburg.....	Knox.....	Roxley Page.....	D. C. Brown.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
156	Delavan.....	Delavan.....	Tazewell.....	Thos. Van Nague.....	James K. Pugh.....	Wednesday on or before and two weeks after full moon.
157	Urbana.....	Urbana.....	Champaign.....	Myron S. Brown.....	Geo. C. Woodmansee.....	1st Saturday.
158	Mellencu.....	Mellencu.....	Mellencu.....	Smith Satis.....	George Gage.....	Saturday on or before and 2d Saturday after full moon.
159	Wethersfield.....	Kewanee.....	Henry.....	Chas. Trowbridge.....	C. A. Shilton.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
160	Waubansia.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	J. C. Howell.....	E. St. John.....	Every Monday evening.
161	Vanden.....	Vinden.....	Macoupin.....	William Sterd.....	Thomas A. Rae.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
162	Hope.....	Sparta.....	Randolph.....	Gideon K. Carson.....	Wm. P. Askins.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
163	Westfield.....	Westfield.....	Clark.....	Charles Downey.....	James M. De Long.....	Thursday on or before and two weeks after full moon.
164	Edward Dobbins.....	Lawrenceville.....	Lawrence.....	Addison Lewis.....	Wm. H. H. Mleure.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
165	Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	Logan.....	John G. Bourne.....	Benjamin Bean.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
166	Star in the East.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago.....	Barnard A. Weber.....	Geo. H. Truitt.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
168	Milford.....	Milford.....	Iroquois.....	James A. McConnell.....	Thomas Lovelless.....	Thursday before full moon.
169*	Nunda.....	Nunda.....	McHenry.....	John H. Palmer.....	F. J. Wheaton.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
170	Evergreen.....	Freeport.....	Stephenson.....	Edward C. Warner.....	Geo. W. Whiteside.....	Monday on or before full moon.
171	Girard.....	Girard.....	Macoupin.....	J. D. Metcalf.....	F. J. Woolley.....	Monday on or before and two weeks after full moon.
172*	Wayne.....	Waynesville.....	De Witt.....	C. W. Sinker.....	John D. Slack.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
173	Cherry Valley.....	Cherry Valley.....	Stephenson.....	W. F. Akery.....	T. M. Lee.....	2d and 4th Fridays.
174	Lena.....	Lena.....	Stephenson.....	William Hays.....	J. W. Newcomer.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
175*	Matteson.....	Joliet.....	Will.....	Henry F. Woodruff.....	Roswell S. Brown.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
176	Mendota.....	Mendota.....	La Salle.....	David A. Cook.....	Samuel M. Smith.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
177*	Stanton.....	Stanton.....	Macoupin.....	Thomas Fair.....	Robert Hoxsey.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
178	Illinois Central.....	Amboy.....	Lee.....	A. H. Wooster.....	R. F. Warrner.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
179*	Wabash.....	Etna.....	Coles.....	Joseph Cavins.....	O. E. Tate.....	Friday on or before full moon.
180	Moweaqua.....	Moweaqua.....	Shelby.....	William B. Stringer.....	James H. Kirkman.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
181*	Moultrie.....	Moultrie.....	Sullivan.....	D. F. Stearns.....	John Duncan.....	Monday on or before full moon.
182	Germania.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	F. Wm. Hild.....	G. A. Seydler.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.

183	Meridian	Earlville	La Salle	Marvin M. Morse	Lucius E. Payne	Wednesday before and two weeks after full moon.
187	Abington	Abington	Knox	D. W. Andrews	William Hughey	Every alternate Tuesday.
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	Ogle	Samuel W. Clark	James C. Luckey	Every Thursday.
188*	Cyrus	Mr. Carroll	Carroll	E. T. E. Miller	C. B. Smith	Tuesday on or before and 2d Tuesday after full moon.
189	Fulton City	Fulton City	Whiteside	Abraham Sallee	John Phelps	Monday on or before full moon.
190	Dundee	Dundee	Kane	H. D. Woodward	A. S. Hollister	1st and 3d Fridays.
192	Farmington	Farmington	Fulton	Thomas S. Gentle	John Enright	Friday on or before and 2d Friday after full moon.
193	Herrick	Pontoscuc	Hancock	John W. Maxwell	John N. Hutson	Saturday on or before full moon.
194	Freedom	Freedom	La Salle	William Pool	R. S. Woolley	Saturday on or before full moon.
195*	La Harpe	La Harpe	Hancock	James Mayor	Jeremiah Smith	Saturday before full moon.
196	Louisville	Louisville	Clay	C. W. Apperson	H. H. Kayburn	1st and 3d Thursdays.
197	King Solomon's	Greene	Kane	J. M. Perry	J. B. Hamilton	Saturday on or before full moon.
198	Grandview	Dudley	Edgar	George A. Gilbert	W. J. Hite	Tuesday on or before full moon.
199*	Homer	Homer	Champaign	W. A. Conkey	O. J. Upp	Tuesday on or before full moon.
200	Sheba	Grayville	White	F. M. Coulter	William H. Gilbert	Monday before and two weeks after full moon.
201	Centralia	Centralia	Marion	W. J. A. De Lancey	H. G. Hand	1st and 3d Fridays.
203*	Lavelly	Williamsville	Sangamon	Henry Van Meter	E. T. McCue	Saturday after full moon.
204	Flora	Flora	Clay	John F. Shadwell	Joseph F. Wilcox	Wednesday on or before full moon.
205*	Corinthian	East Paw Paw	De Kalb	S. J. Lobdell	Benjamin Lobdell	Saturday on or before and two weeks after full moon.
206*	Fairfield	Fairfield	Wayne	L. D. Bennett	Oliver Holmes	2d and 4th Saturdays.
207	Tanarro	Tanarro	Perry	Alvah Blanchard	Samuel H. Almon	Friday on or before full moon.
208*	Winnington	Winnington	Will	John B. Johnson	E. Den Fischer	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
209*	William E. Warren	Chicago	Cook	Charles H. Shattuck	Samuel C. Smith	2d and 4th Saturdays.
210	Lincoln	Lincoln	Logan	Eugene Burnell	George W. Parker	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
211	Cleveland	Chicago	Cook	John Whitley	George K. Hazlett	1st and 3d Thursdays.
212	Shipman	Shipman	Macoupin	James W. Christopher	Thomas G. Coffy	Saturday on or before full moon.
213	Ipava	Ipava	Fulton	Isaac David	I. W. Van Horn	Saturday on or before full moon.
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	Macoupin	Robert Brown	Thomas Rose	Friday on or before full moon.
216	Newton	Newton	Jasper	George H. Shup	Samuel B. Brown	Saturday on or before full moon.
217	Mason	Mason	Effingham	Henry E. Turner	Frank M. Savage	Wednesday on or before full moon.
218	New Salem	New Salem	Pike	John Andrew	John Preble	Saturday on or before full moon.
219	Oakland	Oakland	Coles	John Rutherford	M. J. Miller	Friday on or before full moon.
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	Champaign	J. A. Brown	J. W. Starling	1st and 3d Mondays.
221	Le Roy	Le Roy	McLean	M. S. Stout	C. A. Barley	Saturday on or before full moon.
222	George Washington	Chillicothe	Peoria	C. W. Carroll	Levi Booth	Monday on or before full moon and two weeks after.
223	Keeney	Edgerton	Rock Island	B. F. Seaver	Storer Johnson	Wednesday before full moon.
226*	Pana	Pana	Christian	George W. Patton	J. C. Overholt	Thursday on or before full moon and every subsequent two weeks.
227	Columbus	Coatesburg	Adams	William E. Gilliland	William O. Lovejoy	Monday on or before full moon.
228	Lovington	Lovington	Moultrie	W. G. Cochran	H. M. Minor	Tuesday on or before full moon.
229	Manchester	Manchester	Scott	Charles H. Doss	Horace Leighton	Tuesday on or before full moon.
230	New Haven	New Haven	Gallatin	W. H. Moore	D. C. Hunter	Saturday on or before full moon.

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231	Wyau-et.	Wyau-et.	Bureau	James M. Dutton	T. C. Robinson	2d and 4th Saturdays.
232*	Farmers	Pellonia	Massac	N. D. Fox	J. D. Young	Saturday on or before full moon.
233	Blandinsville	Blandinsville	McDonough	A. J. Opel	W. F. Chenoweth	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
234	Du Quoin	Du Quoin	Perry	Alexander Hanson	Thomas Penwarden	Thursday on or before full moon.
235*	Dallas City	Dallas City	Hauteck	B. Mendenhall	William Scott	Saturday on or before full moon.
236	Charter Oak	Litchfield	Montgomery	G. M. Loughmiller	C. M. Gillilan	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
237	Cairo	Cairo	A. xander	John McGwen	B. Frank Blake	2d and 4th Mondays.
238	Black Hawk	Hamilton	Hauteck	Noah Pitchett	Samuel Gordon	Saturday on or before full moon, and Tuesday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
239	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Wabash	Jacob Zimmerman	James S. Johnston	2d and 4th Mondays.
240	Western Star	Champaign	Champaign	Charles E. Baker	John R. Rowlen	Friday on or before new and full moon.
241	Shekiuah	Carbondale	Jackson	Charles H. Crandall	Samuel E. North	2d and 4th Mondays.
243	Galva	Galva	Henry	C. S. Ives	G. W. Williams	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
244	Horton	Rochelle	Ogle	D. A. Baxter	C. Rathburn	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
245	Greenville	Greenville	Bond	J. C. Gerricks	George M. Tatham	Wednesday on or before full moon.
246	El Paso	El Paso	Woodford	George L. Gibson	George M. Young	Thursday on or before full moon.
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	Woodford	Jacob McChesney	J. N. Barnett	Wednesday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	McDonough	G. W. Hamilton	S. P. Tobie	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
249	Hilbard	Brighton	Macoupin	T. L. Kras	A. W. Elliott	Saturday before full moon.
250*	Robinson	Robinson	Crawford	C. M. Patton	William H. Tleck	Saturday on or before full moon.
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	McLean	W. W. Elder	L. Ham Wise	Saturday on or before full moon.
252	Aledo	Aledo	Mercer	George P. Graham	James L. Bently	Tuesday before full moon.
253*	Avon Harmony	Avon	Fulton	F. M. Nance	John Mummy	1st Monday.
254	Aurora	Aurora	Kane	William B. Barnes	Christian Zahnner	1st and 4th Wednesdays.
255*	Donnellson	Donnellson	Montgomery	M. N. Allen	H. S. Hauner	Tuesday before full moon.
256*	Algonquin	Algonquin	McHenry	James Philip	Wm. A. Nason	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hauteck	Adolph Kousler	George P. Heberling	Saturday on or before full moon.
258*	Chemung	Chemung	McHenry	William G. Billings	P. V. Carey	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
259	New Berlin	New Berlin	Sangamon	David King, Jr.	J. E. Rowell	Saturday on or before full moon.
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	Coles	John F. Lawson	S. M. Patterson	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
261	Amou	DeWitt	DeWitt	William H. Cardiff	William A. Finley	Tuesday before full moon.
262	Channahon	Channahon	Will	John T. Randall	William Fisk	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
263	Illinois	Peoria	Peoria	Wm. Rounseville	Charles D. Brainard	2d Tuesday.
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Lee	Henry A. Black	Phil Runcyan	2d and 4th Saturdays.
265	Vermillion	Idianaola	Vermillion	J. B. McFarlane	W. A. Pierce	1st and 3d Saturdays.
266	Kingsston	Fairweather	Adams	Charles M. Grammer	Nathan M. Eidsen	Saturday on or before full moon.
267	La Prairie	La Prairie	Adams	A. F. Ashley	John W. Storms	Thursday on or before full moon.
268*	Paris	Paris	Edgar	Joseph E. Dray	H. W. Austin, Jr.	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
269	Whetson	Whetson	Du Page	Alfred Waterman	H. W. Grote	Wednesday on or before full moon.
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	Bureau	M. D. Paxson	Jennings Gilson	Wednesday on or before full moon.
271	Blaney	Chicago	Cook	Charles W. Day	Edward G. Bowzer	2d and 4th Wednesdays.

272*	Carmi	Carmi	White	James I. McClintock	T. W. Hay	Tues. on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
273	Miner's	Galena	Jo Daviess	John C. Smith	David Le Bettee	1st and 3d Fridays.
274	Byron	Byron	Ogle	J. S. Koster	Geo. Walters	Thursday on or before full moon.
275	Milton	Milton	Pike	N. Michael	E. Douglas	Friday on or before full moon.
276*	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	Hardin	J. H. B. Reufro	Ed D. Hubbard	Friday on or after full moon.
277	Acordiah	Chicago	Cook	R. C. Feldkamp	George Wolf	2d and 4th Fridays.
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	Jo Daviess	A. C. Schadle	W. L. Gale	1st and 3d Saturdays.
279	Neoga	Kansas	Cumberland	James K. Brown	Thomas R. Hancock	Tuesday on or before full moon.
280	Kansas	Kansas	Edgar	Wm. H. Brown	John W. Collins	Wednesday on or before full moon.
282	Brooklyn	Maling's Grove	Lee	J. N. Hillis	James W. Swisher	Wednesday on or before full moon.
283	McTeor	Sandwich	De Kalb	Van R. David	Geo. H. Whitcomb	2d and 4th Fridays.
284	Alton	Madison	Madison	Henry M. Scarritt	Samuel S. McKorkle	2d Tuesday.
285	Cattin	Cattin	Vermilion	G. W. Tilton	Sam R. Tilton	2d and 4th Saturdays.
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Hancock	John A. Ross	Henry G. Metzger	Saturday on or before full moon.
287	De Soto	De Soto	Jackson	L. H. Reid	G. B. Davis	Saturday on or before full moon.
288	Genoa	Genoa	De Kalb	Ed S. Wilcox	Marcus W. Cole	Wednesday before full moon.
289	Cache	Mound City	Pulaski	John A. Waugh	A. J. Dougherty	Wednesday on or before full moon.
290	Cache	Cache	Wauzara	Joseph M. Holyoke	Francis A. Frair	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
291	Wauzara	Wauzara	McLean	Louis Zeigler	J. S. Colter	Wednesday on or before full moon and two weeks after.
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	McLean	Louis Zeigler	J. S. Colter	Wednesday on or before full moon and two weeks after.
293*	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	Whiteside	Silas Sears	Geo. Eri Paddock	1st and 3d Saturdays.
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	Livingston	A. W. Corvan	E. M. Riley	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
295	Hills	Hickory Ridge	Hancock	Oscar J. Reese	Wesley Williams	Saturday on or before full moon.
296	Quincy	Quincy	Adams	Carathan D. Van Frank	Gustave A. Kofelgeb	1st and 3d Fridays.
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Lake	Geo. W. Cyrus	Richard Seaton, Jr.	Every Thursday.
298	Wauconda	Wauconda	Sangamon	D. Huntington	Amrose A. Bangs	1st and 3d Thursdays.
299	Mechanicsburg	Mechanicsburg	Jo Daviess	Wm. McNeil	Oliver P. Hall	Thursday on or before full moon.
300	Ha over	Ha over	De Kalb	Abram Reynolds	F. E. Moore	1st and 3d Fridays.
301	Cortland	Cortland	Winnebago	Mathew R. Holbbl.	William H. Allen	1st and 3d Saturdays.
302	Dura'd	Dura'd	Keokuk	Duncan J. Stewart	Henry E. Harris	1st and 3d Saturdays.
303	Raven	Raven	La Salle	A. B. Smith	K. L. Walker	1st and 3d Saturdays.
304	Cement	Utica	La Salle	H. W. High	F. A. Leonard	Tuesday on or before full moon.
305	O'arga	O'arga	Woodford	Elkanah Doodittle	Isaac Amerman	1st and 3d Saturdays.
306*	W. C. Hobbs	Eureka	Woodford	T. A. Dunn	T. A. Dunn	Tuesday on or before full moon.
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	McDonough	William J. Frisbee	G. C. Eadings	Saturday on or before full moon.
308	Aslar	Chicago	Cook	Enos Brown	C. H. Crane	Every Tuesday.
309	Harvard	Harvard	McHenry	Alonzo E. Axell	Philo Wilkison	1st and 3d Mondays.
310	Dearborn	Chicago	Cook	Henry S. Toby	A. T. Large	Every Friday.
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Cook	A. M. Thomson	B. F. de Long	Every Thursday.
312	Ionic	Decatur	Macon	Rufus C. Crocker	Geo. S. Purfee	Monday on or before full moon.
313	York	York	Clark	J. A. Kariden	H. S. Floyd	Tuesday before full and new moon.
314	Palatine	Palatine	Cook	H. D. Cadwell	F. J. Filbert	Saturday on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
315*	Erwin	Alton	Madison	Lawrence Shaeler	Joseph Sichter	Wednesday on or before full moon.
316	Abraham Jonas	Oakalla	Iroquois	A. K. Hays	A. S. Austin, Jr	1st and 3d Mondays.
317	New Liberty	New Liberty	Pope	J. H. Stueker	A. J. Weaver	Saturday on or before full moon.
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	Hancock	Theodore Fisher	Henry A. Young	Saturday on or before full moon.

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319*	Doric	Moline	Rock Island	J. G. Mangold.....	Wm. H. Fairclough.....	1st Thursday.
320	Malta	Malta	DeKalb	E. F. Lindeman.....	W. F. Spooner.....	2d and 4th Thursdays.
321	Deulap	Morrison	Whiteside	Geo. H. Fay	Ed. J. Cougar.....	Monday on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
322*	Windsor	Windsor	Shelby	IL H. York	M. Montgomery, p. t. . .	Tuesday on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
323	Orient	Lisbon	Kendall	J. F. Moore	S. E. Rider	Every alternate Monday.
324	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	Saline	M. J. Potts	F. M. Pickett.....	Saturday after full moon.
325*	Industry	Industry	McDonough	G. H. Reynolds.....	William S. Pile	Saturday on or before full moon.
326	Grafton	Huntley Grove.....	McHenry	F. J. Glazier	F. L. Parsons.....	1st and 2d Tuesdays.
328	Alto	Alto	Knox	J. A. Florentine.....	S. C. Whitcomb.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
331*	McErie	Wayne	Wayne	James T. Price	David Holmes	1st and 3d Saturdays.
332*	Tuscola	Tuscola	Douglas	Derrick Lamb	A. H. Elkin	2d and 4th Thursdays.
333	Tyfaun	Springfield	Sangamon	Samuel H. Chaspihl	John B. Saye	3d Monday.
334*	Shuller	Shuller	Peoria	C. B. Jones	J. M. Bosart	Wednesday after full moon.
335	New Columbia	Peoria	Peoria	John N. Niglas	Godfrey Stiehl	Friday on or before full moon.
337	Ononda	New Columbia	Massac	S. A. Guenther.....	J. A. Smith	Saturday on or before full moon.
338	Grand Detour	Grand Detour	Knox	John Wallace	C. G. Graves	1st and 3d Fridays.
339*	Saffoe	Goreville	Ogle	James Rogers	E. G. Staples	Saturday on or before full moon.
340*	Kedron	Mc Auburn	Johnson	H. J. Higgins	Benjamin McIntosh.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
341	Full Moon	Full Moon	Jersey	James T. Shims	Leander M. Brady.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
342*	Sumnerfield	Sumnerfield	St. Clair	Chas. O. Hodgdon.....	C. L. Dew	Wednesday on or before full moon.
344	Wenona	Wenona	Marshall	O. M. Southwell	William S. Walker	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
345	Millidgeville	Millidgeville	Carroll	L. C. Belding, Jr.	O. A. Corright	Monday on or before full moon.
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	Morgan	John S. True	S. A. Fairbank	Thursday on or before full moon.
347	Sidney	Russellville	Champaign	G. W. Hartman	S. France	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
348*	Sibbott	Sublette	Lawrence	Joseph Mickey	John B. Rich	Monday on or before full moon.
349	Fairview	Fairview	Lee	Wm. D. Tourtellott.....	D. C. Christopher	Thursday on or before full moon.
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Fulton	J. B. Negley	C. H. Clark	Wednesday on or before full moon.
352	Grovesland	Grovesland	Livingston	N. T. P. Robertson.....	William Hackett.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	Tazewell	J. W. Moberly	David Sammons	Thursday on or before full moon.
354	Ark & Anchor	Auburn	Pike	Wm. G. Smith	D. Thompson	Saturday on or before full moon.
355*	Marine	Marine	Sangamon	D. D. Martin	M. G. Wadsworth	Wednesday on or before full moon.
355*	Hermitage	Albion	Edwards	E. M. Eaton	H. H. Ellbring	Friday on or before full moon.
				A. E. Mathews.....	Lee Wood	Saturday on or before full moon.
						two weeks thereafter.
358	Orion	Union	McHenry	Wm. M. Jackson	Wm. J. Fillmore.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
359	Blackberry	Blackberry Station.....	Kane	Coit Spalding	Albert W. Collins	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
360	Princeville	Princeville	Peoria	Wm. Sampson.....	H. E. Burgess	Tuesday on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
361	Douglas	Mascoutah	St. Clair	John Wolz	Christopher Lischer.....	1st Saturday.
362	Noble	Noble	Richland	J. F. Palmer	Thomas T. Taylor.....	Thursday on or before full moon.

363	Horeb.....	Elmwood.....	Peoria.....	Harrison Steele.....	John H. Spring.....	Tuesday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
364	Tonica.....	Tonica.....	La Salle.....	E. W. Wood.....	P. Talbot.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
365	Bement.....	Bement.....	Platt.....	J. M. Ercanbrack.....	C. D. Moore.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
366	Arcola.....	Arcola.....	Douglas.....	George Klink.....	A. C. Moore.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
367	New Windsor.....	New Windsor.....	Merced.....	S. B. Shumway.....	C. W. Postlewait.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
368*	Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	Henry Cornelius.....	M. V. L. Montgomery.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
369*	Newman.....	Newman.....	Douglas.....	W. A. Smith.....	J. M. Wagner.....	Saturday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
370	Middleton.....	Middleton.....	Wayne.....	A. R. Robinson.....	A. M. Bunce.....	Tuesday before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
371	Livingston.....	Livingston.....	Livingston.....	H. A. Kenyon.....	W. S. Sins.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
372	Galesburg.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....	Gardner Clough.....	E. M. Scudder.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
373	Chambersburg.....	Chambersburg.....	Pike.....	J. L. Metz.....	C. I. Swan.....	Saturday on or after full moon.
374	Shabbona Grove.....	Shabbona Grove.....	DeKalb.....	Giles M. Alexander.....	Aaron S. Jackson.....	Tuesday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
375*	Isaac Underhill.....	Isaac Underhill.....	Woodford.....	L. B. Hereford.....	Rudolph Hayder.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
376	Ash Grove.....	Ash Grove.....	Iroquois.....	Charles Stephani.....	F. J. Staufenbiel.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
377	Bellville.....	Bellville.....	St. Clair.....	Almon M. Jeebe.....	Francis H. Brooks.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
378	Aroma.....	Aroma.....	Kankakee.....	Joseph B. Peck.....	Jacob Urech.....	Tuesday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
379	Payson.....	Payson.....	Adams.....	S. F. McBride.....	G. W. Linn.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
380	Liberty.....	Liberty.....	Stephenson.....	James S. McCall.....	James G. S. Iest.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
381	M. R. Thompson.....	M. R. Thompson.....	Morgan.....	Thomas Gibbs.....	Charles Packard.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
382	Gill.....	Gill.....	Bureau.....	Julius A. Angier.....	Frank L. Angier.....	Friday on or before full moon.
383	LaMoille.....	LaMoille.....	LaSalle.....	Alexander Wylie.....	Israel J. Gray.....	Monday on or after full moon.
384*	Walham.....	Walham.....	Carroll.....	J. M. B. McCracken.....	S. J. Herman.....	Every Thursday.
385	Mississippi.....	Mississippi.....	Lawrence.....	Jacob Schlenker.....	G. W. Cooper.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
386	Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport.....	Warren.....	E. H. Kidder.....	George W. Beckner.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
387	Youngstown.....	Youngstown.....	Pike.....	Henry Hall.....	J. W. Burke.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
388	El Dara.....	El Dara.....	Kankakee.....	Rodney Ashley.....	D. L. Durham.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
389	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	Coles.....	P. B. Farcell.....	A. T. Robertson.....	Monday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
390	Ashmore.....	Ashmore.....	Champaign.....	A. T. Darrab.....	W. S. Hildreth.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
391	Tolono.....	Tolono.....	Shelby.....	James Slater.....	Gustavus Gisin.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
392	Oconee.....	Oconee.....	Cook.....	Henry Scofield.....	C. A. Mason.....	Every Thursday.
393	Blair.....	Blair.....	Jerseyville.....	James S. Daniels.....	Henry Nevins.....	Monday on or before full moon.
394	Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville.....	Bureau.....	Richard M. Terrel.....	Marion Barbars.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
395	H. G. Reynolds.....	H. G. Reynolds.....	Milo.....	Lewis W. Brown.....	Ernest Krause.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
396	Mindy Point.....	Mindy Point.....	Coles.....	W. R. Hubbard.....	Thomas Bagot.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
397	Shiloh.....	Shiloh.....	La Salle.....	W. R. Hubbard.....	B. C. Pennington.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
398	Kinmundy.....	Kinmundy.....	Marion.....	John Churchill.....	E. T. Eads.....	2d and 4th Thursdays.
399	Euda.....	Euda.....	Bureau.....	John W. Temple.....	R. Jones.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
400	Pacific.....	Pacific.....	Knoxville.....	D. A. Walton.....	J. K. Gross.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
401*	Odell.....	Odell.....	Livingston.....	H. R. Fuller.....	J. C. Warnock.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
402*	Kishwaukee.....	Kishwaukee.....	DeKalb.....	S. M. Badger.....	D. M. Maxson.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
403	Mason City.....	Mason City.....	Mason.....	Thomas Meredith.....		1st and 3d Thursdays.
404	Batavia.....	Batavia.....	Kane.....			

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405*	Ransey ..	Ransey ..	Fayette	John C. Jones	James F. Jones	Tuesday on or before full moon.
406*	Bethalto ..	Bethalto ..	St. Clair	James P. Wood	Samuel T. Patterson	Monday on or after full moon.
407*	Blue Grass ..	Blue Grass ..	Vermilion	John R. Bowers	E. A. Gaston	Saturday on or before full moon.
408	Stratton ..	Vermilion ..	Edgar	A. Burson	E. N. Burson	Saturday on or before full moon.
409	Thos. J. Turner ..	Chicago ..	Cook	G. Chas. Smith	William Stanton	Every Thursday.
410	Mibra ..	Chicago ..	Cook	Christian Brinkmeier	August Koblitz	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
411	Hesperia ..	Chicago ..	Cook	Daniel J. Avery	Charles H. Brennan	Every Wednesday.
412	Bolton ..	Spring Hill	Whiteside	Thomas Bollen	Erastus Fuller	Friday after full moon.
413	Forreston ..	Forreston ..	Ogle	Benj. K. Shyrock	Mathew Blair	1st and 3d Fridays.
414	Evening Star ..	Davis ..	Stephenson	E. A. Benton	John F. Fink	1st and 3d Fridays.
415	Lawn Ridge ..	Lawn Ridge ..	Marshall	J. B. Phillips	W. F. Speers	Wednesday on or before full moon.
416	Paxton ..	Paxton ..	Ford	R. F. Mason	S. S. Stevens	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
417*	Marselles ..	Marselles ..	La Salle	Wm. E. Pritchard	E. Barber	Saturday on or after full moon and two weeks thereafter.
418	Freeburg ..	Freeburg ..	St. Clair	M. S. Carr	T. O. Holcomb	Saturday on or before full moon.
419*	Reynoldsburg ..	Reynoldsburg ..	Johnson	Joseph P. Woodside	James L. Morton	Wednesday on or before full moon.
420	Oregon ..	Oregon ..	Ogle	William J. Mix	Martin L. Ettinger	Wednesday on or before full moon.
421	Washington ..	Washington ..	Woodford	E. Buckingham	James Twiddle	Saturday on or before full moon.
422	Landmark ..	Chicago ..	Cook	Dwight Klueck	James E. Chadwick	Every Tuesday.
423*	Lanark ..	Lanark ..	Carroll	H. W. Wales	George W. Ashton	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
424	Exeter ..	Exeter ..	Scott	H. W. Hitt	J. B. Mayes	Thursday on or before full moon.
425	Kanerville ..	Kanerville ..	Kane	Simeon Benton	Alvin Cary	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
426	Scottville ..	Scottville ..	Macoupin	James Walker	George Hancock	Saturday on or after full moon.
427	Red Bud ..	Red Bud ..	Kendall	Alonzo Conklin	A. N. Beebe	No return.
428	Sublim ..	Piano ..	Kendall	J. H. Sands	L. A. Kinney	1st and 3d Mondays.
429	Chebause ..	Chebause ..	Iroquois	William T. Hobbs	T. A. Davison	Wednesday on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
430	Kendrick ..	Mound Station	Brown	Davis Masters	T. J. Connelly	Saturday on or before full moon.
431*	Summit ..	Murrayville ..	Macon	James B. Beadles	William D. Henry	Thursday before full moon.
432*	Murrayville ..	Annawan ..	Morgan	Wm. M. Bolt	E. H. Combear	Thursday on or before full moon.
433*	Annawan ..	Makanda ..	Henry	J. E. Springer	S. C. Kimler	Friday on or before full moon.
434	Makanda ..	Nepouset ..	Jackson	M. A. Lewis	Ezra Stetson	Thursday before full moon.
435	Nepouset ..	Port Byron ..	Bureau	Wilson Fleming	James B. Temple	Thursday on or before full moon.
436	Phil ..	Chicago ..	Cook	Joseph Spiegel	Samuel Seelenman	Thursday on or before full moon.
437	Chicago ..	Chicago ..	Cook	B. T. Smith	Holdridge O. Collins	1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Wednesdays.
438	H. W. Bigelow ..	Quincy ..	Cook	John W. Brown	H. H. Hoffman	1st and 3d Thursdays.
439	Luc ..	Quincy ..	Adams	A. Salisbury	G. B. Houk	Wednesday on or before full moon.
440	Camargo ..	Camargo ..	Douglas	D. C. Sturdivant	J. W. McClanahan	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
441	Spartland ..	Spartland ..	Marshall	T. C. Gopen	John Critchell	Saturday on or before full moon.
442*	Casy ..	Hamshire ..	Clark	Nathan S. Carlisle	Samuel C. Rowell	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
443	Hamshire ..	Cave in Rock ..	Kane	D. F. Frayser	P. T. Frayser	Saturday on or before full moon.
444*	Cave in Rock ..	Chesterfield ..	Hardin	Horace J. Loomis	Edson C. Hall	Monday on or before full moon.
445	Chesterfield ..	Waseka ..	Macoupin	Wm. M. Coney	Sylvanus C. Munhall	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
446	Waseka ..		Iroquois			

447	S. D. Monroe.....	Lawrenceville.....	Lawrence.....	Sampson Taylor.....	W. H. Fritchey.....	Friday before full moon.
448	Yates City.....	Yates City.....	Knox.....	Geo. W. Pierce.....	A. C. Bloomer.....	Thursday before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
449*	Mendon.....	Mendon.....	Adams.....	Samuel H. Bradley.....	Vincent F. Kelley.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
450	Loani.....	Loani.....	Sangamon.....	James M. Turpin.....	John C. Stansbury.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
451	Bromwell.....	Assumption.....	Christian.....	J. W. Aldrich.....	B. Dornblaser.....	Saturday on or after full moon.
452	Grant.....	Richview.....	Washington.....	John H. Askins.....	John Pate.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
453	New Hartford.....	New Hartford.....	Pike.....	John Helme.....	Martin Camp.....	Friday on or before full moon.
454	Maroa.....	Maroa.....	Macon.....	Joseph Jones.....	W. H. Austin.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
455	Iring.....	Iring.....	Montgomery.....	M. D. L. Cannon.....	W. S. Berry.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
456	Nokomis.....	Nokomis.....	Montgomery.....	George Spiell.....	A. Peacock.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
457	Moscow.....	Moscow.....	Union.....	H. W. Mercer.....	Wilson Brown.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
458*	Blazing Star.....	Crab Orchard.....	Union.....	A. J. Furlong.....	John Seebey.....	Friday after full moon.
459	Butler.....	Butler.....	Williamson.....	Thomas Ellman.....	A. J. Diddle.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
460	Jeffersonville.....	Jeffersonville.....	Wayne.....	John P. Johnson.....	Romulus A. Moss.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
461	Jeffersonview.....	Jeffersonview.....	Macoupin.....	N. H. Brown.....	J. A. Shaner.....	Tuesday before full moon.
462	Tremont.....	Tazewell.....	Tazewell.....	A. V. Norman.....	S. H. Quinn.....	Monday on or before full moon.
463	Palmyra.....	Palmyra.....	Macoupin.....	A. C. Hulse.....	R. J. Almond.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
464	Denver.....	Denver.....	Hancock.....	Thomas M. Orton.....	William J. Bates.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
465	Huntsville.....	Huntsville.....	Schuyler.....	Wm. H. H. Rader.....	John S. Anderson.....	Monday on or before full moon.
466	Colden.....	Colden.....	Union.....	Henry Ede.....	S. C. Spaulding.....	Friday on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
467	South Macon.....	Macon.....	Macon.....	Edward D. Cole.....	R. H. Woodcock.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
468	Cheney's Grove.....	Saxbrook.....	McLean.....	P. H. Hiett.....	C. W. Knapp.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
469	McLean.....	McLean.....	McLean.....	Harrison W. Wood.....	Elbridge G. Clark.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
470*	Rantoul.....	Rantoul.....	Champaign.....	Isaac Cross.....	Alonzo Luckey.....	Saturday on or after full moon.
471	Kendall.....	Yorkville.....	Kendall.....	John McOmber.....	Willis Atkins.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
472	Amity.....	Turner.....	Du Page.....	F. F. Loveland.....	G. R. Allison.....	Friday on or before full moon.
473	Gordon.....	Pocahontas.....	Bond.....	W. C. Harned.....	W. V. Weise.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
474	Columbia.....	Columbia.....	Monroe.....	M. G. Nixon.....	H. A. Bornemann.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
475*	Washville.....	Washville.....	Montgomery.....	M. S. Davenport.....	L. Bailey.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
476*	Manito.....	Manito.....	Mason.....	Fred. Knollhoff.....	Wm B. Robison.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
477	New Rutland.....	New Rutland.....	La Salle.....	W. S. Wayman.....	David M. Snyder.....	2d and 4th Thursdays.
478	Pielades.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	William G. Goodman.....	Chas G. Howell.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
479	Wilmington.....	Wilmington.....	Stark.....	Thomas W. Bloomer.....	E. H. Phelps.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
480	Logan.....	Libcoln.....	Kankakee.....	David Gillespie.....	F. S. Selze.....	2d Tuesday.
481	Monence.....	Monence.....	Kankakee.....	W. D. Lane.....	J. B. Chipman.....	Thursday on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
482	Lexington.....	Lexington.....	McLean.....	A. B. Davidson.....	Richard Stevenson.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
483	Belle City.....	Belle Prairie.....	Hamilton.....	Adam Crouch.....	Franklin C. Vandevort.....	Saturday on or after full moon.
484	Edgewood.....	Edgewood.....	Effingham.....	Jonathan Hooks.....	John McDonald.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
485*	Oskaloosa.....	Oskaloosa.....	Clay.....	Thomas F. Hale.....	C. L. Moore.....	Tuesday before full moon.
486	Bowen.....	Downsburg.....	Hancock.....	Thomas C. Clayton.....	William Prescott.....	Friday on or before full moon.
487	Andrew Jackson.....	Locust Grove.....	Williamson.....	Geo. C. Ross.....	James H. Stewart.....	Saturday on or after full moon.
488	Clay City.....	Clay City.....	Clay.....	Robert E. Duff.....	R. F. Duff.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
489	Cooper.....	Willow Hill.....	Jasper.....	J. B. McNair.....	George R. Weller.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
490	Shannon.....	Shannon.....	Carroll.....	Jethro Maslin.....	Sam'l H. Butterbaugh.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
491	Martin.....	Dunleith.....	Jo Daviess.....	Henry M. Daggett.....	Charles Conrad.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	WORSHIPFUL MASTER.	SECRETARY.	REGULAR MEETINGS.
492	Libertyville	Libertyville.	Lake.	Alden H. Webb.	E. W. Parkhurst.	2d and 4th Saturdays.
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill.	Shelby.	Benj. L. Audington.	A. Higginbotham.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
494	Rath	Rath.	Mason.	Thomas P. Renshaw.	John S. Duncan.	1st Saturday.
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort.	Saline.	Wm. R. Mizell.	Thomas C. Wise.	Saturday on or before full moon.
496	Tennessee	Tennessee.	McDonough.	J. W. Aiken.	H. L. Raphele.	Saturday on or before full moon.
497	Alma	Alma.	Randolph.	Joe Steele.	G. A. Gordon.	Saturday on or after full moon.
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro.	Jackson.	Richard J. Young.	E. Taylor Looman.	Monday on or before full moon.
499	Mt. Zion	Mt. Zion.	Macon.	Alonzo Pierce.	B. F. McMenuamy.	Friday on or before full moon.
500	St. Paul	St. Paul.	Sangamon.	Leodore D. Ridgway.	H. K. Weber.	Second Tuesday.
501	Star	Star.	Stark.	Theodore D. Ridgway.	Thomas W. Ross.	Saturday on or before full moon.
502	Woodhull	Woodhull.	Henry.	J. B. McLaughlin.	A. Mitchell.	Friday on or before full moon.
503	Odin	Odin.	Marion.	Thomas J. Whitehead.	B. F. Norris.	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis.	St. Clair.	Anson Gustin.	John R. Powell.	1st and 3d Thursdays.
505	Meridian Sun	White Rock.	Ogle.	Edman B. Allen.	John W. Walker.	Saturday on or before full moon.
506	O. H. Muehl	Trefois.	Troquois.	John B. Donovan.	John Nelson.	1st and 3d Saturdays.
507	Manitow	Manitow.	Kankakee.	Adam Lockie.	John D. Breen.	2d and 4th Thursdays.
508	Home	Chicago.	Cook.	Anus Grannis.	R. E. W. Locke.	Every Friday.
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg.	Richland.	Marshall L. Howe.	Joseph Barker.	Saturday on or after full moon.
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka.	Marion.	John Harlan.	B. F. Middleton.	Friday on or before full moon.
511	Clintonville	Clintonville.	Kane.	T. W. Teft.	S. N. Wright.	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
512	Wade Barney	Bloomington.	McLean.	Benjamin P. Marsh.	John E. Follock.	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
513	Cold Spring	Cold Spring.	Shelby.	Thomas J. Fritts.	Willis F. Corley.	Thursday on or before full moon.
514	Bradford	Bradford.	Stark.	J. B. Doyle.	W. B. Foster.	Thursday on or before full moon.
515	Dequent	Creston.	Ogle.	V. M. Southgate.	L. B. Bickford.	1st Monday.
516	Andalusia	Andalusia.	Rock Island.	F. M. Toney.	A. F. Ekstrand.	Tuesday before full moon.
517	Litchfield	Litchfield.	Montgomery.	Geo. W. Goodell.	Wm. E. Brown.	2d and 4th Thursdays.
518	Abraham Lincoln	Young America.	Warren.	L. N. Mitchell.	George N. Carr.	1st and 3d Fridays.
519	Roseville	Roseville.	Warren.	D. M. Tallaferra.	Cary J. Boyd.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
520	Anna	Anna.	Union.	John Spire.	J. E. Terpiniz.	1st and 3d Saturdays.
521	Illinois	Illinois.	Sangamon.	John L. Lindsay.	David W. Peden.	1st and 3d Thursdays.
522	Monitor	Elgin.	Kane.	George F. Lewis.	Henry F. Burt.	Saturday on or before full moon.
523	Chatham	Chatham.	Sangamon.	John M. Van Doren.	John P. Van Stee.	1st and 3d Mondays.
524	Evanston	Evanston.	Cook.	C. C. Stratton.	P. S. Slaymaker.	Saturday on or before full moon.
525	Della	Ellettsburg.	Ellettsburg.	Andrew Willes.	Fred Lloyd.	1st and 3d Fridays.
526	Covington	Covington.	Cook.	Sam'l. M. Henderson.	S. G. Pitkin.	1st and 3d Saturdays.
527	Roseville	Roseville.	Vermillion.	S. P. Lewis.	A. M. Davis.	Every alternate Wednesday.
528	Mineoka	Grundy.	Grundy.	Gerhard Pablen.	John W. Hollenbeck.	Thursday on or before full moon.
529	Adams	Adams.	Adams.	Oscar Wagy.	Thomas G. Ashley.	1st and 3d Fridays.
530	Maquon	Maquon.	Knox.	Jas. L. Burkhalter.	Richard Gooch.	Saturday after full moon, and every 2d Saturday following.
531	Ashton	Ashton.	Lee.	David A. Glenn.	Richard Gooch.	1st and 3d Saturdays.
532	Suecia	Suecia.	La Salle.	Charles O. Thomas.	Charles H. K. Thomas.	Saturday on or after full moon.
533	Fremont	Fremont.	Edingham.	Isaac P. Carpenter.	John W. Coganowet.	Monday on or before full moon.
534	Cuba	Cuba.	Fulton.	Abram Welf.	Joseph Harmonson.	Monday on or before full moon.

535*	Sherman	Swedona	Mercer	W. A. Griffin	John S. Long	Wednesday before full moon.
536	Plainfield	Padonius	Will	Edward McAllister	Samuel L. Mottinger	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorus	Champaign	W. H. Brown	W. A. Kinsey	Saturday before full moon.
538	Lockport	Chatsworth	Livingston	Nathaniel C. Kenyon	Charles L. Stone	1st and 3d Thursdays.
539	Harlem	Hooker	Shelby	John S. Zimmerman	George O. Taylor	1st and 3d Fridays.
540	Towanda	Cordova	McLean	Isaac Perkins	T. Andrew Vogt	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
541	Virginia	Elkhart	Cass	Isaac Cook	Lewis W. Mills	Wednesday on or before full moon.
542	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	G. F. Hillig	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
543	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	J. J. Bunce	Friday on or before full moon.
544	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
545	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
546	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
547	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
548	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
549	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
550	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
551	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
552	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
553	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
554	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
555	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
556	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
557	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
558	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
559	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
560	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
561	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
562	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
563	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
564	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
565	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
566	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
567	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
568	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
569	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
570	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
571	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
572	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
573	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
574	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
575	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
576	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
577	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
578	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
579	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
580	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
581	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.
582	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	William H. Davis	Y. O. Wilcox	Friday on or before full moon.

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583	Highland.....	Highland.....	Madison.....	Robert Suppinger.....	Walter P. Walters.....	Thursday before full moon.
584	Vesper.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....	Oscar F. Price.....	John McFarland, p. t.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
585	Fisher.....	Grove City.....	Christian.....	James W. Hartsock.....	John Gorin Harvey.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
586	Tazewell.....	Delavan.....	Tazewell.....	David C. Patten.....	Richard Holmes.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
587	Princeton.....	Princeton.....	Bureau.....	Tho's J. Henderson.....	Henry C. Reed.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
588	Troy.....	Troy.....	Madison.....	Samuel Rawson.....	William Donoho.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
589	Elwood.....	Milton Station.....	Coles.....	D. S. Junken.....	J. T. Holden.....	Friday on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
590	Fairmount.....	Fairmount.....	Vermilion.....	T. W. Buckingham.....	George A. Staddler.....	2d and 4th Thursdays.
591	Gilman.....	Gilman.....	Iroquois.....	Elias Wengen.....	Isaac Hills.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
592	Fieldon.....	Fieldon.....	Jersey.....	E. F. Brown.....	James H. Belt.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
593*	Charter as'sted 1872					
594	Lodi.....	Lodi.....	Kane.....	Edward P. Robertson.....	Thomas J. Brown.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
595	Miles Hart.....	Paradise.....	Coles.....	H. B. Worley.....	Harvey McQuinn.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
596	National.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Andrew J. Guilford.....	Albert B. Stiles.....	Every Tuesday.
597	Lostant.....	Lostant.....	LaSalle.....	Edward F. Dougan.....	John R. Killen.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
598	Dorchester.....	Dorchester.....	Macoupin.....	David Swinn.....	John R. Sawyer.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
599	Fowler.....	Fowler.....	Adams.....	J. S. McClelland.....	A. Y. McCormick.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
600	Cerro Gordo.....	Cerro Gordo.....	Platt.....	Eli Drum.....	E. Duncan.....	Friday on or before full moon.
601	La Clede.....	La Clede.....	Fayette.....	S. M. Gentry.....	E. L. Wilkins.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
602	Watson.....	Watson.....	Efingham.....	S. T. Hillis.....	F. B. Schooley.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
603	Clark.....	Martinsville.....	Clark.....	John A. Ewalt.....	H. C. Howell.....	Sat'y on or before new and full moon.
604	Hebron.....	Hebron.....	McHenry.....	Daniel A. Clary.....	Deloss S. Blodgett.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
605	Allin.....	Wanella.....	McLean.....	Wm. M. Hanes.....	Josiah S. Wier.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
606	Wapella.....	Wapella.....	DeWitt.....	Edward F. Swift.....	Seward C. Nelson.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
607	Sycator.....	Sycator.....	La Salle.....	J. C. Fulton.....	C. D. Withrow.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
608	Piper City.....	Piper City.....	Ford.....	Robert A. Pope.....	John S. McElhiney.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
609	Sheldon.....	Sheldon.....	Iroquois.....	A. C. Manior.....	Enos T. Soper.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
610	Union Park.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Gurdon P. Randall.....	Andrew Cant.....	Every Saturday.
611	Lincoln Park.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	E. Chesdham.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
612	Rock River.....	Sterling.....	Whiteside.....	James Shmox.....	W. S. Peables.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
613	Patoka.....	Patoka.....	Marion.....	Lucian Bulhard.....	W. W. Lockwood.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
614	Forrest.....	Forrest.....	Livingston.....	J. S. Townsend.....	M. R. La Forge.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
615	Anchor.....	Mason City.....	Mason.....	William P. Hart.....	A. H. Wright.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
616	Wadley.....	Franklin.....	Morgan.....	I. S. Wallin.....	Jesse E. Garard.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
617	Milan.....	Good Hope.....	McDonough.....	Felix G. Mourning.....	William T. Thatcher.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
618	Basco.....	Basco.....	Hancock.....	Leander Giddings.....	Daniel M. Ball.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
619	Berwick.....	Berwick.....	Warren.....	Wm. H. H. McCloud.....	B. F. Sippy.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
620	New Hope.....	Livingston.....	Clark.....	Thomas Rinder.....	H. M. Ford.....	1st Thursday.
621	Venice.....	Venice.....	Madison.....	G. P. Orendorff.....	Joseph McCluskey.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
622	Hopedale.....	Hopedale.....	Tazewell.....	John J. Danford.....	R. L. Caldwell.....	Thursday on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
623	Locust.....	Owaneco.....	Christian.....	H. B. Ladin.....		
624*	Dubois.....	Dubois.....	Washington.....			

625*	Melrose	Clark	Jerome Osborne	Silas Clay Smith	Thursday on or before new and full moon.
628*	Lick Creek	Union	Edwin Wiggs	John F. Gasper	Saturday after full moon.
629	Hudson	McLean	David H. French	M. D. Holcomb	Friday on or before full moon.
630	Havana	Mason	L. M. Hillier	W. H. Campbell	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
631	Tuscan	Hamilton	John W. Davis	John E. Barker	Thursday on or before full moon.
632*	Norton	Kankakee	Eugene Baker	W. A. Colton	Saturday on or before full moon.
633	Ridge Farm	Vermilion	Jonah Hole	A. A. Sulzer	2d and 4th Saturdays.
634	E. J. W. Ellis	Winnebago	Eliphaiz Smith	E. Wamban	2d and 4th Thursdays.
635*	Buckley	Iroquois	Ira A. Manley	John W. Riggs	Wednesday on or before full moon, and every 2d Wednesday thereafter.
635	Rochester	Sangamon	Carter Tracey	William Finney	Wednesday on or before full moon.
636	Peotone	Will	C. B. Wilson	J. S. Tobias	2d and 4th Saturdays.
637	Burlington	Kane	A. J. Mann	Franklin Mann	1st and 3d Thursdays.
638	Fortitude	Henderson	A. S. Swartz	Charles D. Fee	1st and 3d Saturdays.
639	Keystone	Cook	Edmond Ronayne	William Aiken	1st and 3d Mondays.
640	Coleta	Whiteside	E. Brookfield	W. E. Efner	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
641*	Comet	Tazewell	E. E. Howard	John F. Quigg	Saturday on or before full moon.
642	Apollo	Cook	George N. Houghton	Edwin Greene	Every Thursday.
643	D. C. Cregler	Cook	Charles H. Plantz	William H. Dunn	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
644	Charter arrested, 1872.				
645	San Jose	Mason	C. M. Rawlings	John Alefs	1st and 3d Thursdays.
646	Somonauk	De Kalb	Thomas Reese	C. E. Wright	1st and 3d Mondays.
647*	Blueville	Christian	Gavin Kilston	Lucian D. Peak	Thursday on or before full moon.
648	Camden	Schuyler	Robert G. McHattion	Joseph N. Ward	Saturday on or before full moon.
649*	Hinsdale	Du Page	David A. Courter	Charles T. Plummer	1st and 3d Thursdays.
650	Irvington	Washington	Elisha Milton	William F. Davis	1st and 3d Saturdays.
651*	Centre Star	Platt	Manlit Helin	J. A. Hawks	Monday on or before full moon.
652	Polar Star	Franklin	William J. Moyers	T. K. Means	Saturday on or before full moon.
653	Greenview	Menard	Henry K. Rule	Hoshea Docku	Tuesday on or after full moon.
654	Woodford	Bureau	James Thompson	J. T. Baldwin	Tuesday on or before full moon.
655	Yorktown	Bureau	W. W. Craddock	A. W. Bastian	1st Monday.
656	Mozart	Bloomington	H. Hornsheidt	S. Levy	2d and 4th Saturdays.
657*	La Fayette	Rock Island	Heremiah Brett	Charles Goodwin	Thursday on or before full moon.
658	Rock Island	Adams	M. T. Wieser	F. A. Balch	1st Friday.
659	Lambert	Pulaski	Granville M. Evatt	William Summerville	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
660*	Grand Chain	McLean	James Bartleson	W. K. Bartleson	Monday on or before full moon.
661	Bethesda	Potomac	Henry L. Terpening	Abraham W. Green	Saturday on or before full moon.
662	South Park	Hyde Park	John Middleton	W. P. Gray	Every Saturday.
663	Phoenix	Kingston Mines	George B. Slack	James P. McKee	Tuesday on or before full moon.
664*	Mason	Effingham	Curtis M. Scott	Abel L. Dufur	Saturday on or after full moon.
665	Greenland	Fayette	George W. Spurgin	Samuel Beal	Friday on or before full moon.
666	Crawford	Crawford	Sargent H. Newlin	Charles H. Price	
667	Erie	Whiteside	Arthur McLane	R. L. Burchill	Saturday on or before full moon.
668	Burnt Prairie	White	Wesley Phillips	John B. McSwane	1st and 3d Saturdays.
669	Herder	Cook	B. L. Roos	Julius Zander	1st and 3d Mondays.
670	Fillmore	Montgomery	E. H. Donaldson	Chris. Wright	Saturday on or before full moon.
671	Farina	Marion	William L. Arnold	Asa S. Coon	1st and 3d Saturdays.
672	Eddyville	Pope	J. W. King	J. N. Maynor	Saturday after full moon.

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673*	Normal.....	Normal.....	McLean.....	James M. Gray.....	Samuel J. Reeder.....	2d and 4th Mondays.
674	Waldeck.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	F. Lebrkamp.....	Edward Hausman.....	2d and 4th Mondays.
675	Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	Sangamon.....	Gilbert C. Drennan.....	Wm. R. Lockridge.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
676*	A. O. Fay.....	Highland Park.....	Lake.....	E. B. Rambo.....	John L. Bixby.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
677	Enfield.....	Enfield.....	White.....	Wm. H. Johnson.....	Jerome D. Pearce.....	Saturday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter
678	Sheffield.....	Sheffield.....	Green.....	W. M. Rhoads.....	Albert Bowman.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
679*	Illinois City.....	Illinois City.....	Rock Island.....	L. V. Reed.....	M. F. Felix.....	Monday on or before full moon.
680	Clement.....	Green River.....	Henry.....	George D. Gove.....	George W. Hill.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
681*	Morrisonville.....	Morrisonville.....	Christian.....	James B. White.....	D. F. Salander.....	Tuesday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
682	Blue Mound.....	Blue Mound.....	Macon.....	John Hatfield.....	F. M. Abrams.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
683	Burnside.....	Burnside.....	Hancock.....	Chas. H. Phelps.....	C. W. Winters.....	Saturday after full moon.
684	Gallatin.....	Gallatin.....	Saline.....	D. B. Galtan.....	S. R. Dechurch.....	Saturday after full moon.
685	Rio.....	Rio.....	Knox.....	B. Deatherage.....	F. A. Jordon.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
686	Cashman.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	David A. Cashman.....	Henry J. Whitcomb.....	Every Tuesday Evening.
687	Orangeville.....	Orangeville.....	Stephenson.....	B. H. Bradshaw.....	H. W. Bolender.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
688	Clifton.....	Clifton.....	Iroquois.....	Thomas Barham.....	Joseph L. Gage.....	2d Tuesday.
689	Advance.....	Galva.....	Henry.....	Albert H. Veeder.....	Nelson Flansburg.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays
690	Englewood.....	Englewood.....	Cook.....	George W. Carter.....	Robert J. Colburn.....	Every Saturday.
691	Iola.....	Larkinsburg.....	Clay.....	Wm. J. Moore.....	Wm. H. Morgan.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
692	Raymond.....	Raymond.....	Montgomery.....	Edward Grimes.....	James S. Peebles.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
693	Herrin's Prairie.....	Herrin's Prairie.....	Williamson.....	Samuel H. Bundy.....	G. I. Ladd.....	Friday after full moon.
694	Center.....	Pana.....	Christian.....	S. W. Bird.....	William G. Young.....	2d Monday.
695	Shiloh Hill.....	Shiloh Hill.....	Randolph.....	Ireby Barrow.....	William W. Walters.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
696	Belle River.....	Belle River.....	Jefferson.....	Charles S. Todd.....	William Lucas.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
697	Richard Cole.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Charles F. Balcock.....		Every Thursday.
698	Hutton.....	Hutton.....	Coles.....	Allen Hill.....		

INDEX.

A.

	PAGE.
ACCOUNTS—Grand Treasurer.....	44
Grand Secretary.....	75
Grand Master.....	22
ADDRESS—Of Grand Master.....	7
Referred.....	43
Committee on.....	59
Report upon.....	85
Appendix to.....	38, 43
AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS—Proposed.....	66, 83, 87, 122, 123, 129
List of.....	CXCV
Acted on.....	44, 55, 56
APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES—Committee on.....	5
Report upon.....	67, 81
A. O. FAY LODGE—Constituted.....	19
APPENDIX—To Grand Master's Address.....	38, 43
AUDITING COMMITTEE—Report of.....	50
AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION—Proposed.....	106, 123, 137
List of.....	CXCV
AVERY, W. BRO.—Resolutions by.....	137, 138
APPOINTMENT—Of Committee on Restoration of Records.....	138
APPOINTMENTS—By Grand Master.....	121
ACT OF INCORPORATION.....	CLXVIII

B.

BY-LAWS—Amended.....	44, 55, 56
Proposed Amendments to.....	66, 83, 87, 122, 123
List of.....	CXCV
Of Grand Lodge.....	CLXXVIII

	PAGL.
BURRILL, W. BRO.—Resolution by.....	57
BOARD OF RELIEF.....	8
Officers of.....	8
Members of.....	9
BURNT OUT LODGES.....	11
BURNT PRAIRIE LODGE—Constituted.....	19
BLUE MOUND LODGE—Constituted.....	19
BOARD OF MASONIC RELIEF—Permanent.....	12
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Grand Lodge of Recognized.....	65
BROOKFIELD, BRO.—Resolution by.....	66
BAXTER, EMIL— $\frac{1}{2}$ s. Reclamation Lodge.....	68
BOOTH, ORRIN— $\frac{1}{2}$ s. Sparland Lodge.....	70
BLAIR LODGE—Petition of.....	71
BY-LAWS—Committee on appointed.....	123
BONDS OF GRAND TREASURER AND GRAND SECRETARY—Approved.....	121
COMMITTEES—Announcement of.....	5
Credentials }.....	5
Report of.. }.....	59
Finance... }.....	5
Report of.. }.....	123, 138
To Examine Visiting Brethren.....	5
Mileage and Per Diem }.....	5
Report of..... }.....	110
Appeals and Grievances }.....	5
Reports of... }.....	67, 130
Petitions }.....	5
Report of }.....	58
General.....	5
Obituaries }.....	5
Report of.. }.....	132
Auditing. }.....	5
Report of.. }.....	50
Restoration of Records }.....	6
Report of..... }.....	56, 84
Lodges U. D. }.....	6
Report of... }.....	52
Library.....	6
Chartered Lodges }.....	6
Report of..... }.....	87
Standing, list of.....	cover
Masonic Correspondence }.....	6
Report of..... }.....	65, I
Masonic Jurisprudence }.....	6
Report of..... }.....	133
CLANDESTINE ORGANIZATIONS.....	32
CORNER STONES LAID.....	33
CASHMAN LODGE.....	20
CLIFTON LODGE.....	20
CENTRE LODGE.....	20
COLLINSVILLE LODGE.....	20

	PAGE.
CRAWFORD LODGE—Constituted	19
CLEMENT LODGE—Constituted.....	19
Change of Location of.....	58
CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM ILLINOIS.....	39
CHARTERS RECOMMENDED.....	53
COMMUNICATION—From Tarbolton Lodge.....	65
COOPER, JESSE B—Vs. Taylor Lodge.....	68
COMMITTEE ON GRAND MASTERS ADDRESS—Report of.....	85
CREGIER, P. G. MASTER—Resolutions by.....	131, 132
CONSTITUTION—Amendments to—Proposed.....	106, 123, 137
List of.....	CXCv
CLOSING OF GRAND LODGE.....	139
COMMITTEE ON RESTORATION OF RECORDS—Appointment of.....	138
CREDENTIALS—Committee on appointed.....	5
CHARITY—Reports of Committee on.....	106, 137
CONSTITUTION OF GRAND LODGE	CLXXI

D.

DECISIONS—Of Grand Master	28
DEFECTIVE LAWS.....	26
DISCIPLINE.....	23
DISPENSATIONS—To form new Lodges.....	20
Special..	22
DAVIS, W. BRO.—Resolution by	58
DEDICATIONS.....	33
DEATHS..	33, CCXL
DISPENSATION—To Pleasant Plains Lodge.....	58
DELAVAN LODGE—Win. E. B. Houston, Vs.....	67
DWIGHT, C. R.—Vs. Olive Branch Lodge.....	69
DOLTON, GEO. E.—Vs. Peotone Lodge.....	71
DEPUTY GRAND MASTER—Election of.	82
DE LANCEY, W. J. A.—Elected Junior Grand Warden.....	85
DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS—Reports of.....	CXCVIII
List of	CCXIII

E.

ELECTION—Made Special Order...	58
Grand Master	82
Deputy Grand Master.....	82

	PAGE.
ELECTION—Senior Grand Warden.....	83
Junior Grand Warden.....	85
Grand Treasurer.....	87
Grand Secretary.....	87
ERIE LODGE—Constituted.....	19
EDDYVILLE LODGE—Constituted.....	19
ENFIELD LODGE—Constituted.....	19
EDWARDS, BRO.—Resolution by.....	109
F.	
FARINA LODGE—Constituted.....	19
FILLMORE LODGE—Constituted.....	19
FORMS.....	CCXVII
FULL MOONS—For 1873.....	CCXXIII
G.	
GRAND MASTER—Address of.....	7
Account of.....	22
Election of.....	82
Decisions by.....	28
GRAND TREASURER—Account of.....	44
Report on Account of.....	123
Election of.....	87
GRAND SECRETARY—Account of.....	75
Report on Account of.....	123
Election of.....	87
GRAND LODGE OF UTAH.....	32
Recognized.....	65
GRAND ORATOR.....	6, 35
GENERAL REGULATIONS.....	CXCIV
GREENLAND LODGE—Constituted.....	19
GAGE, HARVEY—Petition of.....	67
Reinstated.....	74
GOWEN, E. L.—Petition for Restoration of.....	71
Reinstated.....	82
GRAND LODGE OF—Alabama.....	I
Arkansas.....	IV
British Columbia.....	VII
California.....	X
Canada.....	XVII
Colorado.....	XX
Connecticut.....	XXII
Delaware.....	XXV
District of Columbia.....	XXVII
Florida.....	XXXIV
Georgia.....	XXXVI
Idaho.....	XXXIX
Indiana.....	XLII
Kansas.....	XLIV
Louisiana.....	XLVI
Maine.....	XLVI

	PAGE.
GRAND LODGE OF—Maryland.....	L
Massachusetts.....	LIII—CXL
Michigan.....	LIII
Mississippi.....	LVII
Missouri.....	LXI
Montana.....	LXVIII
Nebraska.....	LXXI
Nevada.....	LXXI
New Brunswick.....	LXXIX
New Hampshire.....	LXXXI
New Jersey.....	LXXXVI
New York.....	XCI
North Carolina.....	XCIV
Nova Scotia.....	XCVII
Ohio.....	XCIX
Oregon.....	CII
Pennsylvania.....	CV
Quebec.....	CXI
South Carolina.....	CXIV
Tennessee.....	CXVII
Texas.....	CXIX
Utah.....	32, CXIX
Vermont.....	CXXI
Virginia.....	CXXII
Washington.....	CXXV
West Virginia.....	CXXVIII
Wisconsin.....	CXXIX
Iowa.....	CXXXIII
Minnesota.....	CXXXVI
England..	CLXVI

H.

HAWLEY, JAMES A.—Elected Grand Master	82
HERDER LODGE—Constituted.....	19
HERRIN'S PRAIRIE LODGE.....	53
HUTTON LODGE.....	53
HOUSTON, WM. E. B.—Vs. Delavan Lodge.....	67
HOLCOMB, H. F.—Vs. Keystone Lodge.....	71
HUBBARD, H. W.—Resolution by.....	83

I.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.....	14
Report of.....	14
INSTALLATIONS.....	33
INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS.....	121
INVITATION.....	35
ILLINOIS CITY LODGE—Constituted.....	19
IOLA LODGE.....	53

J.

JOHNSON, MARION—Vs. Loami Lodge.....	69
JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN—Election of.....	85

K.

	PAGE.
KEYSTONE LODGE—H. F. Holcomb <i>Vs</i>	71

L.

LODGES—Burned out	11
Not burned out	11
Constituted	19
Under Dispensation	20
LIBANUS LODGE	52
LORING, THEODORE—Petition of	68
Reinstatement of	74
LOAMI LODGE—Marion Johnson <i>Vs</i>	69
LONG, W. BRO.—Resolution by	133

M.

MINUTES—Reading of Dispensed with	5
MAYO LODGE—Constituted	19
MORRISONVILLE LODGE—Constituted	19
MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE—Report of Committee on	65, I
Resolution by	65
MARSH, C. B.—Petition of	68
Reinstatement of	74
McKINNEY, JOHN W.—Petition of	69
Reinstatement of	81
MERIDIAN LODGE—Warren H. Norton <i>Vs</i>	69
MITCHEL LODGE—Robert Steele <i>Vs</i>	70
McWILLIAMS, ROBERT W.—Petition of	71
Reinstatement of	82
MORRIS, DAVID— <i>Vs</i> . Payson Lodge	72
MAXEY, BRO.—Resolution by	122
MASONIC CALENDAR	CCXXII

N.

NORMAL LODGE—Constituted	19
NEW CHARTERS—In regard to	35
NORTON, WARREN H.— <i>Vs</i> . Meridian Lodge	69

O.

OPENING OF GRAND LODGE	4
ORANGEVILE LODGE	53
OLIVE BRANCH LODGE—C. R. Dwight <i>Vs</i>	69
OBITUARY REMARKS	CCXLVI

	PAGE.
OBITUARIES—Committee on	5
Report of.....	132
P.	
PHENIX LODGE—Constituted.....	19
PEOTONE LODGE—Geo. E. Dolton Vs	71
PAYSON LODGE—David Morris Vs.....	72
PERA LODGE—N. A. Wantling Vs.....	72
PRINTING COMMITTEE—Report of.....	80
R.	
RETURN OF SURPLUS.....	12
Tabular Statement of.....	13
REPORT—Of Investigating Committee.....	14
Committee on Petitions.....	58
Committee on Credentials.....	59
Committee on Appeals and Grievances.....	67, 130
Printing Committee.....	80
Committee on G. M. Address.....	85
Committee on Chartered Lodges.....	87
Committee on Charity.....	106
Committee on Lodges U. D.....	52
Supplementary.....	109
Committee on Finance.....	123, 127
Committee on Obituaries.....	132
District Deputy Grand Masters.....	CXCVIII
REPRESENTATIVES.....	61
Of other Grand Lodges.....	CCXLVIII
REMOVAL—Of Sherman Lodge.....	34
RESPONSIBILITY OF ONE LODGE TO ANOTHER.....	34
REJECTION AND OBJECTION.....	28
RIO LODGE.....	52
RECEPTION—Representative of Grand Lodge of Michigan.....	58
REINSTATEMENTS.....	CCXXIV
RESOLUTION—To refund dues of Chicago Lodges.....	65
Recognizing Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah.....	65
To refund dues of Wadley Lodge.....	58
To refund dues of Eddyville Lodge.....	66
To refund dues of Milledgeville Lodge.....	66
In regard to dues paid by Galva Lodge.....	81
In regard to Illinois Masons' Benevolent Society.....	83
To appoint Committee to draft By-Laws.....	83
Thanks to Relief Committee.....	108
Thanks to G. C. & S. Railroad.....	109
Thanks to P. G. M. Cregier.....	122
Thanks to Committees.....	131
Thanks to J. H. MeVieker.....	132
Thanks to Hotels.....	133
To print report of Committee on Masonic Correspondence in advance...	108
To pay Committee on Printing.....	133
Thanks to Grand Tyler.....	57

	PAGE.
RUSSELL, JOSEPH—Petition of.....	57
Reinstatement of.....	74
ROBBINS, JOSEPH—Elected Senior Grand Warden.....	83
Resolutions by.....	83, 108, 133
RECLAMATION LODGE—Emile Baxter, Vs.....	68

S.

SURPLUS RETURNED.....	12
Tabular Statement of.....	13
SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.....	22
SOVEREIGNTY—Grand Lodge.....	30
STANDARD WORK.....	31
SEAL—Of Grand Lodge, attention called to.....	35
SHEFFIELD LODGE—Constituted.....	19
SMITH, W. BRO.—Resolutions by.....	65, 108
STEELE, ROBERT—Vs. Mitchell Lodge.....	70
SPARLAND LODGE—Orrin Booth, Vs.....	70
STEFFERN, CHARLES—Petition of.....	71
Reinstated.....	82
SPECIAL ORDER—Election.....	80
SENIOR GRAND WARDEN—Election of.....	83
SUSPENSIONS—List of.....	CCXXVIII

T.

TABULAR STATEMENT—Of Surplus returned.....	13
Of Chartered Lodges.....	90
Of Lodges U. D.....	54
TARBOLTON LODGE—Communication from.....	65
TAYLOR LODGE—Jesse B. Cooper Vs.....	68
TELLERS APPOINTED.....	80

V.

VALUABLE PAPERS RECEIVED.....	35
VAN HOUTON, GEORGE—Petition of.....	72
Reinstatement of.....	82

W.

WALDECK LODGE—Constituted.....	19
WAYNE LODGE.....	52
WANTLING, N. A.—Vs. Pera Lodge.....	72

Y.

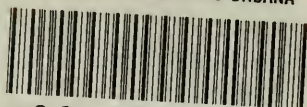
YOUNG, BRO.—Resolution by.....	66
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Z.

ZEIGLER, LOUIS—Vs. W. M. Chenoa Lodge.....	70
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